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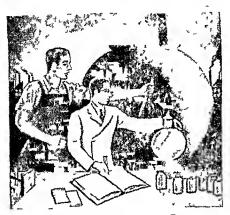
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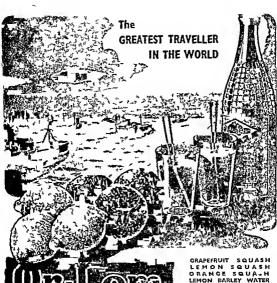
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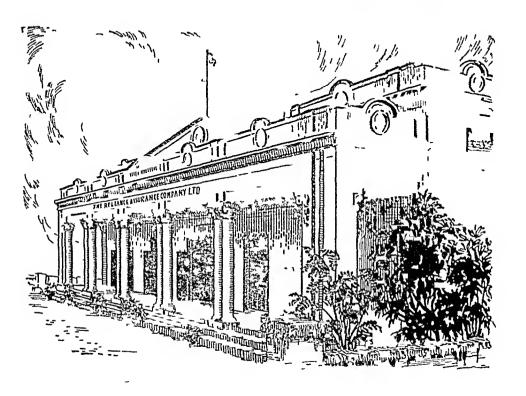


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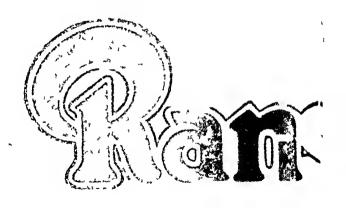
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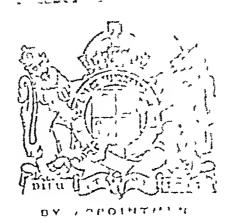
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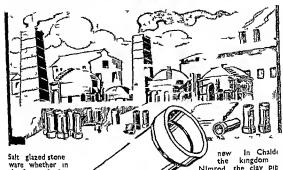
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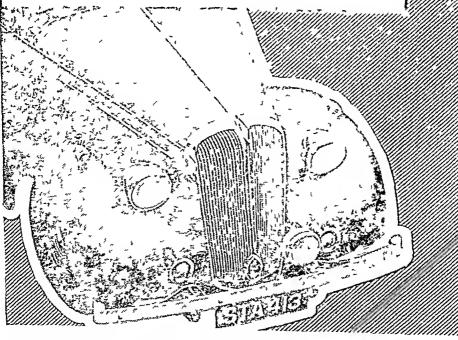
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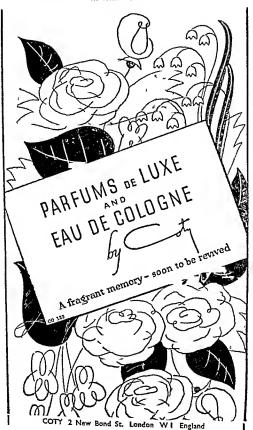
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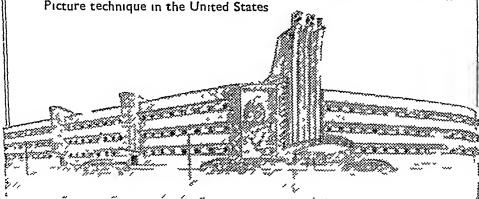
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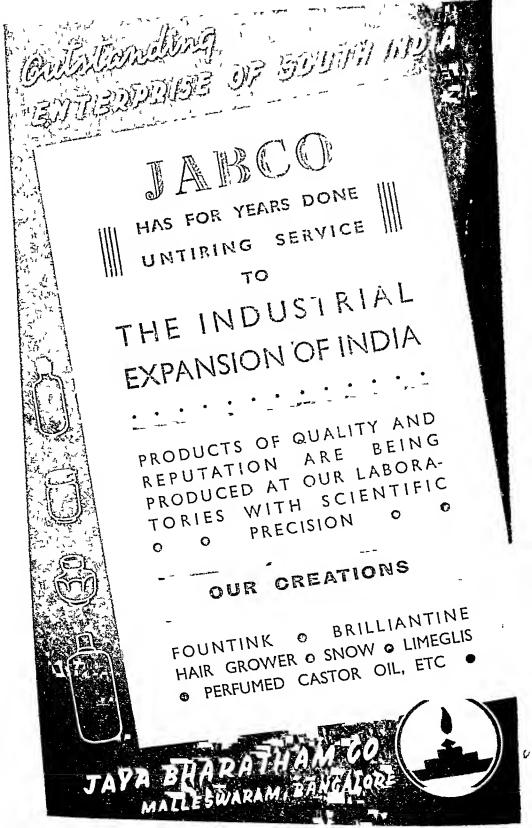
The famous Cine Laboratory remedies the present lack of a fully equipped automatic film processing laboratory in India and will be a boon to India s Film Industry



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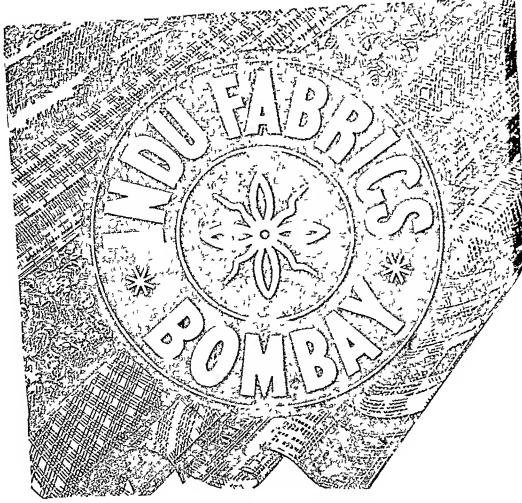
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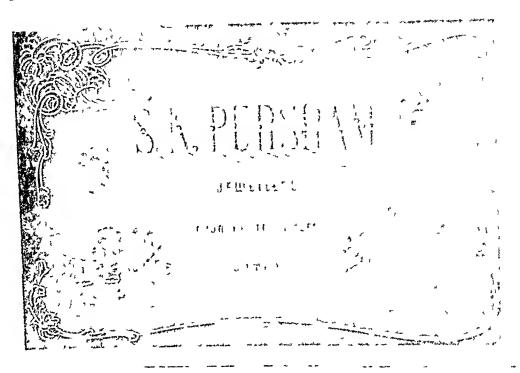
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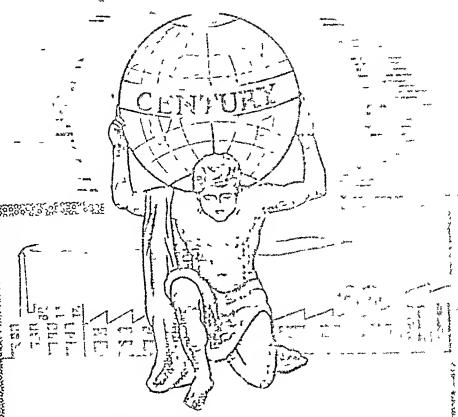
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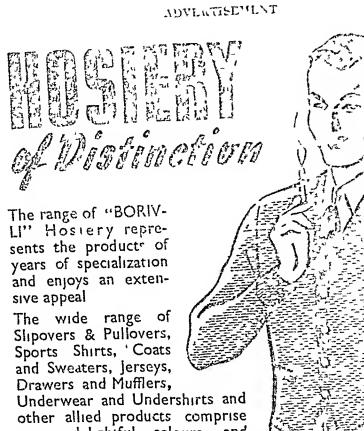
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The business was founded hy the late G C Motwant who started as a telegraph North signaller on the Western Railway on R a month and soon rose to the position of Inspection Tele which a job on the Rulway offered young Notwane was soon to prove insufficient for



Late Mr G C M tashe

such an enterprising spirit. He gave it up in 1000 and started on a business career and The Lastern Flectric & Teachin Co Sind was the result. Motwane's natural aptitude for business and his shrewdness soon developed the business and he moved the Headquarters of his offices to the more important centre of Karachi in 1912 closing the Sukkir office in 1013. The continued and rapid growth of the concern necessitated uponing branches in Labore and Amnisar and ultimately found him opening up in Bomba, in 1919 where he established another company also in 1919 under the name and style of The Chicago Telephone Supply Company. The was guite a landmark in Mr. Motwane's career as from then on the Bombay business absorbed all his time and energy and in order to concentrate on it. he closed all his mothers branches.

19 6 saw Mr. Motwane entering the general engineering liusiness and the name of the parent company started at Sukkur was changed to The Eastern Flectric & I ngineering Co which began to run parallel to The Chicago Telephone Supply Co the latter being changed to The Chicago Telephone & Radio Co I td in 1936 with brunches at Calcutta Lucknow Lahire New Delhi and a City Brunch at 4°

Lamington Road Bombay

The Khairpur Mir's Flectric Supply Co was purchased by Mr Motware in 1934 and a new money lending and banking concern was started in 1940 under the name of Granchanil Chandiimal

The House of Motwanes was however to lose the driving force of Mr Motwane in 1943 as he died in that year full of years and nehieve ment. Hi mantle has fallen on his two sons V. G. Motwane and N. G. Motwane who are now carrying on the family business. They have recently floated The Motwane Radio Manufacturing Co Ltd with a capital of Rs 50 lakhs for the manufacture of radios and allied goods in India which promises to develop into a unique establishment and an important contribution to India's industrial advancement



An Indian Glossary

argani -Excise of lignors and drugs the business of a wine merchant or distiller Maharaia ADRIRAJ -- Over lord added to

It makes a higher title for a landlord or a Chief Arste .- A corruption of the English officer ARIMSA -Non violence (pron Abingsa)

AKALI —A Sikh devotee of a specially faithful band founded by Guru Govind Singh

(who died 1708) now a member of the politico tel rious dal or community of Sikhs a strictly orthodox community of Sikhs

ARBAR -Comp of Kabir greater very great greatest

AKHAND HINDUSTAN -A militant Hindu slocan recently raised mean ng Indivisible In its in opposition to the Muslim Learne 8 demand for P kistan which contemplates the divition of India

ARREST -Newspaper news At HANDU LILLAHI -God be praised ALMAN -Of exalted rank

ALLAHU —God (Minsilm) also Khuda ALLAHUU AKBAR —God Is great

AMIR.-(corruptly EMIR) -A nobleman also schief often a personal name
ANJUMAN.—A gathering The term is com

monly used by Muslims ARE AREI - Written or oral petition repre

sentation

AREI ARE BASHT -Written petition ATTAR -The fragrant essential oil of Roses Jasmine and other flowers

ATITIR-An Incarnation

ATURVEDA -Hindu science of Medicine AZIN -Summons to prayer (Muslim)

BABA -Lit Tather mode of addre s to

f ther religious men ascetics etc. The descendants of Nansk founder of Sikhism are addressed

Baru—1 title equivalent to Mr or Paq specially u ed in Bongal akin to il in North india corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Aonian used by Auglo Indians of a clerk or accountant Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir

BibMa H -A bad character a rascal

BACCHA -(nttered with deep com fre lon in the throat) Garden

Back.-Tiger or panther

Bangors -Lit brave champion Or l ero a title used by both Hindus and Muhammadans often be towed by Government Bar-Mistress lady (title added to names) Dancing girl

Punggi -A Hindn religious mendicant BAJRA OR BAJPI -The bulrush millet a common food grain penniset m typhoideum syn cambu Madras.

PARRSHI -A paymaster or minor revenue ¢5.cer

BAKE RISH -Cherl merl (or Chirl miri) Tip BAND BUND -A dam or embankment.

laspan -Monkey Port harbour a 1 nding I are or quay

BANDE MATARAM - Lilt I bow to or adore my motherland (term of acclamation of national aentiment)

BANIA -A petty shop keeper money len icr broker A term variously spilled and often applied by early writers to Hindus in general

BARA WAFAT -- Annual observance of the death of Muhammad

Barra -Lit discount and hence allowances by way of compensation

Bazan -Market a street lined with shops a covered market Burma

BEGAM OR BEGUM -The feminine of Nawab combined in Bhopal as Nawab Begum 1 case of a female ruler common title for Minslim

ladi_s BEGAR -Forced paid or free labour

Buanc -The dried leaves of the hemp plant cannabis satira an intoxicant a narcotic BHARAT BHARATA VARSHA HINDUSTHAN ---

India

Bibi -A lady a European lady BIDPI —A class of ornamental metalworl in which powter alloyed with copper is iniald with patterns in silver named from the town of

Bldar Beccan BIGHA -A measure of land varying widely the more accepted bighs is one third of an acre

BIHISH I -Commonly pronounced Bhishtl Water carrier lit heavenly OF heaven

BIRI BIDI—Country made clgarettes BISMILLAH —In the name of God BUDDHA —(BDHA dental) Enlightened one

the surname of the founder of Buddhism

CATAWARAY - To bind a tree on which the natives of Madras paddle through surf

CHADAR (Chaddar) —A thin sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women bedsheet cloth spread over a Muhammadan tomb

CHAMAR -- Cobbler shoe maker caste

CHAMPAK —A tree with fragrant blossoms

Mi helia ch mpaca a kind of magnolia CHANA -Gram

CHANDI — (Pron with long a and dental d) Silver (with lingual d and short a)—Goddess Dunga the Goddess of primordial energy

CHAVDNI -An awning moonbeams CHANDNI CHAUE -A wide street (generally

with a market) CHAPATI -A thin flat cake of unleavened

bread

CHAPRASL -- An orderly or bearer Northern India Syn. pattawala Bombay peon Madras CHARAS -The resin of the hemp plant it is amoked an intoxicant cannabis sati a

CHARRIA —A spl f wheel
CHARPAI (charpoy) —A bedstead with tape
stretched across the frame for a mattress

CHAUDHURI -Under Muslim rule a hereditary title of honour at present the term is applied to the headman of a trade guild CHAUL (CHOWL) — A place there four roads, meet, market, square, courtvar!

CHAURIDAP -- Watchman

CHITTA, CHITA -Leopard

Choira -A boy, especially a boy employed about a household or, he South radia, in a regiment

CHUNAY—An English corruption of Chunchime, a plaster or mortar sometimes made of powdered shells of a retrainable whiteness and brillance

CONGRESS (INDIAN NATIONAL) —The largest nationalist party in India

Coory -Porter labourer

Corry -The dried keiner of the ecconut

CRORY, Laror -Ten million

DADA —Grandfather (paternal), elder brother, venerable person Bombay slang—hooligan boss

DAFTAR -Book, record, register -Klinna -

DAFFARI —Record keeper hook-binder, man who looks to the stationery of the office

Man who looks to the stationery of the onice

Dak —Post, postal service,—Ghar or Khana,
P O ,—Bungalow —Rest houses

Din — (Pron with dental d and short a) company, any disciplined body, eg, Akali Dal, Seva Dal

DAT -- Puises

DALLAL -Broker

DARBAR —A ceremonial court presided over hy a Chief, Viceroy, Governor, etc., a court, a hall of audience, the holding of a court, the Government of an Indian State

DAPGAH —A tomb of a Muslim saint A sirine,

DARI, DHURPIE —A rug or earpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool

DAROGA, DAROGHA —Minor officials in various departments, especially subordinate Police Officers

DARSHAN —Sight to get a sight of the image Also used in ease of great or holy personages

DARWAN -A door I eeper

DASHAHARA —Day of the advent of Ganga (the river Ganges, held holy by the Hindus)

DASHFEA, DASSERA—All India name for the ten days festival of Durga puja, the day of immersion of the image of Durga is specially called Dashera

DASTUP -Cnstom usage

DASTUPI —Customary perquisite, commission

DAUIAT KHANA -- Palace, (your) houso

DESH BRAKT -Patriot

DISH SEVIKA —Servant (Fem) of the country, woman volunteer in the Civil D'sobedience Movement

Di siii —Indigenous Bideshl—foreign Dro, Deota, Deva —A deltz

DEVADASI —Temple girl dedicated to God Dharan, Dharma —Religion

DHARMSAIA — Tree resting houses to be found in all places of pilgrimage and important places Dhobi — A masherman

Phosi — I cloth worm by me a unit of a late and between the legs (only most district in Midras)

DHOW — A year with on the Armine of generally with a share a retain the care and of 150 to 200 tons burder

Diwart—Lamp for it of Hundre on to now moon of Kirtika (Oct Nos.) it however of Likslini, godders of prosperity

Drwin — Mind for, secretar, Irli rol A book of poems the rich mes en ing en in with every letter of the airlinbet

DIWAY -Religious altting of the Silha

DIWAM -Civil

DIWAN I AM —Hall of public and three DIWAN I Knas —Hall of pricate and it

DOAP -The tract between two merespecially that between the Ganger and the Jumpa

Durga -- Goddess, per-onlying prime all energy and di ine beneficence

DUSHMAN - Enemy

LAKA -A pony eart

FAOR, LAMP -A Muslim mendicant

FARANGI -A European

FARMAN, FIRMAN -- Mondate, order, Rourl patent

PASLI -An era (the agricultural 3 ear)

PATWA -Judicial decice or written opinion of a doctor of Musilm Iaw

GADDI - A cushion, a throne

GAERWAY (GUICOWAR)—Surnane or title of Maharain of Baroda Once i caste name meaning, "Cowherd," i.e., the protector of the sacred animal, but inter on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sin line" or Scindin it came to be a dynastic appellation and regarded as a title Thus, a prince becomes Gackwar' on succeeding to the State of Baroda, Holkar, to that of Indore and "Sindhia, to that of Gwaller

GANFSH —Elephant faced god of success, son of Siva

GANJ -Market, mart

GANJA —The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated hemp plant, cannabis satura, used for smoking

GARI, GHARRIF -A carriage, cart

GHAT, GHAUT—(1) A landing place or the bathing steps on the bank of a river or tank, (2) a pass up a mountain, (3) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats

GHAZI -- Conqueror, hero, one who fights against infidels

GHI, Ghee —Clarified butter, used for iard GODAM, Godown —A store room or a ware-house. An Anglo Indian word derived from the Malay "gadang"

GOLD Mohur or Gul Mohur — A flowering tree, (poinciana Regia), and a shrub, (poinciania casalpinia pulcherrima)

GOSAIN -Hindu monk or devotee

Gosea -Name in Southern India for parda lıt Go ha means corner or One who sits in is the meaning seciusion

of the word Nashin which is usually added to Gosha and Parda Goshanasniu or ard hi means a woman not open in the sight of stran ers

ORANTHA SAMES -The Sikh s Bible or Hook of Prophets GURDWARA -A Sikh place of worship

GURU - A Hindu reli lons preceptor schoolmaster

Hant. - (Short a) - The traditional sayings

of Muhammad history tradition Hariz -Guardian one who has the Quran

by heart HAI - (correctly Hajj) Pilmimage to Mecca It is an i cumbent religious duty founded upon

expre s injunctions in the Quran HAJL .- A Mahomedan who has performed the hajj (He is entitled to dye his heard red)

HARM (short a long i) - Practitioner of Muslim system of medicine

HARM (with long a short i) -Governor ruler jul e sage philosopher

Habat -- Lawful (from Islamic point of view)
Used of meat of animal ecremoniously slaugh
tered with a sawing motion of the knife of Jhatka

HALALEHOR -A sweeper or scaven or lit one to whom everything is lawful food

HANNAL—A bearer
HANNIAY—Monkey god who was the keenest devotes of Ram the incarnation of Vishou Hence it stends as the image of service to God

Harriay—Unfoundables The term literally means the people of God According to Mr O noth the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who delilled the appells tion of untouchable The term was horrowed from a poet of Gujrat,

HAVILDAR -- One holding an office of ru t officer in Ind an regiments corres Tru t ponding to a Sergeant

HARRAT -Dirnity Maje ty Highness

itle addressed to the great was used respect fully in tead of a name or pronoun H -zell i subham - H M the shadow of God the Ling

HEJERA (HIFRAH)—The er d tin from the flight of Muhammad from Mecca in Medlas July 1 th 6 A D

Hvp .-India (Hindusthan) Holl -- A Hindu festival celebrated at the rn i equinox

HOLKAR.-Sec Gackwar HOOVER HUNDI -Ad aft a bill of exchange HERM (commonly spelled Hookum) -An ord r

Breqs Hookan -The Indian tobacco pipe for m king through w ter nd hence because of the gurgling sound a hubble bubble Hirzus Javas —Sir terms of re-pectful add e.s.

In -(1) Muslim fe tl al in commemoration of Abrahan s offering to a crifice his son Ismail not ishaq according to Mn imms Muslim festival of the Ias over () festival or the breaking of the Iast after the Muslim Lent Panters)

Ipqan -An enclosed place outside a town where Mn lim services are held on festivals of Id etc

IMAM —The leader in Muslim prayer — bara —The house of Imam Taziya is deposited here on the occasion of the Mul arram (S V Taziya)

ITOMAR -Revolution -Zindabad -Long live the revolution

INSHA ALLARU TAALA IIN HA TAALA) -D 3 By the grace of God

ISHWAR OR ISWAR,-God Lord attribute of a Hindu diety

ITTHAD -Union concord

IZZAT -- Honour respect presti e

Jaour -- Land given by Government as reward -- dar -- holder of ja ir

Jar - Victory

Jan —A title borne by certain rulers in hathia war (e.g. The Jam Sahib of h. v. anagar) and in Sind and its horders (e.g. the Jam of Las Bela) JAMAAT -Crowd e sembly meeting society

JAMADAR —The lowest Indian officer in the army or police. The term is also used in the customs and other civil departments and in large households to designate a supermendent

JANAB - Your or Tile Malesty or Excellency JAT JATL - Caste sect tribe ela s race

JATHA -A company party association JHATEA — Stroke used in slau htering of animal whose head is eut off with a strai ht stroke as opposed to Halai S V

Ji - Les Sir Madam life soul mind added to names it serves for Mr Mrs Babu Esq Jinab — A religious war especially waged by Muslims gainst infidels

JIRGA -A council of tribal elders (North West Frontier)

Josef (Yogi) —A Hindu nacetic Josef Jyorishi Jutsi —Astrologer

Jowan -The large milet a very common tood grain andropogo i so bl im or s ghuri rubjare Syn cholam and joja in Southern

JUNA MUSJID -A mosque where large num hers gather on Friday (Juma) for prayer

Kaana -The cubo like building containing the Hajaru t Asw d or black tone) in the centre of the mosque of Mecca

KACHAHRI --- An office or office buildin eourt Karır.-Literally the coverer One who covers up the truth Infidel non Muslims

KAM YOM LAM (short a) -The Iron age a bud

hall (long a) -Goddess of primordial e ergy and consort of Shiva KALMA KALMA—The Muslim confession of fith (The e is no God but God Muham mad is the Prophet of God)

KARBALA — hame of the place in Iraq where Hussin the son of All w skilled and bu ied

KARBARI -Trader

LARM KARMA -Act business fate the doc trine that the condition of existence rests on the good and evil actions in past and present existences

Maya -Sanskrit term for Co-mic illusion

MELA -A fair MINAR -A pillar or tower MISTRI -A foreman a cook Mrrust _Sweetmeat

Mare sir. - The interior of a district or province as di tin ni he i from the headou rters

MONSOON - (A corruption of the Arebie word periodical r in max m meaning a scason) periodical r in bearin winds applied to the two rainy seasons in India the South West Mousoon from June to Septembe and the North La t Monsoon which prevails on the Coromandel Coast from October to December

! MOULVI - 1 learned person (Mu.lim)

MUAZZIN -The caller of the a. n on Mu iim Summons to pr yer The call is usually from the top of a minaret in a mosque

MUBIRAR -Happy bles ed fortunate sacred welcome, auspicious

MUNAPRAS —Fir t Muslim month 1 eld sacred on account of this distribution of First math daughter of the 1 rophet by All. The first tend yes of the month are on erved as dries of them tattlood by Shish Muhammad

Mojawin.—Custodian of Musalman excred place especially saints tomb

MERDAM—Chilef leader in Bombay leader of one gang elso one employed by a merchant of code gang elso one employed by a merchant of code gang elso one employed by a merchant of comparison (corruptly maishtiar)—(1) a le alternative of the subserving the comparison of the comparison of the comparison of a subserving the comparison of a subserving the comparison of a subserving of a subserving the comparison of a subserving the comparison of a subserving the comparison of the comparison of a subserving the comparison of the compariso

-nama -Power of atto ney rel ase -Death final rounion of Individual soul with world soul passing into

heaven for e er eyn Moksha

MULLIN —Doctor learned
MUV II —A teacher of Hindustani or any
Perso-Arabi n i nauge Secretary or writer MUNSIF -Jud e of the lowest court with

NACH .- Dance

MAGAR-City town

NAIS -An officer in Indian armies corres pondin, to a Co poral an ancient title

NAMASTE NAMASKAR (Bengal) -I s lute 301

VAUROZ -- New Year & day being that on which the Sun enters the Ar s Nawis -A title horne by Musalmans corres

ondin to that of Raja or Maharaja amon, Hindus

NAWABZADA -Son of a Nawab

NAZAR NAZARAYA -Sight fly m de on the occasion of visit to or of the landlord or any sup rior

MKAH -Celebr tion of the Muh mmadan

NIM neem -A margosa. —Pr fix indicatin half ea Nim hakim quack

MEYANA - (Buddhlst) Flual rele ee or sal atton

NIZAM .- The title of the ruler of Hyde abad NULLAN NALA -A narrow wate course or drain

I appy -Fice in the luk

PARJAMA LAJAMA LANJAMA -Long drawers or loose trousers

PAG PAGET PAGIYA -A turban a lead dr ss

Pice -A copper coin worth one PAISA farthing also used as a generic term for money — Wallar —Money ed

PARISTAN - Literally land of the pure term generally applied to Muslim L ague cheme of p rilitioning India into Muslim and Hlada St tes

PARKA PUCCI -Ripe mature complete cooked strong adent

PALKI -A palanquin or litter

LAY -The b tel vine LIPE BETTL The 1 af is chewe In ith ti edried areca nut wi ich is then o incorrectly called t t 1 nut See SUPATI

PANCHAMA -Low caste (Southern India)

PANCHAIAT — A comfultee for min gement of the affairs of a caste or village arbitrators Theoretically the panchayat 17; five (panch) member

I Apper — I Hindu title applied to a person vers d in the Hindu serigtures Also commonly used by Brahmans

PANKHA more commonly PUNKAH -- Fan PARSUPARI -Di tribution of Par (leaf of betel alno) and Supari (fruit of betel palm) (q r) as a form of ceremonial 1 ospitality

I arpa purdal -A vil or curtain practice of keepl was an accluded

Losl a PARDANASHIN -Women who observe purdah

PASHTO IA HTU -La gua o of the h W T tribes and Pathar s

PATEL -The headman of a vill ge in ested with some ma isterial and revenue functions

PATWAFI —A village account nt a land steward yn Lar am Madras kullarni Bombay D cean triati Gujarat Sh abhot. Mysore Tanara and Coorg Mand I Assam T pedar Sind

PEON COLORASI - Beares orderly

PE SKAR -One who brings forward submits r pers etc personal clerk

PILAO (pulao) -1 dish of rice cooked with ghee a d other ingredients and by Angle In dlans specifically us d of chick n or meat cooled with rice an i spices

Project—(I er a ca e) an anima ho pit I mostly ma at ned by the Jains an anim I i firmary an animai

Piral -Sac ed fig tree $\Gamma_{i\alpha}$ Rel nosa I ir -A Mahomedan sa at or religious teache

Povori -A Buddhist monk or prie t Burma

PRADHAT PHERI -Lt Mo ol g round parties goin round early in the roo ning s ging political songs

Pucoa -An Urdu vord meanin good corret substantial of studyil quality of measurement s o trasted with I utel

PUJA -Wor hip (Hindu)

PUJARI —The prie t PUVDIT —See PANDIT PURAYA —Old also applied to certai Hindu reli ions books



SINDHIA -See under GAETWAR SI GH SINGHA -Lion A ti le u cd by all tion

Skhand ome llin lus Strent Stroy Stret -An in lian soldler Strek.-A kli d of guitar i ith il re strings Suprit - Unit calci laws as opposed to Siruti the revealed Ved a B sofflind a Law Sower - V mounted a liter or constable

SOFRAR -See SAMLKAI SRADDH -1 uneral obs qui a con i ling iu

SEADDR —I unters ous qui a con i incomo offerin rice fruits etc to tie leg riced on a SECPA (tope) —A Buddhist er Jain tumulu usvulle of lirek, or stone hiral plenters containin reli sor mir la a cred spots

5"LTAY - 1 1 In"

Survi -The sect of Morlim aloace of the frt four khallfas a lawful su ors of th elx auth et! Prortet and who receive the of tr d tion Ties emtree by fr tie great f part f the Mide minadan will

Street-Ti seel or nut of the palm Araca STUESI-Of ones own country made in

India. SCRAI SCPTA -S in

Swaut -A Hindu rell font a cette in fan ! Tablich -Ti e Mu i m conversion u overment

Baddhi Tibut —Coma

Tingit - I rev nue sub divi ion of a di trict TARRELDAR — The offect in ch rac of a
tabil svn M mist ar Lombay
Takil — Small dit af for spinnin yara
revised by Mr G ull
Tal — Lake Musical time

TALAX - Mu lim term fr. divorce Utter a see of this trn thrie by the hu band to pre ence of the who dis. olves the m relace TALUE taluka .- The estate of a tatuhdar

revenue sub division of a Di trict in Bomba)

Active and Make to a fact the following the Madris and Make to a fail old r with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. An official in the Higherthal State c rresp noi g to the Matte Collector (Life Talubday) or material and Collector (Life Talubday) or D puty Mast trate and Collectors (See ad and Third Taluk lars)

TAMASHA -Ent et inment gala Ins reastie

Tauran t mium - t North indian name for a li it trap or cart Tanca Town -A o or two lorsed tw wheel d, vehicl with a c vered top syn

+ TANZIM - Literally organiatin Am ve m ntam n the Muslims will haims at securing a closer appro ch to unity of Muslims See San GATHAN

TAPPAL -The Post

TAFT TODEY—The spot the date paimyra or eccount paim u d s a drink after ferm nation. Also made from rice
TATTY—S c k.H.S 1 H.S

Tatis — Lath and p p r models of the tomis files a had flu ain cart id a hip roce is not all ultraram festival syn t but Marstin dia Tatist Naxi — Lette of condolen ...

Thugage or Thaoi — I oblety air str n u tion of it vill m p aedied by Thugs who finel an aa octation of profession i mu de ers and roblety. Tazia -Lath and p p r models of the temis

THAKUR -- A titl mans o a petty cilf THANA -Police station hence its juri die Tika -Ceremonial sprinting on the f rehead

TILA SARE -Helr of parent

THAK - 4 streak on the forehead or elewier on the upper part of the body rect (at some places cate) I ark on the forelead an on Min tus

TINDAY taniel - 1 foreman sutordinate offic r of a tilp

Tor . - 1 weight equivalent to 180 grains (trov) 1 2 ff6 xactly

Toxes - 4 two wi cle I vel ! I lrawn by a ro 5

Lists (Plural of Min) - Mu lim learn dr n The ferm u liy in lister all reli less 1 is at h as Imam Muftle Qazis and Mo hi

Ustan -Master teacher one skilled in any art of set nee LINENA -Amon Hindus will to con ole pull on second or third day after it e less?

of a person tmone far is a rell lous ceremony fell on the tfirt day after death

VID OR VIDYS -- I're ti on r of Hindu sest m of n edl ine also a ea ?

VARIT -A class of 1 gal practitioners entitled to 1 ractice in 111.1 Courts

VELVE Tev aled secret be as of Hindus
VELVETA - System of Hindu plilos ply
It prife as the only Brahm (f ad) exists at d all et e to M sa or co mic libusion

LIBARA - A Bud il 1 t monastery

VISHAR -God of protection WALL WALLS -A sumx indicatin owner

dealer ogent keeper WAQF - A Muslim religious or charitable endowinent

WATAN - Native country Country In Bombay I residen a ned mo the of the land or en hallot ance enjoyed by the person wide programs some a raice useful to Government or to the villa e community

Wazir — Ci iei minist r a Mul ammad n term wilel is anglich das Vi lar Wiley ar - In land Turope

3 tha - Hindu god of death

hoda—(1) A syst m of Hin lu philosophy teadin to hoga or union with God () hrac tice of control of breath senses a neations, ete e id to gi e supernatural powers of tod; and mind Uitimate aim is Multi Your -A Hi du ascetic who practises Yo a

Frant Unant -It Greek of medicine practised by Muslims

ZADA -Born Nawab Zada -Son of \awab

ZAMINDAR -A fandholder

ZAMINDARY — An estate the system of t nure in which i nd revenue is imposed on u indi iduat for a Mahai sa oppo ed to Ryotari or farmer a tenure system

ZANANA -Tem le feminine Hence women s apartment harem Zanr-Gold thread anything woven with

gold thread ZILA -A District

ZINDADAD -Longlive

ZULM ZULUM ZALUM - Tyranny oppression

Wanners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the reopie, which varies from fair to black the tourists attention in India is drawn by their diess and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu s dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an neete, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the polico al lowed him to The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the walst and reaching to the arkles Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to day within the precincts of eivilisation and will not meet the tourist s eye Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes or the rich The child Krishua, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images

Dress -The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the lolueloth nearly down to the feet On the Malabar coast, as in Burina the ends are left loose in front the greater part of India, they are tucked up belund—a fashion which is supposed to bent the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up belind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a searf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga Under this garment is often worn a cort or a shirt When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the crives the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the write to the albow. Before Europeans introduced butters Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsoicte. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right A shawl is theu round the waist over the long cost, and serves as a belt, in which oue may earry money or a weapon if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other virieties prevail Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles folded brims, projecting brims long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingeniuty culminating perhaps in the parrots beak' of the Maratha turban-all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head covering whether the wear is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he halls from Poona or Dharwar, Alunedabad or Bhavnagar

Pashion Variations - Fashions often vary with elimite and occupation the Bombay henerman hay wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket yet as he must work for long hours in water, he does

of the cold north west wears loose baggs trousers, a tail head dress befitting his stoture and covers his cars with its folds as if to keep off cold The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respect-Many well to do Indians wear Luropean dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and Luropean costumes. notably the Indian Christians and Parsia dress, and many have not borrowed the 1 uropean collar and euffy. The majority of the people do not use shoes those who ean aford their wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and r iew cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashlon in public

Women's Costumes —The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the raist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head The folds are sometimes drawn in and tueled up behind In the greater part of Indla women wear a bediee on the Mainhar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast In some communities petitieats or drawers, or both are worn Many Musselman ladles wear gowns and scarfs over them The vast majority of Mahomedan women are gosha and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public a few converts arom Hinduism have not borrowed the custom In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seelusion In the Dekhan and in Southern India 'they have not

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a eliignon, by most women Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain asceties, or monks and nuns Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads. Mahomedans in most cases do The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front over the temples, and near the neek, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the finey of the individual Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashlon, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Balragia as dis tinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their halr, and generally coul the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society Ornaments bedeek the head, the cars, the nose, the neck, the arms wrists, flugers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes Children wear Each community affects its peculiar aokicts not cover his legs, but suspends only a colonred ornaments, though multation is not uncommon hereinef from his wallt in front. The Pathan Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like the most popular object of representation la gold or silver

Caste Marks - Caste marka constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindu especially of the higher castes The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead It represents prosperity or joy and is omitted is mourning and on fast days. It may be red mourning and on fast days it may be red or y Howsha ha when it is made with ground sandaiwood paste. The worshippers of 18thnu draw a verticel line across the spot and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V generally with the central line sometimes without it and represents Vishnus foot. The worship pers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines made with andalwood paste or ashes Some Valshnavas amaginous paste of sames dome valendars at attempt that temples near the corners of the eyes with figures of Vlahnus couch and disc Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yel lowish clay. To smear the arms and the clest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of tollet especially in the hot season Beade of Tulsi or secred Basil and berries of Pudraksha

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the lotus the rose and the champaka are among respectively. The Lingayats a Shaiva sect su pend from their necks a metallic ca ket containing the Lings or phallus of their god Bairagis ascettes besid s wearing Rud aksha rosaries round their necks and matted har samear their bodies with a bes Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg of co tries may also be seen round ti cir neck Mustim dervishes sometimes carry percock s feathers

Hindn women mark their foreheads with a red anot or horizontal line High easte widows ara forbidden to exhibit this eign of happiness nor may they deck themselves with flowers or prnaments Flowers re worn in the chimon Hindu women smear their faces arms and feet aometimes with a paste of the the so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a aubstitute for the blood of the guimal laughtered for the purpose in former times In many other cases this colour has no such association. The Mu lim dervish affects green the blkh Akall is fond of blue the S nyasi adopts o ange for his robe and no reason can towerer a construct strung together are worn adopts o ange for his robe and no reason round their necks by Valshnavas and Shalvas be asslined with any degree of certal ty

Indian Names

The perconal name of most Hindra denotes a materia object colour or quality an animal restriction or a delty. The unreducated a state of the colours of the semption with monorine titles are a possible that In early society the bell f in the rebits of departed kinamen lent popularity to this practice hothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black of red gold of eliver gem diamond ruhy pearl, or nerely atone small or tall weak or attong a flor i snake a parrot or a dog and to name a soman after a flower or a creeper Thus to Aka a few namea? on the epits Pandn m na white, and so does Arjana Krish a blach Dhima terrible Nakula a mougoose Shun ha adog chuka a parrot Shringa a horn Among the names previous contings a norm Among the names previous at the pless that day Hiss is a diamond Ratina or Ratina a fewel So nor Chinna good Velli or Belli in the Dravidian anguages. mesns white metal or aliver ften called after the days of the week on is then called after the dars of the week on which they were born and hence they beat the names of the seven bearenly bodits or cheract. When they bedit and the names of the Hindu defittes they such name of the of childustons it. It doubtlet whether the Allmidts ever venture of assume the names of the dreaded spirits word, i.e. by them. To pronounce the name

The personal name of most Hindus denotes; of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the splits sometims bear the n nies or human belgs the reason scena to he tlat they were or mally hum a

High caste practices -The high easte often the name of a deity is on h s lips the more merit he carns Therefore he delibe rately names his children after his gods and goddesser as that he may have the oppor tunity of pronouncing the holy names as fre quently as possible. These are also sonorous and picturesque Shiva is happy thinn is a pervader Govinda is the cowherd Krishna. a pervader tovinus is vie would a like the Keshava has fine half. R mals a delighter Lakshmana is lucky hura ana produced the first living belg on the primeral waters first living bel g on the primeval waters Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's ho ts Dinakara Ganesha is the Lord on Barra and day Sub ah is the inminary that mases the day Sub ah is the inminary that mases the day Sita is a monya is a broth r of Ga esha Sita is a furrow Savitri aray of tight True a star Radha prospe ty Knimi i is she of golden orname ts Bhama of th glowing heart Shiya and Vishuu has e th got at least n thou aand names and th y may be free y drawn npon and paraphrased in naming one a child en and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large Family names -When a person rises in

Family names when a person have a importa ca, he adds to his person I hame a family or east name. It was once the rule that the title Sharma might be added to n Brahmana name, Varma to a K hatriyn a Gnpta to a Val hyas, and Dasa to a shudra s This rule is fairly well observed in the case of the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed Dasa means a state or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot or servant, and the products braining cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalldas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivail, was a Braining. The Vaishnivas have made this fashion of tailing oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hiedes of this sect very commonly add Das to their larmes. The Brahmans of Southern India add Alyer or Alyangar to their names. Shasti, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukern, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teach-ing the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rapputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mai, as in Gldumal. Varma The Sindhi Mal, as in Gldumil, means brave and has the same force Raja changed into Rava, Rao and Rai was a polltical title, and is not confined to any caste The Benga'i family names, like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishya title, in Southern India Mudaliyat and Nazudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Majabar Ram, Lai, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India Suffixes like II, as in Rampi or Jamshedil, the Kanarese Appa, the Telagu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devl, are bonorific Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sobhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific

Professional names -I amily names sometimes denote a profession in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers Mehra, kulkarai, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahai navis are the names of offices held in tormer times One finily name may men a flour sefler, another a can eller, and a third a liquor seller. To insert the father's name between one e personal and the family name to s common prietice in Western India rue elsewher. When a family comes from a certain piece, the suffix hir or 'malleh' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surnains in Western India Thus we may have Chiphrniars and Suratmailans, or without these air to ve may have Bhaynagris. Malabaris and Bilinorias, as among Parsis Thus Vasudey, Pandurang Chipiunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is lasudes, his father's name Pindurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chipiunkar In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular listory. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations. The agnomens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaje Lakir Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honoring additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sicred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the cases of Hindus in Western Indi Batilwallah, Rendymoney, Contractor, Sakiatwallah Adonwallah and others lil o them are tell tale, names

Indian Art

Sculpture & Painting

Grographical Lim ts -Indian Art like Heringnesses (such as Creek Persian Scytlian etc.) art of an editor country i an range ills grown without b inguitered in its cour part of the life of the country an I mu t be slewed in it hi tories developm at Strictl age at ing in it in terical development. Arros a present in interior development only the artistic creation of the Indian Arcolam development in a defect the artistic Cepton and Septablecture of their circumstration Cepton and Septablecture of their circumstration Cepton and Septablecture of their circumstration of the circumstration of their circumst Indo-China Java Baltard II At hay n Archi rela os which colonied by India lote for test or which could call it will be for it.

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Character tes of I dum Art—Indian art [17 721—116 art of 17 Indian Valley is lamber article art in o art creation as well a contemp! tion of a v orb of art is a le otoulsed. From the throllon, that follon Art | Friy Co ic — lost Manrya Art (and and ber dominant) arriting and not not riting facturing Bt.) and not con net within the representation of a lost and Arabica Art (let—3rd Century De.) per places. Indit this is into the right of a lost and Arabica Art (let—3rd Century De.). A latt people and tottle art of med vill urope before the fert no lorm in India vit bives symbolical mendo Without the hi ves symbolical me nie

iclp of corre t anatomy and per pecti e in li a rtista fill their no ks til ill from itt in

Start of 1 d a Scalabur & P t t t t in Initia is lwab in him re rut of the loos r d) nt in p w r lited in the loos r d) nt in p w r lited in the loos r d) nt in p w r lited in the loos r d) nt in p w r lited in the loos r d) nt in p w r lited in the loos r d) nt in p w r lited in the loos r d) nt in p w r lited in the loos r d) nt loos r d)

Chr nology - The chronology of Inlian Art is a difficult | rollem because of the so often un certain hi to test I ackground and because of the disertits and compi sity of cont mpc rary styles in al re ub-continent for instance elements in n i re ub-continent. For instance elements of the ci leal and medies at tyles sur ised in South In lia up to tiel the ntury A li wi le in the North owing to Sinslim and oth r influences t tally n w forms developed. The cl. silication

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Beginnings of Classic Art - lifter the fall [Through the dir front with the fall] beginnings of Classic Art - lifter the fall [Through the dir front with the fall] Beginnings of Classic Art—After the fall of the Marrya Limple the Sumas ruled in the state of the Marrya Limple the Sumas ruled in the North the Andhas in the South (2nd—1st century BC). The robust sculpture of cast restages is made pilithle by a penetratury flowly rivthm. The character is voluptured orms of Indean art through visited pull at the sape of life male their appearance in the sape of life male their appearance in the sape of life Bharma tupically a visited by the first of the master of the Bharma tupically a visited by the color of the sape of the Bharma tupically a visited by the volume of the color of the sape of the Bharma tupically a visited by the color of the same of the Bharma tupically a limit of the life of the same of famo is centres he I harhut Smelil Budh Gava, Mathura and Patahpotra (Panas Phaja In th Western thits and Van In South India Sent tree In 20 A D third 123 Sent pure and relations of the india probably pure surviving political version it to illustrate relations technic on the rads after and which was to be the domain In relations technic on the which had become the contres of worship and on the monastern in the intra of Buddhi to appear are distinct. Western Ghits and Venat In South India centres of worsing and in the monastructural tall chapets attached to them. In the relief depicting Buddha's life or that of his previous meannations (jatalas) I uddha is never presented in human form but his presence Is shown by symbols such as the tree of call liten ment his footprints the throne on which he sat or the platform on which he used to will This, fundamentally un Indian principle Indl cates the try in component of Indian art while the busy int pissionate figures of yalshis on the Sauchi gites are pre Budd hist in spirit and in the true Indian tradition The wealth of form and movement the inven tiveness of composition and the controlled dv namism of this early art ushers in the classic cra

Kushan and Andhra Art—The first and second centuries A D saw the power of the Kushan empire establishing itself in the North West and North of India while the Andhris while the South of the electrons of the India while the South of the electrons of the India while the South of the electrons of the India while the South of the electrons of the India while the South of the electrons of the India while the South of the electrons of the India while the South of the Electrons of the India while the South of the India while the South of the India while the India while the South of the India while while the India while while while while while while while while while wh ruled the South. The classic progress shows itself in increased plastic penetration of large size semblares and in greater visity. The centre of artistic creation is Withira (Mutti) Linda hism is still the predominant them. Mitimira continuation of the Miurvan tradition of large size stone flames, overcoming bulk and erude ness in spirited modeling. Frankly sensions but in a different way from the mides of the Greek schools are the temple figures of Mathura and other centres. Nost probably originating from aboriginal symbols of fertility, these graceful if voluminous nymplis fix for centuries to come, the round breasted narrow wilsted, full hipped ideal of female beauty for the Indian In the South the stupa of Amainvati ins yielded a wealth of magnificent sembture More fluid mellow and exuberant than the North it comes nearest to classic perfection

Early Fresco Paintings —Belonging to the flist century BC, the flesco paintings in cave 9 and 10 in Ajanta (Nizani's Dominions) are the callest well preserved Indian paintings though still earlier work survives in several 7th century other localities The luch level of competence In Ajanta proves a long but lost, lustory of this art. It in to reliefs in Builint and Sanelin, these carly paintings have already the greeful outlines of later work.

Classic Art of the Gupta Age

Sarnath Aparta Anomado I and off Purtule Hindus norms to the foreign luin this prior in I the me t po srul fruh manical ar vir produced all over let a e pectula la Dorrita Badarit and bot (Decen) Edurated (nor for hi) to there of many other place. Styll the difference of Western and lastern chools to be roce pronounced although the homolast of indian left not broken. The art of the Guerra period can be t be directored by the well spiritual. The fatent natural m of early periods a now overcome or have ad to the spiritual representations of superhuman certain tary or co much powers. The human floure to only the vehicle of trun cendental forces. The one the venere of trip cement if lottes. The artist misters ever mood from the lytel to the terrible. The Puddhy hungs of Mathers and Struth are in their clade simplification and perfection of modelling in their screwspirituality and alguity amonest the vorids supreme religious images. The boar lucarnation of Vishnu in Udivert is of impressive power which changes promities there to a days as which changes primitive terror to a deep experlence of divine force. The leonography of erentes the Indian Buddin mane in direct the Hinding pantheon is developed during this ige

> (2) Painting - During the sixth and seventh century the Gupta spirit survives in Indian art in spite of the decline and overthrow of the Gupta empire therefore in our classification of styles they are included in Gupta Art The art of fresco pulnting had their reached its zenlth Apanta Bigh (Buddhist) and Badimi (Brili mimeal) are the chief eentres of this art as it survives today, but the Tain paintings of Sittain vasal (Sonth India), the Brahmanical paintings of Immalaipurum and the Singhalese rock pictures of Siguraa (Cevlon) testify to an All India distribution

End of 5th century Siglriva, Cevion

Aganta Caves 16 and 17 6th century Bagh, Badami

Ajunta Cuves 1 and 2 Tirnner Sittanavasal lamuram

All these paintings are mostly narrative in character. The painters depict religious legends Graeco-Indian Art—I rom the first century
A D onwards a peculiar hybrid art develops in
the North West of India, the Gandhara country

In easily understandable form making use of
the costume scenery and manners of their own
time. The colours made from minerals, are
bright green, red, brown, yellow, birch and

Is shansism fills Iadian sculpture with unheard of virility. Sweeping movement becomes an expression of force the swelling rounded forms of human or salmal bodies become siven of part up energies. The rock heura reculptures of the control of the art I carried to an extreme is the Kallasanatha temple which an enormous building was carved out of solid rock as a whole

Med val Art. From the 9th and 10th centn les onwards Hladu art conquered every corner of India With wider distribution local schools and styles developed in the course of time without however breaking the unity of Indian art Medieval sculpture was called upon to decorate with stone carvings the in numerable temples that were belag built and to provide ima es for worship in temples and pri vate chapels in stone brouge or wood,

While much of the graadeur of the classical ars surves in medieval sculpture its simplicity and force see gradually lost in an over elaboration of de orati a by work such as fewellery and that focus raphical attributes of delites. The ten day towards spiritualism is accentuated expectally under the inducence of tanine symbol in In the end that demands of longoral

him (Ajanta) The greatest artistic ment of these paintin s lies in their trythrideal flowing outline which indicates the plastic values of so long on which year the constant modelled with closur shading. Per pettive in the western sense was not prown but compositions achieve a surprising legren depth in lian freecoe paintings are not only many the compositions achieve a surprising legren depth in lian freecoe paintings are not only many than the control of the contro palaces of Rajputana all dating from a much panaces of napparana an dating from a macin later time. In Cochin and Travancere many examples of planorate Kerala painting can he found belonging to the 16th 16th century Jafa paintings in Conjectaram of the 17th and 16th century illustrate the close adhalty between medieval mural art and miniature book lilustrations

> Indian Miniature Paint nga -Tho lijumina ting and lijustratiag of religious scriptures was n widespread art in Iadia even if little of it escaped widespread art in Iadia even II little of it seesped destinction with the exception of a large number of Jain manuscripts from Guiperst. The earliest 13th centuries They have highly conven-tional control of the process of the conven-tional control of the process of the conven-grees. The bockground is first red later blue Manuscript illustrations of the Pala period (Bengal I the century) are also known

R is them and Pahari Painting -The middle of the sixteenth century sees the beging of an Indian School of miniature palating in Rajputana of great vitality charm and artistic merit. The early Rajasthani paintings are known as raymalas pictorial representations of musical moods (Rajas). These paintings have an intimate lyrical favour and are full of the loving totim. In the end tha demands of icosogra, likely consistent with the property of the property if they to the find a find order was created and the control of the control. The main control is the control of ready Akbar empto ed Indian artists who under the guidance of Persian mister were put to the tisl of illustrating manuscripts. Under Jehangir and Saaychan Moghal paratha reached its climax. Moghal art is a court art limited in its scope, and overshadow i by the demand for extreme technical perfection. It is individualistic with a clear development of personal styles of different a tiets will have known by name (athing rivel heard of in popular Indian irt) le le llinstritic, and main concerned with the representation of court simular rendering of flowers or infinite. That means it is concerned with appearances and not with moods or pectical feelings as the contemporary Indian worl. But Indian pain ters did not only introduce Indian is Hindu theme into Moghulart, but gradually flowers. theme into Modul art, but griduily flavoured favoured thorough training on Luco, an life it with an Indian spirit. In technical exect Under Mr. W. 1. Glidatone, Solonou a etc. lence, accurate and delleate drawing, observance and taste Mogliul art is unsurpressed. Plic wrong notion that the Mogliul court art was responsible for the revival of punting in India must be given up though a strong influence on Rajasthani and Pahari painting is obvious Under Mohamedan rulers offshoots of Moglaul

Modern Art in India - With the eclipse of medieval powers in India and the arrival of I u topean civilisation the indigenous arts experienced a rapid decline While folk art and crafts survived during the 19th century, the higher forms of indigenous art died out and were replace ed by imported western art, rarely of more thin mediocre quality Art schools were initiated in India on British models in the 19th century

Morbul Punting—Derived from the Tim urid School of miniaturo pointing in Personal Information of the Island pointing under ctrong Personal names of and its start in the first continuous developed into an Indian art if that term can be accepted with reservations. It is much be an elevated to the Island in Indian art if that term can be accepted with reservations. It is much be an elevated for the indian art is that the ment be an elevated for the indian art is that the ment be an elevated for the indian art is i Infortun fess en the received for the first lead to the first lead new tream but exhand the trailing from himself the trailing to the first the first trailing the first trailing of his whools Sant to French to the first trailing to the first trailing to the first trailing trailing to the first trailing tise for each street and the street and the took criminal action of the first and court a large and the street and the street and the street action and the street actions are street. Mr R \ Chilorant | the School treele modellin, and cert in certic

of mural painting was added in which we for The last was fused with Indian decorative princit The School teaches a variety of critis and industrial aris with as stone carving metal worl leather yorl textile design, etc. It has a large commercial art and photographic ection Under Mohamedan rulers offshoots of Moglad while two added by its present principal Wr C art des cloped in different parts of India such as Bijapur, Hyderabad, Almednagar, Lucknow, JP Under Mr Gerrard Interesting madern tendencles developed in printing which seem to indicate a union of contemporary. I property worl with sound Indian traditions

Many art schools liquidly in India in different centres such as Lahore, Dellil, I in I now Benares Shantanketan, Madras, Mysore, Travancore Patna, etc., under the patronase of proximilal governments, State governments or as private institutions. Indian urtists of today strive for new forms of expression which would be in tune with present day life without breaking and attached to the educational system In these the arts of drawing, painting and model ling and certain arts and crafts were taught on the lines of western academic tradition. At the beginning of this century a revival of tradit.

Indian Architecture.

Indian architecture, like Indian sculpture and which marks a definite advance in the treatment painting, is the visible expression of spiritual con ditions in successive phases While the regulre ments of various religious creeds decree and modify the forms of Indlan buildings, the historical development of the architectural art in India is indicated by a gradual progress of constructional types and by the successive usage of different building material such as wood, brick or stone, which is primarily independent of religious domination. The former division of Indian architecture into Buddhist, Jain and Hindu styles is for these reasons not satisfactory and should be replaced by a division based on stylistic evidence. The first comprehensive work, accessible to lay readers, to give a history Indian elements of styles in Indian architecture is Mr Percy | History of Styles—1 history of styles in Brown's Indian Architecture in two volumes Indian architecture must be based on historical

of the subject over Pergusson's Indian and Lastern Architecture which for many years was

considered to be the standard work.
The chief characteristics of Indian architecture, especially in its later stone place, are (a) its use of heavy masses, (b) construction based on vertical not lateral pressure, it without true arches or true domes (c) its plustic treatment and close relationship with sculpture (d) its un developed treatment of space and (?) its spiritual significance and symbolism These features dis tlingulsh Indi in building from most Western types of architecture and from Islamic architecture in India, though the latter naturally contains many

I'ri k Archite ture of c 3000 B C the Indus Valley Ledic Wood Archite

ture ; from 1500 B C 300 to 00 B C Mauryan Architecture Sun a and

Andhra 00 B C to 00 A D Architecture Gupta Architecture 350 to 6 G A D

Early Medieval

` rthern Chilakya 000 to 800 A D Ra tr kuta Lalla

Mell val Architecture Northern (Indo

Aryan) Stylo Souttern (Drav! 0 to 1800 A D dian) style We tern tCha

I Lyan) Style Into-Satacenic Archi

tecture 1 50 to 1300 A D

The Indus V lley Cit s—In Harappa and M healodaro and other site of the Indus valley exten is citles have been discovered under the mud and sand of the river. These cities were the transfer of the river and the same and the river and the same and the river. an throng 3000—000 BC by a people whose that occupation was trading. The buildings whill are crited out in brick in Linglish bond are pisin functional and without great artide merit. They are mainly houses atore bouses boths and wells and no certain traces of te alles or raisces have set been found. The arch was u ed the true arch being unknown

The V die Villar — After the extinction of the initia crims which may have apread their in unce to the tanges valley and with the initial value of the control of the contr tin whoms on either end circular village below to recome any to the first through through the first through through the first through through the first through the first through through the first through through the first through the first through through through the first through through the first through through the first through the first through through the first through the first through the first through the first throug the series of th

dertignent and geographical distribution remains of a large three stoured wooden p lace Treestelapping of types in time and space make hear P inas supported on stone pillars ()) activative ino impos it le but it following crude is utfeation may be su gested in the Baratar Hills in Bihar & St. pas roughly in the Baratar Hills circular mounts inclosin ome relic casket and surmounted ly a ceremonial umbrella They were the chief object of Buddl lt wor hip Tl rock caves are an imitation of wooden buildin s and indicate the exitence of small circular hrines with a hall in front juite prob bly of vedic origin

> The Great Stupa —During almost four centuries from 200 B t to 00 A D under two great dynasties the Sun as of the North au I the Andhras of the South Buddhist zeal gavo India some of the most ren arkable monuments stupas which were founded in Mauryan times were now enlarged and be utified in this period they are stonefaced with stone casket and umbrella on top surrounded by stone rail ings in which are set four doorways or foranas stone casket All forms though carried out in stone betray their wooden on in Scull ture and r lief a used producely to decorate the scred shrines. Here also the conver ion to stone I om other materials is indicated by an inscription which says that the southern gateway of the great sti pa of Sanchi was made by the ivory carvers of Best ? gar Tho most famous stupes are those of ban hi (Dhopai State) Barhut (CI) Budh Gaya Sarnath and Amara ati in Madras I residency which is the iatest and me t elabor to one

> Rock Temple —To serve priests monka and lay worshippers temples d monasteries were butt malby in brick and wood Little of the o has survived but tiler ex et reginers law come to us carred from sold drock in their je of each etemples and, mona teries 11c 11 ettle of hewing shrines ent of solid rock lad begun under Asoka but in the centuri jut before in die the language et es et grant, a set it long of it wide and so it high) rea h con iderable Proportions. Proportions

is were to the Ganges valley and wan use a large to the Ganges and there or not a terrestally state of the Aran tithes a new archite titue changes or chapels and there or not a terrestally desirence which originating from the He of type are long applied buildings. He as the control of the c $c_{s,t}$ tue. In materi I hardly any ci libe traces the price is and sinker for the 10. We of I); trace that strong sists b t the script turns and the by means of a double row, of pillars A it the price is a later times give us a faint blea a pidal end is a $t pa \ Chairy s$ are thus relating to the strong size of the price is an interest to the price in the price is a script of the price in the price is a script of the price in the price is a script of the price in the price is a script of the price in the price is an interest of the price in the price in the price is an interest of the price in the price in the price in the price is an interest of the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price is an interest to the price in the price in the price in the price is an interest to the price in the pric Le this art o later times give us a faint lose a spandar enu as considered in a und The main forms were the later times of the man und The main forms were the later times of the main and the main forms are retained as a later retained as later and the surrounded by cells and the work or reed and with lorse shoes an pool having (in a later development) as notum in the firm wholes on efficient of circular village and the main containing, a la ddha to the containing and the main and t both rule a and chaules it estimates features of wood architecture have been in itat d to the last detail. The most important grog of ca es of this period are these of the ja kond ne Halthora Ledas. Valik 4 inta Lillora Jim mar and Kanheri all la West ru In its Jain caves Meny a Architecture — With the eta

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tle south it survived till the 18th century though while growin in size and pretension declining in taste and artistic feeling

Indo S r cens Architecture -This bernns in India with the 13th century after the perma nent occupation of the Mohammedans Theur first mosques were constructed of the mate tals of Hindu and Jaina temples and sometimes with the arch and the true dome they used mortary (which became necessary hecause of the lateral PRE-RUE extended by arches) and they introduced bruck types of buildin s (the mosque and the tom). They laid greater emphasis on the persion and the proportions of interior sp ces which includes the proportions of interior sp ces which includes the proportions of interior sp ces which includes the proportions of interior sp ces which is included the proportions of interior sp ces which is included the proportions of the total proportions of the proportion of the proportions of the proportion sad at the same time characterised by elaborate richness of cramentation. The Qutb Miner and late tombs of littimish and Ala ut din Ahilli are rylocal examines. The time of Ghiasuddin Tu his at Yughiakabad the Lodi tombs and lastly his tomb of Sher Chain at Sasuram in Bihar bearing the same of the Company Jahaz Mahai and Hindola Mahai as the most notable in tances of the secular and ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans & The Mohamme dans of Ben als aln developed their style some with feelie and create and Gaur and Pandua bern with the rules of hulldars of this type the nest important of which are the Adina Masjid of Shandar Shah the 1 Li Lhi Mosque Barad vari Masjid Lattan Masjid a small golden thosque and so forth The Rulers of the Bah mani dynasty of Gulh rga and Bidar were also creat builders and adorned their capitals with area ounders and adorned their capitals what important build go. The most striking of these is the gre t mosque of Guilbargs which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in oth ra would be an open court is here roofed by sixty
large small domes Of the various forms which Late small open court is here rooted by sixty

- racenderses. Of the various forms white to the problem will have to be found by a young,

- same that of almostab of many p chally several of the condition of Indian architects who wille fully

5 its carriet tone who list norther to the condition of the condition of Indian architects who willed fully

1 fractication will only a several of the condition of the glorious artistic heritage of

1 fractication will only a several of the country. Conserved to be the most cie aut. It is not since for its carred tone work and the work of the forsted ston windows insidis yyids mosque the carred nicle of the minars of many other moonly, the scriptured Wilyrab and domed and the list of the minars of many other the state of the minars of many other than the state of the minars of many other than the state of the minars of many other than the state of the minars of many other than the state of the minars of many other than the state of the minars of many other than the minars of Schools of Architeture — A School of Architeture and Claude Batley the Laconpele Contrast with this war. the form of the Contrast architecture is Mr C M

thatched but type roof Cuillan architect are the construction of the construction of the construction architecture complete by the Add Slabh dynastly are though of could importance as accrete and chiecture has left fewer traces. The palaces of Righty There is here relatively intitle trace of the construction of the construct In and Mosque and the Gol Gumhaz The latter is agh supposed to have the lar est dome in existence ning. Like their predecessors the Pathans of Delhi the Mo huls were a great building race style first began to evolve it elf during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Moham medan features Noteworthy among the Em peror s buildings are the tomh of Humayun and the palaces at Tatehpur Sikri and Agra Of of Hinda and Jaina temples and sometimes was of Himad and daula at Agra are too more comparatively all ht alterations The Q resent of Himad and daula at Agra are too more properties of Himad and daula at Agra are too more properties of Himad and daula at Agra are too more properties of Himad and the Agra are too more properties of Himad and Him Jehangir a time his tomh at Lahore and the tom! Components of the Cuth Minar in Denny State of the Cuth Minar in M The Moti Massid in Agra Fort is another surpas sin ly pure and elegant monument of his time

> Medern Architecture in India -With the arrival of Europeans in India western styles of architecture were soon introduced The Portn architecture were soon introduced. The Portn guese bulk churches and palasces in an a reeable baroque style. The early British colonial style of which many pleasant examples survive ope chally in South India was appealin In its simplicity and its clever adaptation to the Indiu silmate. During the 19th century public build inga were exceted in a hybrid style composed of classite romanesque Gothe and Indian elements comparalle with the derivative styles of the comparalle with the derivative styles of the Indian elements are colonial to thought have fought for supermore in India. The one to moracilin, a resumer and in India. The one to moracilin, a resumer and in India. The one tomoracilin, a resumer and in India. The one tomoracilin, a resumer and in India. The one tomoracilin, a resumer and in India. supremacy in India the one propagatin a re vival of indi enous Indian art as still practised by the Indian master hullders survivin Rajputana and other parts of the country the other proci imi g the development of a modern architecture on western lines. The master builder has undoubtedly inherited a great de l of the craft the taste and the sensitive artistic feeling of his forefathers but his structural know ledge is totally inadequate for modern require ments The western school has found more widespread acceptance The work of buildin the new capital in Delhi was entrusted to Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker This most ambittous scheme incorporating the de i'm and planning of a whole new city has led to a new style of official architecture the me it of which is still a controversial question. The con-temporary u e of reinforced concrete structures though induhitably cheaper safer and faster emphasises the dangers of standardisation and

stones have been found in many prehi toric and early historic sites Ciassic and m dieval culp tures and paintings tell us about the endless variety of jewellery to describe which will require a large treatle. Flowers bein the most primitive form of adornment many forms of jewellery up to the present day derive name and shape from floral prototypes Perhaps the finest jewellery work is done in gold enamelling Lahore with gems which are silwsys cabochon cut (never lacetted as modern European [swellery) for a taller colour effect. Another very une cut tech inque I gold and silver fillwree applied to orns ments. Nothing can compare with the exube rant splendour of Indian jewellery though the s way reached the level of western craftsmen

lag r work and p p r m h —I.ac being an indigenous Indi n product laquer work in various techniques has assumed industrial pro portions in many parts of the country Best known perhaps are the products of the Kashmin above perhaps are the products of the Kasamar craffisme a pecially in connection with papier mache painting , Lac turnery for furniture toys and other objects is a widespread art in western india a pecially in kathlawar and Gujerat In Sayantwadi (Konlan Coast) a small laquer industry produces artificial fruits playing cards toys elc

There is hardly a technique or art in fabric making that was or is not known in India A very

J well 17 — From time immemorial jewellery of rich de ign was made in India and worm by before wraving. One silks and brocades from the test of the precious simple beads of poin hed precious and other places finely woven codien Tanjore and other places finely woven a collen Kashmir sha is delicate muslins from Dacca tle dyed fabrics from Rajputana various forms of die paintin on cotton (qalmdar similar to Javane e butie) irom South India p inted silks and cottons from all parts of the country some of the finest cotton prints coming from Sauganir ivalence prototypes. Perhaps the finest embro deep mention may be made only of the levellety works done in gold enamellure. Lahore and Jaipur giving the choicest places. Typical of India is the Increatration of gold and silver with general protocol of the protocol of th Assumir shaws: Carpet making is at home in Northern India Especially under Abbr in the 16th century gorgeous rigs and carpets were made evaquisite in colour and f bric let the finest work from Persia was never equalled

> It has been estimated that there are still million handlooms in India and the industry though depressed by the competition of the por er loom is surviving with part of its wealth of artistic sense and skill

R me he -Worth mentionin are the artistic designs made by the women of India with colour designs made by the women of the water course of their houses as festival decoration. Preserving the age old designs of religious symbolism they are known in all parts of the courtry in a great variety of patterns (and I in Gujerat alpona in Bengal kolam in South India etc)

Ti ere can be no doubt that the skill and artis tic sense of the Indian craftsman is still alive perhaps slumberin A Mr I red H Andrew sald deterioration is not the fault of the crafts man bit of his employer Well directed offici l and private pairon go can do much to save the cultural heritage of the arts and crafts in India Galerat in which the threads are variously dyed industrialisation

Archæology

Although, rading is one of the most ancient whileys of the Sabarmati Sarmada and the lands in the world and the cradle of an ancient Godavsri have yielded hundreds of implements civilization it has long remained in the back ground owing to the absence of written histories g lag back to the earliest period as in the case s one not no extract period as in the town of other ancient lands such as Egypt and decopotamia J st o er a hundred ye rs o te foundation of Indian Archy logy was laid by Prinsey who first declybe od the scient Braini script and thus opened the way to the knowledge of the edicts of the Emperor Aoux and other ancient documents which Atoka and offer ancient documents which till then were a sealed book to the natives of the user were a seaten book to the manyer of the bill. Since then a large number of schols as the bill inclaim and European have helped in building up the editice of Indian Archeology the though fairly comprehensive is still largement to the seatest seatest. tacompl te in several respects

The story of Indian Archaeology commences with the beginnings of human existence in the Yast sub-continent. The rough and chipped the country particularly in the eastern district of the Madras Presidency and the

which show the first ttempts m de by man to wo kins tools with which to master his surround ings T o of the paleof thic implements were found in association with the bones of extract animais one from Blint a in Narsin pir di trict CP on the banks of the \ rmada and the other from Munglon the upp r Godava l The age of the pal oilth determined mostly by geological considerations may be anywhere from 50 000 to 00 000 years and the great interval of time between the microlithic and the paleolithic periods is shown by nearly a hundred feet of alluvi i and wind blown iess deposits in the valley of the Sabarmati river

The whole fild of prehistory is gradually receiving mu h attention which is expected to systematise our knowledge of the earliest in habit ats of Indla and systematic work has been recently attempted at e eral sites in Madr May ubhanj Raipli la and Barody State Neolthlem n hou ed large v riety of poli h ed stone implement was more widely distributed throughout the country, particularly in the Peninsula and the Vindhaen regions and his skeletal remains have for the first time because unearthed in Gujerat To this period 1 mit al o be dated some of the earliest ma elithic tombs which occur in a great a ricts of forms in the central and southern parts of the Penlimina although a vast majority belong to the non age and some even persit to our age. The knowledge of metals supervened at a lete-stage but its development has been different in northern and southern India Thur in northern India the copper in plements of the Gaugetle Valley and the copper red brenz intlighting of the India with a intiguities of the Judus culture exclude any knowledge of Iron In the court, his ever, though certain recent finds in Raichur Di do not exclude the knowledge of copper +m Itlus In the Peninsula, the neolithic settlement, of the Bellary district seem to have been immediately follor ed by the knowledge of the snelling of tron, as evidenced by the large scale furnace which stand in the slape of cinder mounds notably those at Ludatini It is clear, how ever, that while copper and bronze ver known in the north in the fourth millenulum BC the south ray has been generally content with the use of stone implements right up to the first mellennium BC until stone was sup It is remarkable that in some o planted by iron the localities in the ancient Decean, comprisin the Bombay Karnatic the Ceded Districts c Madras south Hyderabad and North Mysore stone implements and painted pottery, ar followed by antiquities of the regular histori period. This gives the hope that a regula. sequence can be established and links forged be twicen the history and prehistory of the Decean

The most interesting and well developed phase of the prehistoric elvilization of India is, however, that represented by the recent exca vations at Harappa in the Punjab and Llohen jo daro in Sind These have completely revolu tionized ideas-on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennium and probably much earlier still, Indla was in possession of a highly developed civiliza tion with well planned and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick carefully constructed wells and a system of drains and many other amenities not always enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt Both at Mohon jo daro and Harappa there are the remains of ruins of another

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohen 10 daro belong to the three latest cities on the site which do not appear to be far removed from each other in date, style of architecture or other cultural elements Most of the strue

That they polessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved visits all executed animal devices and pictographic is ends in an unknown script. The method of disposal of the dead at Molien to daro is uncertain but at Herapha two types of burial have been met with, namely complete burials or fractional along, with functory potters, and pot burials Only 27 of the latter were found to contein elignimesa ora bua regod aranal baa elluda post exposure fractional burlals

The late Sir Anrel Stein a survey of the whole of Balnehlstan and his last journey in Bahan alpur and Las Bela States have added to our I now ledge a number of ancient sites of the prehistorie epoch Among the 20 or more sites in sind, discovered mostly by the efforts of the late some 5 or 6 cities super imposed one upon the Mr Majuindar, at least three are now recommed as representing distinct phases some earlier and some later than the main culture of Harappa an l Mohen jo daro

The Indus Valley enliure has now been traced in the North east as far as Rupar in the or other cultural elements Most of the structures are dwelling honses, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly massive proportions—is a large both, surrounded by fenestrated gallerles and halfs. Another massive and extensive building found at Harappa appears to have been a public granary. All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with structures giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the runs have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery, referred to above from the historic period of Ambala District, relatively close to the waterIn la little is yet known except som grant d in Rhopal State. Here the main stara of vili in potery but there is e cry hope it with is gap in the core productly belongs to the time of volume, knowled e man lo initial in but intire find was later, freed, vill stone and a ground tell is a From ti ti ne in the weiern U 1 and Punjat of the Maurya se 4th century BC the hi tory of architecture and the formutive arts of Inila ste cl r and can le traced will rel ti e preci sion The financial strin ency an I lifticult con il tions cruedly the world are nnot all the programme of excast in to be extended as my the wile flut florts are being contents. mid by carnest v orkers to extend the boun la of kno viel e

earlie t monu Mauryan Monuments -Ti ments of the historical period that have come down to us relate to the Mauryan period from which time onwards the main currents of Indias Archaelogy are pretty clear ti anks to the evstematic research of the last half a century s d in particular the fild work of the is t four decades Tie Mauryan monuments in lud cert in caves in the Barabar lilli near I to the remains of a pill r d hall near I ton land at I is putra) rem in of the wood a poly d near lata a number of stups t dierent lates a luit of large stred bricks taditonally attribute to tok and a with of minor antiquities at ch sculptures terra cold be d etc r overed in the excavations at Patna Taxila (Bir m unit) Benare and Sarnail at I in course of the se va e operations a Patn

The rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (Circa 0 LC) deserve speci I mention His major ock edicts are engrated in seven places a arin from Sh it as arth in the Peth war platfect to John girl in the Jarnul District in he south Amongst the thirteen pillars of 180k (lesides the Liephant capital of a 14th at Saakka and a fragment of a 1 th at Benares) in bear his hascilptions of these the Lauriya handanganh solumn in the Camparan Di triet. Thirtt is pacifically unfigured becelar nently must be most horn of the strong the fragital translate. must be mad here of the st pa at Fipralwa opened by Pepps in 1898 which yi ided a large stone box contains an inscribed steatile or soapstone reliquity with a number of relicand beautiful. and beautiful precious tones no pr served at the ludian Mu eum Laloutta. The texpation written in ch racters of the 4th 3rd century BC speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his ki smen the aky s

the second century BC by the Sungas in the cat while in north west India Grace-Bactrian simile in north west india Grace-Bactrian.

The way grade illy extend the their say v. I teal in library state in their say v. I teal in library in the interpretation of the in be a found in the excavations of city sites all o er ho th Indi notal ly Kosam ad Bhita and har All hab d Ahichchi tra near Barelly Bude E nires and I atna

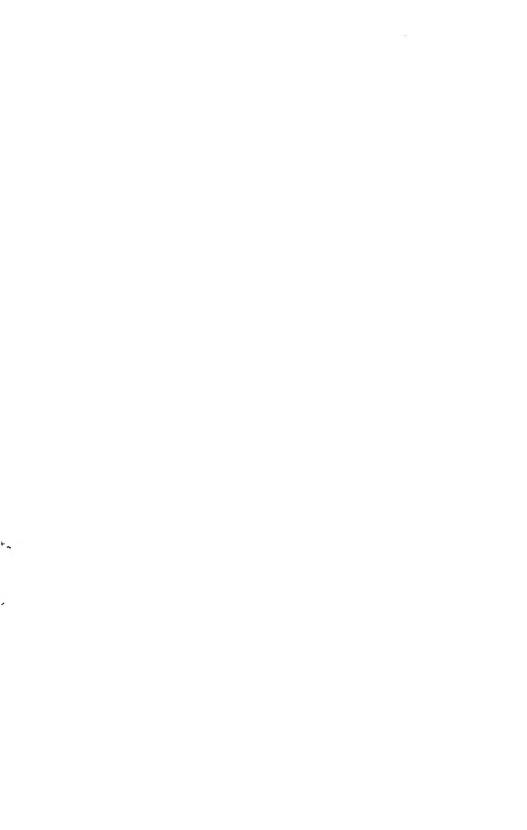
Sanch M the serie of ment -The best preserved in rly Buddhist monum ats in India

stone rallin" with four great gat w vs or end exclinal point so etime about the first century B.C. Bestles the stupes a number of other bull lin temples april I lalls and mo g inxy illustratin the principal pla s of the

Taxil -The extensive r mains of the arch at eity of taxila n or Raw hindi an amo the most important in the country constituting the Rifferent cities that it is not discuss the country constitution the Rifferent cities that it is not discuss the country constitution that it is not discussed in the country constitution that it is not discussed in the country constitution to the country sites in succe ive pools ni a t nier of mona the c tablish mrisce tered so ni at pes site six lint it submits r pich i on the top of illocks in the six mill r pich i on the top of century. Six John Mir i is i in i re h ve a rich to chiefl to the pin lilling and culture f this centre the night place of the three great el librations of hal arrece and Persia. The most ere persua at irrecen and Persia. The most pro persus city was the Inde Scyttl n city no known as Sirkap dating from a century on lither sile of making dating from a century of filter sile of the Christian era will remit by planned sireds bone alp i the sili it ir ill lachillo explit i ir p be is celas all kind of howed it old to n it ty et formile bulk of the exilii fith fine vin ur on tl rot

M thura -M thurs one of the most import ant religious and art centr s in porfi ern in ila from and at times was g Ivani el into acti ity from the a cent century A D ouward the abund nee of red antisione in the nel bourhood was availed of by the file re of all the religious and some of the earliest Brahm n rs of all leal and Ja n images a cro manuf ctured ler leal and Jan images a tro minuf cuttrel ler in a preculinty tiractive and playing thoush ecasous art from Mati uribe to blaid and the second of the second of the second of the tra siled further to the e at lead soult and even t like detant hudfilt as loof of the lower I fils at a valley as the Twatt h gar junkonda and off or places. By the fourth century A D the fields lettle clement in Indian art was lowever completely absorbed then under the attention of the Sunta limiter and are the standard of the art reached its golden age

The Gupta Ag -Tle rise of the Gupta dynasty in northern India en ly in the furth century was a signal for the 111 water mark of Indian achie ement la literature art an i sculpture A ti ougliful syntlesi of the best impulse of Indian a t and tile f reign I fluences ve brought about in tils; lod of hich tie keynote wa al o littelle tillsmanda belance b tween spiritu i tiongit ani material exp es best sould tree of this period has T) been found la Sara th Mutt G rhw in the Unit 1 1 ro inc of terra tta 1 in inor art 1 w) tie examples be a found in all north Indian excav tions Sarı th where Buddt 1 a first s w tile light of the d y was the mat prospero c nire of Bud ill im at this time and i allicantly enough is the gent of a Buddlist revi [in 1] it the Munarundrakuti vih r fo nied i cre by the Matabodhi Society having recel ed from th Go e ment of India are the of the Buddhist monum ats in India three B ddl i tr thes rec vered from excav tion magnificent Buddhist remsins at San hi at Nas, rin it and in M dras Mirpurkhas in



present the Central Government beam all expen diture in connection with the preservation and maintenance of monuments as well as with excavation and research. Under L ter Directors-General it was continued with equal all our and the result of it is manifest in the pres at altered conditions of many old and hi toric buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as

Taxila Pataliputra Sanchi in the Bhopai Stale arnath near Benares Valauds in Bibar 1 ai ar purlin Bengal and Vararjunikonda in Madraa and in the In lus Valley at Harappa in the Punjah and Moh n jo-daro in Sin 1 The 1 st syste mati exc vations were those at I ammagar (ancient Ahlehehhatra) in Barcilly 1)1 triet U I where an extensivo walled town Inl abited from beto e the fourth century BC to the ninth century AD has been unearthed atr tum 13 stratum with far re eling results for the tude of archiector a throughout the periods of India a colon history. The present Director G neral Dr. R. Mortimer. Wheeler has opened an excav ti n training centre at Taxila v h re a the latest methods of rehevolvelal exervation. He has also curried out excavations to the anchest poor of "timmpstnam near Ponti chury which have yielded vesti a of I oman Intercours

The Archaelorical Survey has devoted consider able attention to the organization and develop m at f museums as centres of rese reh an leducation It maintains thousand or cale section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta sm li museums at the Forts at Delhi and Lahore and at the Tol the Central Asian Antiquities Mu cum st ew D lin! Local museums have al o be n et ill. Ded at the exect ted sites of Taxita smath Asianda Mohen Jo-daro and Harappy with the object of keeple the principal morable and the control of the Central Asianda Mohen Jo-daro and Harappy with the object of keeple the principal morable and the control of the Central Ce antiquites recovered at these sites in close as ociation with the structural remain to which they belong so that they may be studied mid th ir natural surro in lings and not lose focus and meanin by bein transport d to some distant place Dipli ates of antiquities from Mohen jo daro and Har pps have however been widely distributed amon other Muscums

Aller epitrappileal material deatt with by the Archaelogical Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dyn sties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater deat with the control of d tail. The Epimaphia Indica is now in the 25th volume a revied edition of the Asoka isscriptions has been recently published while the campanion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs Tho volume of we k done in South India which is particularly rich in lithlo records vill be apparent from the fact that over 20 000 inscriptions have been copted and noticed in the Annual Reports on South Indian epigraphy nd a large nus ber publish d 11 exter

the time the enti e programme of publication of the Departm nt has been suspended owing to the paper po ition in the country

The example of British India has stimulated

comprehensive and systematic campaign of create their own Arci role ical Dep truent repair and excavation was projecuted and at 1 rominent among these mu t be mentione I rominent among these mu t be mentioned Hyderal d livere Gwillor Baroda and J ipur In Hyderal d tile systematic and selectific treatment of the frescoes at Ajanta is an out standin achievement of the Arcivel leaf De sature to the leaf of Mr. C. I in Madai guil 1 a kild nee of Mr. C. I in Madai Beiles the attention has been devoted to the rock cut temples at I flora and many other struc tural temples Amon the Islamic monuments the great mosque of Gulbarga and the Baharani mosque at Bldar have feen fully conserved Of Lite systematic exervation of ancient sites as at Massi and Palthau las been a re ular ferture of the Departments wo k the latest exeastly a the anilra ity lice of hon lay and at I alist in the third in bro it with relief 1 in in the two lines of the Mason of t Archivol wil al D partment has n aris in plet d half a century of its exist nee. The first Director Mr B L I tee published some 10 000 in crip-tions in 1 volumes of the I pleraphia 1 arnatics. This progress has been well maintained and the conservation work I as rescued many famous temples such as it e i esays t mpio at Soman th pur and the temples at Beiur and Halebit I scavations confucted at Cl ndra all no Brakm girl ha e been very fr gitt il In Cwallor the Departm nt est bli h 1 in 1913 has lone exc lient work in exploration of anel nt sites such as I awaya Ujjain Besnagar and Manda or The con ervation of the Ba is caves and other an lent monument and the maintenance of a good mu cumare amon the other a devements of the Department In Jalpur excavations initiated by the late R I Bahndur Daya Ram Eahnl have re calcd the ext tence of a unique Buddhist estall hment at thaimt and a city site i r the Sa thrike The xivations xt is atlone at Rairi an ancient omm reil ni indu trial
mart tave bren ht to light i ree loards ni punch marked ni other coins of early date and the work now started at the gre t alto of Karkotanagar blds fair to see mo treat import haracanagar bids fair to as mo freet import ance. The recently, started tracological Department of the Daroda Stat has done a stainable with in the Histon of a numents and the exploration of a sea sites including Annell in Anthony 1 and 1 statum forgarat Jander Machinar 1 it knots I statum few to Codin and Halping are soon it a test it maintain behavioral Departments of their own

The recently amended Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has established a system of Heenses for scientific excavations to non official bodies The first Society to take part in this work was the American School of Indiand Iranian Studies which to operating with the Boston Museum of Pino Arts organized an ex-pedition for work in Chanhud to in Sind in 1936 pedition for work in Chanhud ro in Sind in 1950 flere several pl ses of the prehistoric editire of the Iadus Valley represented by Harappy were une ribed Unfortunately the work was discontinued after the first's a son The Univer-sity of C leutia have conducted exavation. at Bangarh in North Bengal for a number of yearn with success and the Puni b Exploration Fund lave done work at the site of Bhera in several among the progre sive Indian States to the District of Pu jab

Indian Time.

time, which was not based on any common possess over the first alernative, it was scientific principle and was divorced from the former the difference become took and standards of all other countries it was with standard that can be exercically fire loar a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India tool the matter up in 1904, and addressed the Provincial Governments and through them ill loe I bodica, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The e sential points In this letter were —
"In India we have already a standard time

thich is very generally though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local universally, recognised time, which is kept on all railway and tele, raph lines throughout India and vhich is 6h 21in in advance of Greenwich Rangoon local tune is used upon the rulways und telegraphs of Burma, and 18 611 21m 478 there of Greenwich But neither of these standards bears a simple and castly remembered

relation to Greenwich time

"The Government of India have severalthmen blen addressed by Scientific Societies, both in Indla and in England, and urged to full into line with the rest of the chillsed world And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the The Committee of that Society which attack advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories writes - 'The Committee think that a change from Madrastime to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 51 hours cast of Greenwich would be an improve ment upon the existing arrangements but that for international scientific purposes the hourly rone system making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous rall way systems all of which had adopted the European hour zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by unclvilled States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonics and to adopt

the first suggestion

'It is believed that this will be the better Rolution There are obvious objections to n arbitrary line right across the drawing an arbitrary richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communi cation, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has be come accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madrus time of the railways, and the substitu-tion for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step, while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the rallway authorities Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike, and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly, while by emphasismg in the establishments of some orthodo the fact that railway differed from local time, Elsewhore Standard Time is universal

for many years Indiantime via in a state of the most popular or two alterestics present chiefle contusion. What was called Madras of the acceptance of the foint instead of the Rillway time was kept on all the rallways and latter by people generally over clarge parter each greates are not population optified in an acceptance and in a while the property of the continuous parters and the continuous parters are continuous parters are continuous parters and the continuous parters are continuous parters and the continuous parters are continuous pa whereas and r the latter it vill e en exe ed an hour in the extreme en e of kar blird Qu in I'nt this inconvenience is hills sed to be smoker tion that of leoping to odd top at times on the Indi n system of rails against tel maple

It is proposed, therefor, to just on all the raiway and tele replaced in India 1, 21, 30. They would then represent retiral and hours faster than that of Green Ich, which would be known as Indian Standard Time. and the difference but sensuand and and fourt time of the places mentioned below vowed to approximately as follow—the flore or present ing minutes, and I and S meaning that the standard time is in alyane of or is find be t time respectivel.—Dibrucarly 51 5, Stiller 8 5, Calcutty 45, Alfaladad 2 i , Madra 9 1 , Lahore 53 I , Bombay 9 I Pe bawar 44 I , Lahore 33 I , Bombay 39 I karachl 62 F Quetta 62 I.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mondelay and Bangoon, respectively, and the enthe rule av system of Burma li not connected with the tof India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not subjected that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that in stend of using Pauloon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h 24m 17s in nivance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Thuc should be adopted on all the Burme's rulways and telegraphs which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Lime or 64 hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30' I lougitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with Enropean and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic com munication with other countries

' Standard time will time have been fixed for rallways and telegraphs for the whole of the Its general Indian Lmplre adoption for nii purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case

The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it Calcutta decided to retain its own local time Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile, but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Mnnleipality Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which was thirty nino minutes behind Standard Time On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are muntained by the Munlelpailty and in the establishments of some orthodex Hindus

Tie Ben al Government decided irom October 1911 to move forward their clocks by 36 Bengal t me therefore became an hour shead of Indian Standard Time and 36 minutes shead of Calcutta local tim Tl is was followed b) tl e Indian Standard Time also bein advance 1 b one hour with effect frn a September 1 194 making it 64 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean

The measure wa introduced to ensure the continuance of suffice at daylight in the east ern provinces of Indl where it was essential to avold any electricity overload due to overlap of factory demands with those of dome tic office and street 1 htime and where extra dayl it is needed to mitigate the effect of obscuration of Il hts necessary as a var m asure

Comage, Weights and Measures

As the currency of India is ha ed upon the Ishani ar 51 in Goshangunge. The mount rupes sixtements with re and to maey are taskes throughout all india from the Bon at generity rupessed in rupess Duwa in about, or railway mound 18 7/10s. to the Factory 1873 the gold value at the rupes (containing 165) around a 10 in 11 drs the Bonday Risks of pure 1894er) was approximately equal to mixed 2 is he with a paper and the super sixted and the super sixt of the final cipher (Rs 000 = £100) But some anthor ties estimate at after 1873 owing in the depreciation of aliver t 4 ths and so o as compared with gold throu hout the world there came a s non_ and progressive tail in the carcinage u til at one time the gold value of the trapes dropped as low as is In order to provide a remedy for the heavy is a caused to the Government of india in respect of ite sold payments to be made in Eagland and also to telleve foreign trade and finance from the incoavent nce due to constant and ua foreseen fluctuatione in exchange it was re I hed in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinege of silver and thue force up the value of the rupe by restricting the circulation. The intent on wes to rule the ex h n e value of the rule of the rule. The intention wet to mile the ev hime value and trade have aritated about the question in the ripace to 1 da and then lattodines for the past century. In Indian relivarys is 14 tand the rate of 18 15 m 15 m of Government departments adopted a maintained with insignific nt fluctuations at the proposed rate of 18 40 m of the Committee appointed in the previous part of the the commendation of the Committee appointed in the previous part of the through the throu tions (See erticle on Currency System)

Dec mal C ng -In Jun 194 the Govern tof lodia is ued ommun que u esting of lodis is ued ommun que u esting d'din l'otunge for I dia in which the rupe

a on etaih of a £ and for that period it is to tie Forest Department mound in use az the casy to convert rupe a into sterlin by striking Ruel D pot And the Madras naund which of the final cuber Ra 000 £100 Rut some ambor ties estumste at the and others

Committees of Inquiry -These a e met ly typical that nees which are multiplied indefi of the state of th Mun cipal and commercial causes are heavy bodies are continually r turning to the problem with a view to devising a practicel cheme of reform The Sapremo and I royingtal Gov of reiofm The Sapremo and rovincial dov-srimeats ha e made various attempts durin 40 years p t to salve the problem o univers I quaits of weights and measures and commer e and trade have agitated about the question for the past century Th Indian relivays and Government departments adopted

The Government and India con idered the whole que tinn in can ultate a with the pro Yuncia Governments an 1890 1894 and vari special steps have at different times been then it different to the different pts of lutta. The Government of Iombay at pointed a committee m tof lodis is sed a meman que a estude de la litté au prince for dia in which the true in 1011 at diffe 10 100 cents in t ad of 19 1 and 11 di 10 100 cents in t ad of 19 1 and 11 di 10 100 cents in t ad of 19 1 and 11 di 10 100 cents in t ad of 19 1 and 10 di 11 di 10 100 cents in t ad of 19 1 and 10 cents in the three districts and the section in 1011 to be more districts and the true in 1011 to be more districts and the true in 1011 to be more districts and the true in 1011 to be more districts and the true in 1011 to be more districts and the true in 1011 to be mand as a many mands as cley there are nearly as many mands are consider the mand as he was the consideration of the district and destrict the state of affairs to many development of the district and destrict the state of affairs to many development and social life we do not result to many development and social life we do not result to many development and social life we do not result to the many development and social life we do not result to the many development and social life we do not result to the many development and social life we do not result to the many development and social life we do not result to the many development and social life we do not result to the many development and social life we do not result to the many development and social life we do not result to the many development and social life we do not result to the many development and social life we do not result to the many development and social life we do not re iakhs and crores thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000) Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh or rupces (Rs 1 00,000) may be read as the c jul valent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equi valent of (about) £6 667 after 1899, while 3 crore of rupces (Rs 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) ±666 667 With the rupce at 18 6d i hi h after 1899 is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equiva lent to £750,000

Comage - Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annus, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Iudians and Europeans The anna was formerly reckoned as 11d it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d The anna is again sub divided into 12 ples

Weights - The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units The scales used generally throughout Northern India and less commonly in Madras and stan dardized in Bombay Presidence under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maund = 40 seers, one seer=80 tolas The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village in India except in Bombar In the standard system the tol; Presidency is of 180 grains, and seer thus weighs 2 057 lbs This standard is and the maund 82 28 lbs also used in official reports

Retail -For calculating retail prices, the nniversal custom in India is to e-press them in terms of seers to the rupee Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quanti ty to be obtained for the same amount of money In other words prices in Indla are quantity prices not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perpleting to an English reader It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England espe elally at small shops, where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having reconrse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb, and that the value of the rupce remains constant at 1s 4d, 1 seer per rupec=(about) 3 lb for 2s, 2 seers per rupec=(about) 6 lb for 2s, and so on

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the bigha, which varies greatly in different parts of the country But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres

A lakh is one hundred that as 1,00,000), and a crore the Obstrict Officer, Mr. Suncox aradually during the course of three year, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measurer, the unit of sright In this case being a tola of 1°0 grain. But the committee ablifted from recommerding that the same reights and maisures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, pre-ferring that a new system started in any orea should be as nearly as possible similar to the bert wat m already prevaling there

Committee of 1915 - The whole problem wes again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire it to the entire subject and

C A Sliberrard (President) A Y G Campbell Rustomji I ardoonji

This Committee reported, in August 1915, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India band on the 180 grain tola,

= 1 chawal 8 Lhaskhas 8 chanals = 1 ratti = 1 masha 8 rttl-= 1 tols 12 mashes or 4 lanl a = 1 chal il o tolas in chatile == 1 4CCF = 1 mund 40 secra

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The view has recently been fixed a. 3 60 lbs or 140 tolas

Government Action —The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they ag in, for the present and subject to the restrictionimposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think aqvisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of expecity within their provinces Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all India standards of length or area

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights', earlier in this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee having recelved and Local Governunanimous support of the ments At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that if subseiegislation quently, opinion developed strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India would be prepared to undertake such legislation, but for the time being they considered that any such step would be prepared. would be premature

By 1939 opinion in favour of legislation by the Proposed Reforms—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an trade characteristic of the modern age They vary from town to town and village to village the sessent of the Governor-General of India on will follow a good lead is apparent in the East the 28th March, 1939, and was published in Part IV of the Cazette of India of the 1st April 1939 The Act laid down the following standard

- () the standard tola being a weight of 180 standard grains
 - (b) the standard seer bein a weight of 80 standard tolas or 14 400 standard grains (c) the t ndard maund being a weight ot 40
 - standard seers (d) the standard pound bein a wel ht of
 - 7 000 standard grains (e) the standard ounce beln one-sixteenth
 - part of the weight ot a standard pound (f) the stanlard lundred wel lit below a weight of 11 standard pounds
 - (v) the standard ton beln a wel ht of _ 40 standard pounds

Under sub section () of section 4 of the Act the Central Go ernment undertook to supply ch Provincial Government a complete set of duly authenticated standard we ht Accordingly in October 1941 Overnment of India surplied to the Provinci I Government of india supplied to the Frontier I dovernments. Bihar a complete et of Reference Standard Weights which was placed under the charge of the benior M rketing Officer Lihar

The enforcement of standard weights throu hout the P ovince of Bil ar as I ld down in Act IX o 1939 of the Centr I Government was and 0 1999 of the Centr 1 government was any time a suppl me tary provincial tech. Attendable in the provincial cell. Attendable in the provincial consideration of the provincial continuation of the provincial continuation of the provincial control of have directed that th Standards of Weight Act have unrected that the Standards of Weight Act. 13 9 (IX of 1939) shall pply to the Chota 12 pur D vision and to the Santial Largam, but I a a special measu of In Din r t was felt that it may be convenient to start with the chorement of stand rd well his ato o in the first leaf week. first la tance and the mea ures of capacity may be left lone for some time to allow the but is and sellers to adjust the men ures on the bals of the tandard weights

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The followin are the Standard Wel his and Measur s coording to the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 193

We ghts-

The Bombay Tola of 180 grains The Bombay Seer of 80 tolas The I ombay Maund of 40 seers

The sub multiples : 1 1/16 and 1/3 and the multiples 4 and 8 of the tola seer and maund

The pound avoirdupois equal to 000 grain

and the sub multiples 1 1 1 4 and 8 ounces the multiples 1 2 4 7 14 8 lb (a quarter) 58 lbs 11° lbs (1 cv t) and 2 40 ibs (1 ton)

Dry measures-

The Rombay seer

The sub-multiples 1 1 and 1 seer The Bombay Chat k=1/16 eeer The Adpac - | secr

The Adholi - seers

The Bombay Lavall of 4 seers
The Bombay M. and of 16 payall
The Bombay Maj of ... maunds

L quid measure-

The Bombay seer
The sub-multiples 1 1 and 1 seer
The multiples 4 and 8 seers

The multiples 4 a The Pint -1 gallon

Length-

The Inch-1/30th yard and
The Foot-irly and
The Foot-irly and
The Inch of Oyards
The Mile of 1769 yards
The yard is that unit of len th whilh is
exactly equal to the crifiled yard kept in the
custody of the Milm Master Dombay

Area and v lume-

The Square lard Square Foot and Square Inch

The Cubi Nard Cul io Foot and Cubic Inch and sub multiples of a Cul le Inch

The anna ot 1 of the gui tha

Tie Ountha of 1 1 squ re yards and the acre of 4 840 equare) ands for land measurement

The Square of 100 square teet

The Brass of 100 cubic teet

ladia the medley of forest elad rangee terraced plateau and undulating plains which streich foughly speaking from the Vindhyas to Cape Comoria On the east and the wast of the

occasional tendency to carl eyes dark bend of Calentia Rangoon and Singapore, he is leg nose very broad sometimes depressed at recognizable at giance by his black skin bit herot but not so as to make the face appear and the negro like proportion of fat This race the most primitive of the Indian in goal face or the polar strate of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristica tend to thin and disap pear but even among them traces of the original stock anrelve in varying degrees

The areas occupied by these varione types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be abown on an ethnographic map They onterminous with the Obats wonte turns not be the rection one side to the Aravills, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills Where the at the close of a day a journey from one ethnic work in the control of the control Maint connected from any core unique or the state of the seal jeet would real to a type it could be a sea on the state of the seal jeet would real to a type it could be a sea on the state of the propie bad indergone an appreciable where he would certainly be unable to say at the seal of the seal jeet of the people bad indergone an appreciable state of the seal jeet of the seal jeet would seal the seal of the people bad indergone an appreciable state of the seal jeet would seal the seal jeet would real to the seal jeet would real

TOWN AND COUNTRY

The Percentage of the urban population to take total is 13 which shows an large provinces. Compared to this the next is ready to the natural increase of the present in the propulation and partly to migration may be present in the USA 55° per cent in the USA 55° per cent and in England regulation ranges from 28° in Assam to 28° of and Walen 80° per cent.

Percentage of total

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

	1911		1931		Population		
		Popula tion (Hillou)		Popula tion (Million)	1941 193	1 10 1 1011 1001 1801	
Total Topulation Eval Areas Urban Areas	658 593 655 89 - 03	339 3	660 D 661 44 2 484	300	87	00 100 100 100 100 89 89 8 90 6 00 1 90 5 11 10 9 4 9 9 9 5	

The Chart below gives at a charce the changes in India; papels, on in the content to the total, sex, urban, related the theres.

tai,sex, u	roan, retail and not les	
SNOTTIES	50 00 15 00 11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	350
TOTAL POPULATION	383 MILLIONS	1931
MALE FEMALE RURAL URBAN POPULATION POPULATION	174 MILLIONS \1931 201 MILLIONS \1941	
FEMALE POPULATION	164 MILLIONS 1931	
RURAL POPULATION	301 MILLIONS	1931 1941
•	37M 1931 50M 1941	
LITERATE POPULATION	23M 1931 47M 1941	•

COMMUNITIES

Religion as a cen us criterion of diff rentiation, rise to considerable difficulties that considerable drawbacks and was in 1941 replaced by the concept of community of the community religion to the community dataset represent the answers of the continuity tables represent the answers of the continuity dataset religion to the continuity dataset in the community of the religion of Christians refers only to those who in answer to the question on community of the continuity dataset in the research of the continuity dataset in the religion of the continuity dataset in the religion of the the similar data and with the problem of the contract of the c

Community	Britt h India (militons)	States (millions)
Hindus Schriduled Castes McLitra Tibes Res Chr. Ulans Others	39 9 150 9 9 4 16 4 ° 3 5	8 9 65 0 0 15 8 7 2 8 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Distribution of Communities - Hindus India Including the Hyderabad State The India Predominte in the centre and south of present and the predominte in the centre and south of present and the present of the proposed in the Proposed State of the Control of the Proposed State of the Control of

Froetiest, the Central Indict traces, Isquares and Rombay, Mislims monopolic, the Mislims of Proposition of Rombay, Mislims monopolic, the Mislims of Proposition of Mislims of Proposition and Mislims of Proposition and Mislims of Proposition and Mislims of Proposition and Statement of State

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

The Census	1 C P	9	
The latest Census of India was taken on Marci	As ara	18	
and the land interesting to it is	4 2 70 2 1	8	8
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DESIGNATION TION			

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		20 3	Gwal or	13
For a		20 S	Decean States Orius States	13 3
		1 3	Rajy"tana "tates	18 1



CENSUS OF INDIA 1941—Population of Provinces and States (Figures are in thousands)

1		1941		1931	1931 to 41
Provinces States or Agency	Population	Males	Females	Population	Variation
India	336 998	201 0 6	187 9	338 19	+15 0
Provinces	95 808	153 0 0	14 789	58 53	+15
Ajmer Merwara	684	207	77	507	+15
Andamans and Nicobar Assam Baluchistan	10 05 50°	5 383 95	4 822 207	863 464	+14 6 +18 3 + 8 2
Ben al	60 307	31 48	3 559	50 116	+ 0 3
Bihar	30 340	18 .4	16 116	3 368	+1 3
Orissa	β 7 0	4 18	4 511	8 0 6	+ 8 8
Bombay	0 850	10 81	19 033	17 992	+15 9
Central Provinces and Berar	10 813	8 430	8 383	15 323	+ 9 ~
Coorg	169	9	7	163	+ 3 3
Delhi Madras North West Proptier Province	918 49 34 8 938	535 24 557 1 651	383 4 85 1 387	44 05 4 5	+44 3 +11 0 + 5 8
Punjab	8 419	15 384	13 035	3 581	+ 0 6
United Provinces	55 0 1	8 860	6 161	48 408	+18 7
Sind	4 535	2 494	041	3 887	+16 7
States and Agencies	gS 189	48 005	45 184	81 466	+14 5
Assam States	7 6	358	368	626	+15 9
Baluchistan States	356	19	164	40	-1 1
Ba oda State	2 855	1 4 3	1 58	448	+16 6
Dengal States	145	1 107	1 058	1 863	+15 1
O issa States	2 0 4	2 489	1 535	2 693	+12 7
Chhattlegarh State Central India Agency Deccan and Kolb pur States	4 050	014	2 038	3 548	+14 1
	7 308	3 855	3 651	0 644	+13 0
	2 85	1 405	1 380	458	+13 3
Owallor State	4 006	° 117	1 889	3 5 3	+13 7
Hyderabad State	16 339	8 347	7 90	14 436	+13 ±
Jammy and Kashmir State	4 0 ~	2 130	1 89,	3 646	+10 3
Madras States Cochin State Travancore State	14 3 0 070	43 697 3 045	36 70 305	453 1 05 5 096	+ 9 9 / +18 1 +19 1
Gujerat states Mysore State V W F Provinces Agency	1 459 7 3 9 2 378	3 63 1 57	03 3 566 1 1 1	1 65 6,557 2 59	+15 3 +11 8 + 6 1
Purjab States Punjab Hill States Rajoutana Agency	5 504	2 997	- 507	4 497	+ 4
	1 091	5 0	5 1	990	+10 -
	13 0 0	7 169	6 501	11 571	+18 1
Sikkim State United Provinces States Western Ind.a States Ages	1 1	63	58	110	+10 7
	0 8	481	417	856	+ 8 4
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OPULATION
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	1931 to 1941		
	1881 to 1931	1111111	91-10-1,
Percentage Variation	1921 to 1931	- +++ +-+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	**
Percenta	1911 to 1921	+++ +++ + +++++ ++ + ++++ ++++ +++	
	1901 to 1911	++++++ + ++ +++ ++ +++ ++ ++ ++ ++	
Femles	1,000 myles	112 123 124 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	
	Population 1931	1,388,614 1,161,383 645,230 445,230 445,230 420,747 310,000 224,650 224,650 224,731 144,671 144,671 144,671 144,671 144,671 144,631 144,631 144,631 144,631 144,631 144,631 144,631 144,631 144,631 146,631 14	
	Population 1941	2,488,083 1,489,883 777,481 777,481 521,849 671,659 591,207 389,100 38	
	Clty	Cyleutty with Howrib Bombry Myders Hydersbud Delhi Lydore Ahmedabyd Brugslore with Givil and Mil Lucknow Lucknow Amritsyr Kyrch Poony Cavaptore Ammitsyr Kyrch Bontes Amptore Anter Senates Madura Sringur Shahar Shibhyur Shibhyur Julpur Brisily Fremopoly Dacen Milerut Inder Julpur Brisily Fremopoly Dacen Multan Ravipladf Barody Multan Ravipladf Barody Multan Ravipladf Barody Myden Ravipladf Barody Myden Mysore Salom	

AGE AND SEX

The table below shows the age distribution of 10 000 males and females of the Indian population by 10 yearly age groups at the last two censuses -

	1931	19 1	Age group	1931		19 1	
Age group	Males Fe males	Males Fe males		Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males
010 10 0	80 2 889 9 086 2 06	2 673 2 810 2 087 1 896	40—50 50—60	968 561	891 545	1 013 619	957 606
20—30 30—40	1 768 1 856 431 1 351	1 610 1 766 1 461 1 398	60-0 0 and over Mean age	69 115 -3	281 1 5 8	347 160 4 8	377 180 24 7

The mean age in India is only ...3 0 as be made for the heavy mor ality of the influence spaint 30 6 in England and Wales The rate of laint mortality in India In the decade in India Mortality is 10 and 10 in 10

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS DURING

City	1935	1936	1037	1038	1939	1940	1041
Romi sy Calcutts disdres	48 39	0 41 0 18 3	216 3 5 7 3 8	-6 0 18 6 1	1 0 4 11 6	01 5 1 6 20 7	11 4 08 9
Lu know Lahore ha-pur	4 61	4 4 83 5	3 34 6	6 4 64	1	14 4 94 6	134 3 18 8
Delhi Karachi Ahmedab d	106 151 280	1 0 0 167 0 303 4	18 4 14 " 80	156 0 149 6 83 0	169 9 135 7 67 4	1 3 8 136 8 310 2	18 0 1 7 8 133 2
Hyderabad (bind) Trangoon	3	198 -	0 1	19 6	18 4	01	-06

Special causes contribute to the high mortality cen us show a further continuation of the steady on infants in India

Owing to the custom of early marriage continued to the continued of the co Owing to the custom of early marriage co and the like of child birth it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhea or dy ntery. According to the Lx cettre Health Officer of Bombay city by I r the greater number of infantile deaths are dean to large and the control of Lt ettre Health Omer of Tombus etty in the relative Health Omer of Tombus etty in the rester number of Indattle details are callon of declining repulation but this is not the state of the restrict in the restrict in the restrict in the restrict in the case of India a a wide. The oil India a callon of declining repulation which is not the case of India a wide in the state of the case of India a wide in the state of India a wide in the state of India and wide in the state of India and wide in the state of India and which there is actually an extending the state of India by series as recorded by the latest added in Dear be excluded

can in sanow a include continuation other season in it is in the proportion of tem lea to makes that has been going on since the beginning of this centrity. This abortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared children too early and too often A good deal of recent work on ecx ratios ha tended to the view that n increase in masculinity is an indi

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy —Literacy, by which was meant, the literacy figure is below that of other areas until the 1931 census, ability to read a letter and write a reply, was in the 1941 census expanded to provide for a record of partial literacy, re ability to read only (See chart 170 for women Even now, however, the on page 29) According to the latest percentage of literacy among women is only census, 120 out or every 1,000 of the population 2 Bombay leads the provinces, as it did in the control of the population and there are the provinces of every 1,000 of the population are seen and setting and all major provinces and is still only 8 per cent for the whole population but the decade increase is 80 per cent all over, 70 for men and literacy among women is only census, 120 out or every 1,000 of the population are seen and all major provinces and is still only 8 per cent for the whole population but the decade increase is 80 per cent all over, 70 for men and all major provinces and is still only 8 per cent for the whole population but the decade increase is 80 per cent all over, 70 for men and literacy among women is only census, 120 out or every 1,000 of the population are seen and all major provinces and is still only 8 per cent for the whole population but the decade increase is 80 per cent all over, 70 for men and literacy among women is only census, 120 out or every 1,000 of the population are seen and all major provinces and is still only 8 per cent for the whole population but the decade

the States 70, with the sex components more or left far behind by Travancore and Cochin, less the same The most remarkable figures which show a literacy figure over the whole are returned by the Punjab which professes a 140 per cent increase to a present literacy of 13 This figure covers 110 increase for maics and no less than 390 per cent for females In the UP British India

on page 29) According to the interest census, 120 out or every 1,000 of the population are now literate as against 95 ten years ago and less than 40 half a century ago. The increase in the case of India as a whole amounted to 70 per cent over 1931, of which the male increase of the female 150.

Bonday leads the provinces, as it und in the case of India as a whole amounted to 70 per cent over 1931, of which the male increase of the female 150.

Bonday leads the provinces, as it und in the case of India as a whole amounted to 70 per cent over 1931, of which the male increase of over 100 per cent of females. Bengal follows with 16 per cent all over, representing 25 for males and 7 for females. The percentages For the provinces the increase was 80 and for are on the total population. These figures are the States 70, with the sex components more or left far behind by Travancore and Cochin, These figures are

Indian Roads.

as follows

There exist four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country, which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked These trunk roads subsidiary roads are linked have been in existence for an immense period use of motor transport and suggest ways and and are rich in historical association. The most means of financing it. The recommendations famous is the ancient marching route—known put forward by the Committee were carefully as the Grand Trunk Road—which stretches considered by the Government of India, right across the northern part of the country whose conclusions upon them were emfrom the Khyber to Calcutta, the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 85,000 miles of metalled road in India None of these roads however can be considered safe 'all weather' trunk roads according to modern standards The Madras Calcutta road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length The other three roads also require a great deal of improvement, on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North-West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Sone in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious

Subsidiary Roads—As regards the subsidiary roads, the best and most numerons are to be found in Southern India As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its ardity and sparse population, and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which In addition there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Him alayas, which suffer from a dearth of communica tions owing to the difficult terrain Besides

India's road system may be briefly described port, was altogether insufficient for her needs, follows and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing bodled in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and exelse duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose nnexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year

Road Development Account —The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended twice, the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Legis lative Assembly in February, 1987 Its main features may be described as follows. The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the precede of which after rateining a reserve. the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants in aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc, in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These same may be spent on the construction, re construction or substantial im provement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance on surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance on hutcha" roads in India amounting to interest and amortization charges on road loans approximately 260,000 miles, some of which are good for motor traffic during the dry weather of Communications and establishment connected Road Development Committee—On the whole it is reasonable to say that India's road clause inserted in the present resolution lays system, even before the advent of motor trans down that "if in the opinion of the GovernorGeneral in Council the Government of any Governor a province has at any time -(a) falled to take such steps as the Gover

nor General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province or

(b) delayed without reasonable cause the pplication of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as th case be for expenditure within the province

The Governor General in Council may resume the whole or part of any same which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province With the le y of a Surcharge on petrol the shere of the petrol duty available for the Road Fund wes increased from 2 annas to 1 annas per gallon with effect from October 1931 The sctual statement of the Account up to April

The position of the Road Fund as at end of

Rs Lakhs Gross Receipts

(1) to end of 1941 4 () for 194 43 1 799 55 150 00

1 959 55 Deduct-Grants for Civil Aviation

Net credit to the Road Fund

1943 is os foliows -

Deduct-Credits to the Reserve Balance available for allocation

159 .. Sun Nocated to-(a) Governors Provinces (in cluding Rs 80 601 kbs allocated to Burma prior Lakhs

to separation) 44 89 (b) Chi t Commissioners Provinces 44 34 (c) Indian States

ates Ad Areas In NWFP ministered States and Tribal Area 198 57

Palan e (rep esenting mainly the unaffocated revenue for 194 43 received after the close of the year)

> Total 159

91 4

Read Administration—On the administrative ide roads are a provincial subject of may be divided into two main classes. Provincial Roads—Roa v les con iderably from pro in e to province of the extra municipal mileage is under the ch ree of District Board or District Councils in luding a cert in mil ge meinly in Madra and the Central Provinces which I termed Provincial but m intained und their agency Within Municipal areas all roads oth than towns Muni ipalities

The Ro d Fund —Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 19 0 all Provincial roads were finance I exclusively from the General Revenues of the provinces and local roads from local revenue aupplemented by provincial grants Since 10 9 however tile Road Fund local revenue is being distributed to Provinces and is available for construction reconstruction or improvement of roads but not for ordinary road upkeep. The object of creating the Road Fund was to supple

ment and not to replace the normal expenditure on original road works from provincial and local revenues but unfortunately the years following the lutroduction of the Fund have been merked by acute financial stringency, with the result that provincial governments and local bodies have I ad to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue

The effect of these curtailments has been to starve the construction and development of feeder roads as the Road Fund was being used exclusively for roads of inter provincial and inter district importance The Government of India however have now laid down the tat least 25 of the provincial shares in the Road Fund should be used on feeder roads and that not

more than S per cent can be used on roods which compete with the Railways

Expenditur n Re ds — As explained above in spite of the inanguration of the Central Road Development Fund the total expenditure on roads h s been on the decrease The expenditure in 1938-39 which amounted to Rs 60 1 lakhs in the Governors Provinces was 358 CO

Rs 41 7 laking less than in 19.8 20

Revenu fr m Mot r Tr nsp rt.—The Revenue from Mot r Tr nap rt.—The revenue from motor transport on the other hand revenue from motor transport on the other hand steadily lnere ing In 1938-30 the has been steadily incre ing In 1938-39 the total revenue of the Cent I Government and Pro lucial Governments from this source was 960 lakh repre enting an increase of Rs 358 lokhs ove the total rood expenditure

R d Miless - The grand total of the mileage of extra municipal roads maintained by public authorities in India including Indian States was 347 13 on March 31 1938 of this the total indeage for Governors Provinces amounted to 8 50 for Central Arees 6 811 1 487 80 and for Indian % tes 51 819

The total inleage of roads with modern surface eith r bituminous or cement was 0 650 and the total mileage of weter bon d mseadam 614 making a total milesge of roads was roads which were eithe modern aurfaced (bltuminous or concrete) or water bound macadam of 85 79

The total mileage of lower typ s of roads was 61 340 The e roads are of three types firstly roads with artificially admixed granular msterial gravel moorum etc on natural soil having a total milesge of 9473 secondly roads of natural soil which are mote oble in fal weather lavi ga total mileage of 1 736 thirdly ro da of natural soil which are no

motorabl having a total mile go of 109 131 The total milesge of Ro ds that are motorable was the 38 001 out of whi h 115 265 miles we e motorable throughout the year and the termed remaining 1 36 miles moto eble in fair w ather

Ont of the 85 313 miles of roads in British tions of main roses passing through the India no le at n 44 840 mile of rada we can are controlled by the respective maintained by local bodies while the P W D and M E S m Intained 40 473 miles

The province with the greatest road mileage and for fostering the conomic advancement of was Bengal with 91,192, out of which, however, the country In December 1943 the Chief only 3,887 was modern surfaced or macadam, Ingineers of the various provinces and important while the province with the greatest mileage of Indian States met in conference at Nagpur and modern or surfaced roads was Madras with recommended that the country should be ready 21,441 miles out of a total provincial mileage of 35,717 Bombay had 11,134 miles of modern or surfaced roads out of a total provincial road the entire road system and designed to increase or surfaced roads out of a total provincial road the road mileage of 19,571 mlleage of 19,571

There are in addition, the roads maintained by municipalities the length of which is approx imitely 18,433 miles made up of 10,840 miles of metalled roads and 7,593 miles of immetalled roads

Post-War Prospects - Considerable Interest has been aroused during the past few mouths in the need for an extensive programme of road development in India after the war both for the

Cost of

to cost roughly Rs 300 erores according to pre war values Post-war values, the Chief Engineers estimate, will be roughly 50 per cent above former levels, in which case the cost of the programme would be Rs 450 crores This programme is to be split into two parts one a short term programme for the unmediate needs arising out of the war and the other a long term programme for economic advance ment. The provinces are engaged in preparing development in India after the war both for the product ment are engaged in preparing development in India after the war both for the purpose of assisting the transition from war of the peace—when it will be necessary to find employ-trunk roads or national likelihous as they are ment for thousands of ex soldiers, thousands of to be called—will in the post war period be motor vehicles and large quantities of road taken over by the Government of India from making machinery now in use by the Army—the Provinces Statement showing the allocations made from the Central Road Fund and expenditure incurred therefrom upto the end of 1942 43 Expendi

Name of Province or Administration	rpproved to date against Provincial allocations	Allocations up to 31st March 1943	ture re ported up to 31st March 1943	Balance on 1st April 1943	Probable allocation during 1943 14
GOVERNOR'S PPOVINCES Madras	Rs Lakhs 280 04	Rs Lakhs 230 54	Rs Lakhs 159 51	Rs Lakhs 71 03	Rs Lakhe 16 20
Bombay	354 56	$*{286 46 7 38}$	284 09	9 75	25 30
Bengal United Provinces	252 42 102 63	205 59	178 66 91 48	26 93 6 24	15 00 9 75
Punjib	175 87	* \{ 139 05 \\ 16 77	153 23	2 59	12 60
Bihar C P & Berar Assain	47 19 64 82 44 98	51 10 49 57 38 27	32 65 48 06 37 23	18 45 1 51 1 40	4 20 3 70 3 45
NWFP	34 83	* § 29 37	31 98	0 22	2 15
Orissa Sind	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 72 \\ 39 & 74 \end{array}$	5 62 30 99	1 44 37 51	4 18	0 75 3 60
Total Governors Provinces	1,401 80	1,191 26	1,055 85	141 93	97 60
Delhi Baluchistan Ajmer Merwara Coorg A W F P Tribal Arc is Mysore Assigned Track (Bangalore and C M St) Hiderabad Administered Area Central India Administered Area Rajputana Administered Area Bombay and Western India Administered Area Total Centrally Administered	1 24 6 59 2 69 0 40 0 12	28 39 10 34 4 02 1 60 1 35 1 57 8 37 2 80 0 40 0 12	21 62 6 66 3 22 1 14 1 00 1 24 6 10 2 34 0 40 0 12	6 77 3 68 0 80 0 46 0 35 0 33 2 27 0 46	3 45 2 00 0 35 0 15 0 06 0 15 1 50 0 24
Provinces and Areas * Advance allocation in	49 35	58 96	43 84	15 12	7 90

allocation made to meet excess expenditure will be adjusted against futur allocations

(a) The execss expenditure over the amount of allocation in column 3 adjusted against th Reserve in the Road Fund

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Province	asime andless Ist T f sm 3 to sucalaustic	Total Water Bound Macadam	Total Modern Surf ced 1 to 2 to	Attificially admixed gravel nular makerlal gravel motorum etc. on natural los	aldatotom lios tatutañ reditave tial di	eldatoloman llos fattitaN	Total unsurfaced (unmetal inferior types) roads (To Cols & 5 and 6)	bas & sloO) lafoT bas10	Total Mileago F W D a
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Total for Covernor a Pro	8 355	0 99	8 500	17 745	100 116	03 081	15 94	278 502	Total for
Relicht inn V. W. b. J. Tribsi Areas Coorg Afmer Merwara Deibi	25,500	82454	405 364 335 1 3	101	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1 066	8 538 758 76 99	23 11 1 122 1 103 271 271	3 088 Balcchistan 1 0 0 N W F P Tribal Areas 3 Coorg 5 Miner Merwara 1 7 Delhi
Total for Central Areas	\$	2	1510	1 707	438	1 066	5 301	6 811	4 871 Total for Central Areas
ndian States	103	11 3	1	19 542	102 554	99 147	22 22	285,313	Total for British India
Grand Total All India	9 (50	014	85 0	943	1 736	100 131	01 340	347 13	Grand Total All India
									1

The Government of India.

of India represents the slow evolution from co 1ditions established to meet trading requirements On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Lilzabeth and Akbar, the mer chants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of Incorporation The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a Genration eral Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St George), Bombay and Calentta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senier servants of the Company The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and suberdinate only te the Directors in England

Territorial Responsibility Assumed

The collapse of government ln India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Ceast ferced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and na-wieldy councils of the merchants at the Presi-dency towns gave rise to grave abuses Par-liament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor General and four eounciliors were appeinted to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the snpremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established The snbordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous censent of the Governer-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity Pitts Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England vested the administration of each of the three Presiden cles in a Gevernor and three councilers, includ-

The impulse which drove the British to India Crown The same Act vested the direction was not conquest but trade The Government of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General in Council, and defined mere clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown This Act made no Important change in the administration in India, but the Governor General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Vicero; The Governor General was the sole representative of the Crown in India, he was assisted by a Connell, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration

Functions of Government

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the mest extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in some provinces it has restricted the aliention of land from agriculturists to non agriculturists It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium It owns the bulk of the rallways of the country, and directly manages a eonsiderable portion directly manages a considerable portion of them, it has constructed and maintains most of the impertant irrigation works, it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems, it had until 1st April 1926 the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money the municipalities appears to municipalities. to municipalities, rnral boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of to municipalities, riral boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic, estates It controls the sale of liquor and intoxleating drngs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Ind'an States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India. the Indian States which cellectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one fifth of its population. The distribution of these great fure lng the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army The control of the Governor-General in-Council was semewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793 Under the Cbarter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body heiding its territories in trust for the break and comprise more than one fifth of its population. The distribution of these great fure tions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated. It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919, and the democratic principle then widely implanted is greatity developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the centre enacted by the Imperial Parliament in 1935

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in Jannary 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919 (For detailed particulars see The Indian Year Boot, 1936 37 and preceding years) Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian Self Government and of Dominion of 1935, which includes 321 sections and 10

schedules and ia the largest and most complex of the Act the States should enter Federation legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated by executing instruments of Accession. The federal programme has now been suppensed and

the administration at the centre is carried on in The new Constitutional provisions relating to the Frovincial Government's were brought into the Control of 1935 and 1

THE PROVINCES

The following are under the Act of 1935 the Governo s Provinces of British Indi (there being besid a these Provinces certain Chief Commissionera Provincea) —Madras Rombay Pengal the United Provinces the Punjab Bihar the Central Pro Inces and Bernt Assam the North West Frantier Province Oriesa the North West Frantier Province Orless and The Act recognices Derar as being under the sovereignty of H L. H the Niam of Hydrahad whose Heir Franmpitte is close where created Princo of Herar and the Act processing the Property of the Control of its constitution as a separate country under the Grown The Act gives powers for the crestion of other Governors Pro inces

The Constitution provides for the exercise of the executive authority of a Frovince (which extends to matters included in the Frovincial and Concurrent Lecticative Lists) on behalf of His Misety by the Governor It also provides for a "Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor It also provides." for a "Council of Ministers to aid and advise; its devenor in the secretion of his functions receil in so far as he is by or under this Act and the secretion of the secretion of the secretion in the forerent choose his Vial. ters who hold office duri g his pleasure and he is directed by his in trument of instructions to select such as are likely to have the accept those the Legislature and is enjohent to secret those the Legislature and is enjohent to accept their advice except in special cases for which other provision is made in the Act

The following special responsibilities are laid upon the Governor -

- (s) the prevention of any grave menaes to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any p rt thereof
- (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interest of minorities
- (s) the securing to and to the dependents of th ir legitimate interests
- (4) the securing in the sphere of extensive the Governor dark himself unable to assent to section of the purposes for which the flowermor of a Polince is given power to the constant of the purposes of the p

(e) the securing of the prace and good govern ment of areas which by or under the provisions of the Act are declared ta be partially excluded areas

(f) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof and

(o) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully lesued to him under Part VI of the Act by the Governor General in his discretion (i.e. concerning agency functions in behalf of the Central Authority Inter provincial co operation in certain matters and so forth)

If and in so far as any pecial responsibility of the Governor is involved he shall in the exercise of his functions exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken. Where the Governor is required by the Act to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judg ment he is placed under the control of the Governor General in the latter a discretion

The Pruvincial Legislatures — The Act provides that there shall for every Province be a Provinci i Legislatur consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (a) in the Provinces of Madras Rombay Rengal the United Provinces Elbarand Ass in two Chambers and (b) in the other Provi ces ons Chamber the two Chambers helps called the Legislativ Council and the Legislative Assembly and wherethere is only one Chamber the Legislative A sembly Every Legislative Council is to be a permanent body not aubject to dissolution but an ear es may be one third of its members are to retire in every third year Every Legislative Council in the council of the tive Assembly in every Province unless aconer dis of edistocontinue for five years. An amend ing Act pas d in 1941 has extend d the life of the first Legislative A semblies under the Act till twelve months after the War but subject to earlier dis clution by the Governor

The Hinnses of Legislature are elected bodies Persons who are or have be members with apecial electoral p ovisions for communal of the public services of any rights and other particular interests and are based provided or preserved for them by nr on a considerably wider franchise than was und t the Act and the sai guarding nf provided by the Act of 1010

Special provisio sare made for cases in which

provision of chapter III of Part Y will had Act are deligned to see us ha relation to legislation (these prays long regions are the province of a P orline is given power to promulgate ordin to all when his Legislature tion to legislation (these prays long reconstruct with the prevention of province or the province of the province or the province or

Commissioners' Provinces-British Bainchistan,

Provision is further made to enable the D lin, Ajm r Merman, Cong the Ariaman Government to be carried on if at any time the and Alcohar Islands, I and piploda. Provision Governor is satisfied that a situation has and its made for the provible costion of others. A line which the government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions aftered by the Governor General acting to of the Act. Chief Commissioners' Provinces—The Commissioner to be appointed by him in 113 following are by the Act constituted as Chief dieretten

DIVISION OF POWERS.

The Act provides for the institution of a rederal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such other judges as His Majests may deem necessary, the scat of the Court being Deihi and its original jurisdiction extending to disputes between the Pederation, any of the Provinces or any of the Pederated States, its appellate jurisdiction to include certain classes of appeals from the High Courts of British India and of the Indian States and appeals from it to His, Majesty in Council The Federal Court held its first sitting on 6th Indians to the Provincial Legislature December 1937

The Act also prescribes that the Lycenthe authority of the Lederation in respect of railway construction, maintenance and operation shall be exercised by a rederal Rallway Authority, for the establishment and activities of which it provides

and for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Tederation and of one for each Province The duties and powers of these Commissions in regard to the Services are laid down in the Act, which also provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have one Commission between them

Provincial Legislation —The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List, which came into operation on 1st April 1937—

- Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty s naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power), the administration of justice, constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein, preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order, persons subjected to such detention
- Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list, procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts
- police
- Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein, arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions
 - Public debt of the Province
- Public Service Commission

7 Provincial pensions, that is to FRY pensions paralle by the Province or out of Provincial resenues

8 Works, Index and buildings rested in or in the possession of His Majest, for the purposes of the Province

Compulsors acquisition of Isra

subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder

12 The enlarter of the Provincial Miristers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Afthereis a Legislative Council, of the Pro-ident and Deputs President Provisions are made in the Act in relation to and, to such extent as is expressly authorised and for the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of this act the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointment of a Built Services by Part III of the appointme thereof, the salaries, allowances and privileges persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature

13 I ocal government, that is to say the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement unthorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local sell govern

ment or village administration

14 Public licalth and sunitation, hospitals and dispensaries, registration of births and deaths

15 Pligrimages, other than pligrimages to Places berönd India

Burials and burial grounds

Education, including Universities other than those specified in paragraph 13 of List I

- Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communica-tions not specified in List I, minor rallways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such raliways, municipal trainways, rope ways, inland waterways and traffic thereoa subject to the provisions of List III with regard Police, including railway and allinge to such waterways, ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports ichicles other than mechanically propelled rehicics
 - 19 Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power
- Agriculture, including agricultural educa Public debt of the Province

 Provincial Public Services and Provincial prevention of plant diseases, improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases,

veterinary training and practice pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass

- I land that is to say rights in or overland iand tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant and the collection of repts transfer allenation and devolution of agricultural land land improvement and agricultural loans colonization Courts of Wards of and attached estates treasure trove Wards encumbered
- Foresta Regulation of mines and officids and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and deve iopment under Federal control
 - **Fisherles**
 - Protection of wild hirds and wild a nimals
 - Gas and gasworks
- Trade and commerce with in the Pro vince markets and fairs money tending and money lenders
- 28 lans and lankcepers
- control
- Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods wel hts and measures
- Intexicating liquors and narcotic drugs that is to say the production manufacture possision transport purchase and sale of intericating liquors optium and other nercotic are a but subject as respects oplum to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dan rerous drugs to the provisions of List III
- Relief of the poor unemployment
- 33 The incorporation regulation and winding up of corporations not being corporations specified in List I or Universities un incorporated trading literary scientific reli lous and other content. The and other societies and associations co operative
- 34 Charitles and charitable institutions charitable and rell lous endowments
- 3 Theatr a dramatic performances and chemas but not including the sanction of chematograph films for exhibition
 - 36 Betting sud gamblin
- O'lences against laws with respect of any of the matters in this list
- of any of the matters in this list

Land revenue including the asse sment and enliction of revenue the maintenance of land records survey for revenue purpo es and records of rights and alienation of revenue

Duties of exclse on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervalling duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced el ewhere in India —

- (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption (b) opium Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics
- drugs () medicinal and toilet preparations con
 - taining alcohol or any substance included in sub paragraph (b) of tils entry

Taxes on agriculture I income Taxes on lands and buildings hearths

and windows Duties in respect of succession to agri

9 Production supply and distribution of cultural land good sevelopment of industries subject to 44 Taxes on mineral rights subject to any the provisions in List I with re pect to the Bimitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Accipance to certain industries under feedral Legislature, registing to mineral development Capitation taxes 45

46 Taxes on professions trades callings and employments subject however to the provisions of section 14 A of the Act

Taxes on animals and boats 47 48 Taxes on the sale of goods and on

a dvertisements 48A Taxes on vehicle saultable for use on roads whether mechanically propelled or not

including tramears 48B Taxes on the consumption or rule of electricity subject however to the provisions of

section 154A of the Act Ce ses on the entry of goods into a local

area for consumption use or sale therein 50 Taxes on luxuries including taxes on entertainments amusements hetting and

gamhlin, 51 The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than the especified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp

duty Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways

Tolis 53

33 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose in this list but not including fees taken in any any of the matters in this list CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

Fees in respect of any of the matt ra

There is also prescribed a concurrent Legislative List containing subjects in reard to which both from one unit to another unit. the Central Governm at and the Provincial Gov ernments enjoy ie islative powers R rsitla -PART I

force in aid of the civil power

3 Removal of pri oners and accused persons

Civil Procedure including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code 1 Criminalian Farr I

2. Octave the cira powes.

1. Octave the cira powes.

1. Octave the cira powes.

1. Evidenes and o tas recognitude. Indicated the circumstance of the code of Oriminal Procedure laws public acts and records and judicial values. In the Code of Oriminal Procedure.

6 adoption

7 Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land

Transfer of property other than agricul turnliand , registration of douds and documents

Trusts and Irustees

Contracts, including partner-hip, egency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to a griculturni land

11. Arbitration Bankruptey and incolvency, administra 12

tors general and official trustees

Stamp duties other than duties or fee collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty

Actionable wrongs save in so far as

Included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II

15 Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any

of the matters in this list

Legal, medical and other professions

Newspapers, books and printing presses 17 18 Lunrey and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatio and mental deficients

10

Poisons and dangerous drugs Mechanically propelled vehicles 20

21 Bollers 22 Prevention of eruelty to unlimits

European angranev, eriminal tribes 23 24 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose

of any of the mntters in this Part of this List 25 Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court

PART II

26

Factories 27 Welfare of labour, conditions of inbour, perform functions ordina provident funds, employers limbility and work- provincial administrations

Marriage and divorce, infants and minors; men's compensation, health insurance, including invalidity is usions, of last is nellone

28 Unemployinent legurance

And unlose, lidustrial and I bour 211 disputer.

The presention of the ext a but from 30 one unit to another of infections or contribute diseases or pests nifecting men, animals or plants

31 Liectricity

Shipping and assistion on inlar I water 32 unys as reards mechanically propoled versels, and the rule of the road on such waterways earriage of passeng is and goods on inland waterways

33 The ennetioning of cinematograph films for exhibition

Persons subjected to preventive deten tion under Lederal authority

Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List

Tees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this I ist, but not including fee taken in any Court

An amending 1ct was presed in 1940 [intro duced in Parliament in 1939 | to make certain readjustments found necessary in the operation of the 1935 Act To safeguard provinci-i ex chequers taxes on mechanical or other road relifeles or on the sale or consumption of electri city were added to the provincial list. By nu imendial presed in 1930 it was provided inter aha that in the event of a war emergency being proclaimed by the Governor General the Central Government may assume excentive in addition to legislative nuthority over any fleid and enn niso with the specific sanction of the Governor General empower Federal officers to perform functions ordinarily the concern of

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The structural enanges mindo by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governors' provinces" were of comparatively minor scope, though considerable modifications were made in the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Causal on the other. The dat of of State In Council on the other The Act of 1935 provides for further extensive changes at the centre, but these will only come into force when the Indian States accede to Federation and meanwhile, at the Centre, the constitution established by the Act of 1919 prevails, subject to certain modifications required to bring it into harmony with the new conditions in the Provinces One of these changes is the vesting of certain responsibilities in the Governor General or certain responsibilities in the Governor General "in his discretion" which means that they are left in the charge of the Governor-General as distinct from that of the Governor General in Council The Act of 1935 has also taken the relations between the Crown and the States outside the purview of the Governor General

The structural changes mado by the Act of | relations with Indian States (Crown Representative for short) The offices of Governor-General and Crown Representative are held by the snine person The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government by the 1919 Constitution were the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor Generals Executive Council (which, however, had the far reaching consequence that a majority of the members of the Council are now Indians) and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature This became, Legislative Council in a Governor a province, a legislature with all the plenary powers genea legislature with hit the pictury powers generally given to such a body snvo such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act It consists of two Chambers The "Council of State' is a body of 58 mombers, iacluding 32 elected and 26 nominated, of whom not more than 20 might be officials The "Indian Legislative Assembly" consists of 141 members, of whom 102 are elected. Of the 30 nominated of whom 102 are elected Of the 39 nominated in Council and entrusted them to a new authority called His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its General's Executive Council have not bee

mads ex-offices members of either Chamber | buth in the Assembly and the Council of State but each of them has to be nominated a member of one or other Chamber and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member Any member of the Executive Council may however speak in either Chamber The President of the Upper Chamber is eppointed by the Governor open change is spondered by the overtice femeral So elso for the first four years efter the constitution of the Chamber was the President of the Legisletive Assembly But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President and it elected ite own Deputy President from the outset The normal lifetime President from the outset The normal invest-of each Council of State is five years and of each Legislative Assembly three years but either Chamber or both elmulteneously may be dissolved et eny time hy tl c Governor General who has also the power to extend the lifetime of either Chamber in special circumstances

Election—The method of election for both Chambers is direct and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted end for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicomeral central legis laturs which then existed Generally speak ing the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that which the Act of 1919 prescribed for the Provincial Councils except that fir thy the property qualification for voters (end consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageanie constituencies and past service with the colours is not per as a qualification for the tranchise and see dy that the constituences necessarily cover a considerably lorger area than constituence for the Provincial Council The distribution of seats in both Chambers and the arrangement of constituencies ere on a provin cial basis that is a fixed number of the elective scats in each Chamber is essigned to represen tatives of each province and these represent stives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province

The following table shows the origical allot

	Legislative	Council
Badras	Assembly	State
Bombay	16	5
Beng 1	16	- 6
United Provinces	17	6
Punjab	16	5
Bihar and Orusa	12	4
Central Provinces	1	3
A.sam	~ 6	3 2 1
Frovince	4	1
	1	
Deibi	4	2
	_1	
	105	34

The Government of India Act 1935 by separating Burma from India climit ted the Burma members

Tin 1937 Berst was represented by nomination

have been increased by one and e signed to Berar

Since the area which returned perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the arex which returns perhaps 1. members to the Legisletive Assembly—namely the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this erea must be aplit into constituencies which are much jarger than the constituencies for the local Councils and just as it is generally correct to sey that the normal eres unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arreng d nn a territorial haeis was mede in the district it may be seld that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group if districts controlled by a Divisions) (ommissioner)

The Franchise -The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act was thre that there vae in each province a hody nf electors qualified to vote for and stand for elec tion to the Provincial Council and that a select ed number of the evoters were qualified to vote for and stend for election in these seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly which were as signed to the province The qualifications for candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly were made the same to each province mutatis mutandis as for cendideture for the Provincial Council except then in the privinces on long as the condidate could show that he resides somewhers within the province no closer cannection within particular constituency was insisted noon

The frauchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Indiao Legislative Assembly The con cern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this hody a character as closely as possible approximating to a Senate of Elder Statesmen and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber With this The following table shows the original allot mind of the elective east plus one since edded in the North West, Evoluce — Regulative Council of Bonday 10 6 Bonday 10 6 Bonday 10 6 Bonday 10 10 6 Bonday 10 6 Bond corporations) membership of the governing bodies of Universities and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature

Pnwers -The powers and duties of the indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed Indian Esgisature under the 1919 Act othered but little in character within the central sphere f om those of the provincial Councils under the same Act within their provincial sphere and it ecquired thes me right of voting supplies if r the Central Gov rument B t as no direct attempt was made to introduce Authors Bers was represented by nomination dider the Commencement of the Government as no direct attempt was made to initiated a flada Act 1935 the number of elected scata responsible government of the centre the step έI

in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces, and as consequently the Executive Government of India remained legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfillment of the clear the Secretary of State and ment of its charge to the Secretary of State and ment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it followed that the powers conformed of India Act, 1935, affecting the Government on the Governor General to disregard a decision of India, wore described in an earlier part of this of the Indian Legislature were less restricted chapter

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act of 1919 made no structural posts, and payment of leave salary and pensione changes in the role of the India office in the administration of Indian affairs Slight this change, it became possible to defray from and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India relaxations were made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general Bnt provisions were made which undoubtedly as time. The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment sions were made which undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office A High Commissioner for India which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control His functions relate mainly to the control of Indian Government Trade Commissioners in Europe and America, arrangements in connection with exhibitions and fairs outside India, sale and distribution of Central Government publications, representation of India on Inter-Empire Organisations and at Conferences,

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State of not less than eight nor more than twelve person (between three and six after the establishment of Tederation) whose was appointed for the purpose of taking six after the establishment of Federation) whose over, as the direct agent of the Government duty it shall be to advise him on any matter over, as the direct agent of the functions relating to India on which he may desire their which is of the nature of agency, as distinct advice—It also prescribes that the salary of the Sceretary of State and the expenses of his De partmentshall be paid out of monles provided by Parliament (Under Pederation) The Governor-Generalis given in his sphere of responsibility reserve powers corresponding with those already montioned as being vested in the Governors of Provinces in theirs and in respect of them he is made responsible through the Secretary of State to Parliament Until the establishment Empire Organisations and at Conferences, is made responsible through the Secretary of relief and repatriation of destitute Indians, State to Parisament Until the establishment purchase of stores outside India provision of of Federation, the Secretary of State continues educational and study facilities for Indian to exercise control both over the Governor students and Government officials on leave or deputation, recruitment of persons for special respect of his personal power

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor General and the members of | and for the administration of certain statutes his Executive Council are, under the Govern Viceroy s Executive Council has been increased to These members hold charge of the portfolios of War, Defence including Civil Defence, Finance, Home, Supply, Commonwealth Relations Law, Commerce, Information, War Transport, Posts & Air (Civil Aviation), Education, Health and Lands, Labour Food, Industries and Civil Supplies, Planning and Development The Commerce Department deals generally with commerce, tariffs, company law, insurance and actural work and with blue water shipping The Department of Post and Air deals with post The Department of Post and Air deals with post and telegraphs civil aviation, meteorology and roads. The Dept of War Transport deals with Ports Inland navigation, Rallway properties, Petrol rationing, etc. Rallways form a separate department, but are under the same member of the Council as the War Transport Department. The Secretary for War Transport Department attends the meetings of the Rallway Board as an ex officio member. The Department of Labour deals with labour subjects. In addition, and has the final of the council as the work of the Rallway Board as an ex officio member. The Department of Labour deals with labour subjects. In addition it assumes "exponsibility for labour in docks" Any matter originating in one department.

affecting iabour on the railways. It deals also ment of India Act 1919 as continued by the of 1935, pending the establishment of Federation, appointed by the Crown No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom legislation and administration Ecclesiastical affairs are placed under the War Department of the first pending the specified it at five years As an emergency of the legislation and administration of the legislation and administ Department in 1941 has now been morged with the Defence Department

> The Viceroy is in charge of External Affairs The Viceroy is in charge of External Attairs. The Commander in Chief in practice always is a member of the Executive Council. He holds charge of the War Department. The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor General appoints. In practice, it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christman, when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Camital.

which also affects another must be referred meethers at which cases unler his cornisance to the latter, and in the event of the Depart are did not sed that he attends on the Viceroy ments and being able to agree the case is insually once a week and discuses with him all referred to the Viceroy The Members of meeters of importance ril ing in his D part Council meet more or less frequently as a ment that I has the ril the Oblination of the Oblination of the Council meeters of importance ril ing in his D part Viceroy delices to put before them or which as a ment that I has the ril the Oblination of the present though he does not speak at Council specialists recruited direct on contract

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

VICEROL AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

His Excell ney Field Marshal The Right Hon hie Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Win hester GCB GMSI GMIE CM 1 MC Oth O tober 1943

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GEVERAL

As lant Private Secretary -- Major C W B

Rankin Assistant Secretary -W I II er on

Military Secretary -Col D If Cur lo C B E Ass stant Secretary MSV : Ofice - I R

Sanger Su geon -Lt Col Su geon — Lt Col II Williamson OBE MBBS (Durham) HRCS (Eng.) MRCF (Lond.) FRCS (Idin.) IMS (Retd.)

Ass sta tt Surgeon — Captain A E Matthews I tt D (Retd) Comptr Il r f the Wo selold - Major P D

Adde-de Camp —Capt W B Henderson Royal Marines Capt th E ri ol Enston Grenadier Cuards Capt G H U Crookshank RAC Capt J B Fortune MC The Bla k

Watch Indian A de de Camp -Risaldar Major and Indian A de -de Camp — Elsauda alapo Hony Lieut Raghbir Singh Sard r Bahadur MBE OBI I DSM The Royal D evan Horse Ri. aldar Major Muzaffar Ki an Sa dar Bahadur OBI IAC

Horse Lt Coi (Hony Coi) W H (rice E D | Horse

Secretary to the Go c nor General (Pers nai) and provided the Secretary—Sir E an Jenkins r c 1 = Major (Hony Li Col) A A Campbel c 51 10 S = Populy Private Secretary—G E B Abell of Artin Major (Hony Li Col) S with Col S E 10 S = 10 Col S with Col S Col S Col S Col S E 10 S = 10 Col S Col Campbell Welh obnson CIE OBFID The Simila Rine
AF(I) It Co! (Hony Co!) LS Adlard
AIRO It Co! (Hony Co!) PS CITA
WC VD BB CO! RRY Regt AP(I) Lt
Co! (Hony Co!) RB Pairclough MC ED
CO! (Hony The Farach! Corps AF(I)

Ardes de Gan p -Jaideo g CIE OBI Major Honorary Indian Honorary Indian Addition CIE OBI Major Gene al and C nr l Other Commanding Rikane State Forces V N Paramessaria Control Contro Illis 14 Col In the Travancore State Forces Commandant 3d Travancore State Forces Commandant 3d Travancore Shays Infinity Syed Ahmed el Edross Bahadur C Iz O Bi Major Gener I and Commander II E H the Ni ms Regular Forces Shiv Nath Missard College College Ship College College Ship College Ship College College Ship College Itlas Lt Col In the Travancore State Forces gu rd Risaldar Major (12 17 5 M late win F iz ddin Bahadu o p I 17 5 M late win F iz ddin Bahadu o p I 17 5 M late win F iz ddin Bahadu o p I 17 5 M late win F iz ddin Bahadu o p I 17 5 M late win Risaldar Major (H ny Lieut) Sheikh | Section | According to the Admiral A | Royall Decan Horse Subedin Major (Hony Loc) | Col) P G Braye The Narpur Riem | Subedin Major (Hony Loc) | Col) P G Braye The Narpur Riem | Subedin Major (Hony Col) P G Braye The Narpur Riem | Subedin Major (Hony Capta) | Subedin Majo late 9th

His Excellency the Viceroy

His Facelleney General Sir Claude John Eure Auchinleck, GOB, GOII CCI, DSO OHF ADO, Commander in Chief in India (War)

The Hon'ble Sir Archibald Rowlands, I C n MBT (Finance)

The Honble Dewan Bahadur Sir A Rama swaml Mudaiiar, k c s 1 (Suppi))

The Hon'ble Sir Sultan Ahmed, rcsi, bi, Bar at Law (Information)

The Hon bie Malik Sir Tiroz Khan Noon, KOSI, KOIF (Defence)

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Benthaii, (War Transport)

The Honble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman, KCID (Posts and Air)

(PFRSONAI)

Secretary, Sir Evan Jenkins, holf, csi Dy Private Secretary, G E R Abeii, onr, ics Asst Private Secretary, Major C W B Rankin Asstt Secretary, W L Harrison Superintendent, B G Nash MBL

(Public)

Secretary, Sir John Anderson Thorne, KCIE, csi,ics

Honorary Surgeons — Colonel A I C Mirth, late RAMO, Colonel (Iocal Prigedier) H C D Rankin, C I I, O B E, MB, late PAMO COLOR (Iocal Prigedier) H C Col (T/Brigadier) H G Winter, MC, late RAMO, Lt Col (T/Col) I Harris, MC, RAMO, Lt Col (T/Col) I Harris, MC, RAMO, Lt Col (T/Col) G Moulon, PROS (Tdin), RAMO, Col R Ice, MB, PAMO, Lt Col (T/Col) G Moulon, PROS (Tdin), RAMO, Col R Ice, MB, Col (March March) March (March March Ma

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'tle Dr. B. P. Ambelyar (Lake t) The lion ble Sky P. Stivastava, 1, 1, 8 (1 cml) This Hondle Sir Josep Sin it (Idicision,

! Health and Lands)

The Hon ble Sir Muhammed telesi Huday off pritt (Commerce, Industriation of i li Supplies)

The Honble Dr. N.B. Khare, M.D. (Compress) wealth Relations

The Hon'ble Sir Arol Poy Bat-at Law (Law) The Honble Sir Ards hir Daial (Planning

and Development) The Honble Sir Irancia Wudle, FCIF,

ost our (Home) G I B Abell, OBI, ICS (Secretary to

the I recutive Council) L C Donorine (Superintendent).

SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

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Superintendent, K K Nair

(RFFOI MS)

Reforms Commissioner, Rao Bahadur I Menon, CIE

Assit Secretary, C Ganesan Superintendent, P S Subramanian

SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. **HEALTH AND LANDS**

Member in Charge, Hon ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh

Scorctary, Sir P M Kharegat, 01F, 108 Educational Adviser to the Government of India and ex officio Joint Secretary, Dr John Sargent, MA,DLILL,CIF

Joint Secretaries, S. H. Y. Oulsnam, CIL, MC, ICS and B. Sahay, ICS

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Deputy Educational Advisor to the Goit of India and Scirctary, Central Advisory Board of Lducation in India, Dr D M Sen, MA, Ph D Assistant Sccretaries, Sardar Sahlb Sujan Singli, Bedi, M A , Nazir ul Hasan and Ram Lal, M A

Chief Superintendent, Sardar Harbans Singh

Superintendents, H S Verma, P S. Doraswami, A N Bery, M R Kothandaraman, Dllawar Hasan, S Devanath, J V A Nehemiah, A M Mustafi, Shiv Mohan Lal and T S Krishnamurthy

ADVISERS

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Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India, D R Sethi, C I E, I A S
Itsheries Development Adviser to the Goit of
India, Dr Baini Parsad, D Se (Edin & Pb),
FRSE, FLS, PZS, OBF
Dairy Development Adviser to the Got of India,
TR B. Wetherseller In the Cold of India,

Z R Kothavalla, BAG, BSe (1 din), NDD (Sect)

I'ruit Development Adviser to the Government of India, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Lal Singh, B SC (Hons), it SC (Caiif) Inspector General of Porests, Sir Herbert Howard,

Cattle Utilization Adviser to the Gort of India, Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh

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O A R Trimmin, Officer on Special Duty (U h Machine Tool Mislon) J Hodkinson Deputy Director General

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A C Trubshaw Machin Tool Engineer Advi acr to the Govt of India O A Gardner Assit Adviser (Calcutt) A J dwards Assit Adviser (Calcutta) J A Arnall Assit Adviser (Bombay) A W Lower Assit Adviser (Bombay) A Simister Assit Adviser (Lahore)

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R C Auight Director L H Worzall Senior Technical Adviser A P Oreen Schlor Technical Advi er A Wils p S nior Technical Adviser Advier A Wils B S ntor Technical Adviser A T Cordon Assi tant Director Lieut, 8 D Ilos arth Assist in Director B Somasundaram Asst Director S C Dutta As Liant Director C R Sundararajan Assistant Director G R Varley Junior Technical Adviser K S Ayapa Junior Technical Adviser K S Ayapa

DIRECTORATE OF SMALL TOOLS

J D S Mulri end Director A D Burn
Pepuly Director W. Bettiner D puly Director
The puly Director W. Bettiner D puly Director
The puly Director W. Bettiner D puly Director
The puly Director D Shah Assit
Industrial P Inning Officer O J Shah Assit
Industrial P Inning Officer N C Chakravart
Assit Industrial P Inning Officer N S Chow
The Puly Director Director Director
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The Puly Director
The Pu Senior Technical Assi tant

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION (TOOLS)

Major D W Hadd id A R.O. Dir ctor Rabender Lall Industrial Pl naing Office P S Verlaginana I dust lall? naing Officer Makes Carl Planana I dust lall? naing Officer Chitege As I t n Director J P Dadin

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T G Creighton, Controller, T T Lambe, Deputy Controller, A G Brabson, Deputy Controller, A Gammei, Adviser on Imported Rail way Stores, B N Dutta, Assistant Controller, Rai Sahib A N Banerjee Assistant Controller, E W States & Assistant Controller. F W Stevens, Assistant Controller

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MADRAS

M H Ismail, Industrial Planning Officer, V Raghavachar, Asstt Industrial Planning Officer

MISOELLANEOUS

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R. A.F., Director General, Aircraft, Group Captum
W. Bourne, Deputy Director General (Coordination), Air Commodore R. H. Vernes,
O.B. E., (Rtd.), Deputy Director General (Inspection), L. Hemmings, Deputy Director General
(Technical), S. H. Campbell, Director of Manufacture (A.S.) T. Alston, Deputy Director (A.S.),
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Adams, Industrial Planning Officer R
G M Iogie, Industrial Planning Officer, H W E
Charman, Industrial Planning Officer, H W E
Charman, Industrial Planning Officer, H Heselton, Industrial Planning Officer, C Cloud,
Industrial Planning Officer, T M Ling, Industrial Planning Officer, I M Windust, Industrial
Planning Officer, I L Page Industrial Planning
Officer, A G Kemp, Industrial Planning Officer,
J M Rissman, Industrial Planning Officer,
J Mcl Bryce, Industrial Planning Officer,
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J Micl Bryce, Industrial Planning Officer,
Industrial Planning Officer, Prem Sunder, Industrial Planning Officer, John Clerg, Industrial
Planning Officer, B C Mukherjee, Industrial
Planning Officer, B C Mukherjee, Industrial
Planning Officer, E V Lawrence, Industrial
Planning Officer, G M Judge Asstt
Industrial Planning Officer, I Khatri, Asstt
Industrial Planning Officer, I Gonsalves, Asstt
Industrial Planning Officer, S K Sinlia, Asstt
Industrial Planning Officer, S K Sinlia, Asstt
Industrial Planning Officer, J H Green
Asstt Industrial Planning Officer, L W
Russell, Asstt Industrial Planning
Officer, C M Afral, Asstt Industrial Planning
Officer, T W Powell, Asstt Industrial Planning
Officer, T J W Bradlev Asstt Industrial
Planning Officer, M D Nalk, Asstt Industrial
Planning Officer, B S Mangat, Asstt Industrial
Planning Officer, G B Saksona, Asstt Industrial
Planning Officer, G B Saksona, Asstt Industrial
Planning Officer, G B Saksona, Asstt Industrial
Planning Officer, G M Korc, Asstt Industrial Industrial Officer Pianning

OFFICES ATTACHED TO DIRECTORATE GENERAL AIRGRAFT

ESTABLISHED OFFIORRS DIRECTORATE OF REPAIR

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S/Ldr S Kureishi, F/Lt L Dandy

DIRECTORATE OF CO ORDINATION

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MADRAS CIRCLE

Willer J G Reld Deputy Director Pfft C C Adams

CAWYPORE CIRCLE

P/Lt S C Fityrerald

LAROPE CIPCLE

Filt P J Farr Filt If J Kunkel BOMBAY CIPCLE

V/Cdr F W Jenkins Deputy Director F/Lt LCox Filt A M Crosby

KAPACHI CIRCLE

"Ildr H D Hayward Deput; Director

DIFFERS ATTACHED TO THE DIRECTORATE SEVERAL OF AIRCRAFT BUT NOT ESTABLISHED

Filk R C Crme Directorata of Manufacture E) Filk N G Hodgson Directorate of Repair Filk S J Kukulka Directorata of Repair Filk J C Ellis Materials Section Filk O Thomson Directorate of Repair

Office of the Electrical Commissioner with THE COVERNMENT OF INI IA CALOUTTA

HI MAINEY CIVE IN IA GACCUTA

H MAINEY CIVE I Electrical Councillation of the Councillation o Assistant Administrati e Omeci Red Assistant Director V E Martin Assistant Director H O Safaroff Assistant Director H O Safaroff Assistant Director H O Safaroff Assistant an Anishan Director V E Martin treet, as Bor (100 Sataron Assistant D) treet, as Bor (100 A. C. Accibiar (El cirlo Installation Linguista. Assistant Direct r (Stores) M S Nanjundlah Deputy Assistant Director

OTRICE OF THE STEEL COMMISSIONER CALCUTTA Frank Patr St el Commissioner E D ucculum P A to th St e Commissioner Lt-tol E Sn wden Liai n Officer to the St e I

Office OF THE IROY & STEEL CONTROLLER

CALCUTTA

C Mabhadra, San Jone & Steel Controller (on Calculus (on Lambadra) K. 10 February (on Lambadr

D3 Iron & Steel Controller, A. C. Gupta Priro and Accounts Officer R. M. Hamilton. Asst Iron & Steel Controller A. K. Mitra. Asst Iron & Steel Controller, Y. I. Dube. Asst. Iron & Steel Controller V Robinson As I ron a Steel Controller Capt D I Lind Asst Iron & Steel Controller R II Not Asst Iron & Steel Controller R II Not) As I Iron & Steel Controller R II Not) As I Iron & Steel Controller R II Not) As I Iron & Steel Controller R II Not Asst Iron & Steel R Iron & Iron & Steel R Iron & Controll r R N Dutta Asy from a secret controller I B Dordl Asy from & Steel Controller J K Bose Asst from & Steel Controller A W Gittinon Director (Tool & Alloy Steel) T K Wal I w Director (Tool & Alloy Steel) T K Wal I w Director (Transport) S W Laye A W Gittimon Diffector Low-T K Wall w Director (IR Rollers) Å I W Robbisson Director (Transport). S W Kaye Director (Fipes Tubes & Hitlings) B K T Iyang r D, Price & Aerounta Omeer A S mad Dy Director (Re-Rollers) Capt R II L Humphries Steel Priro Omeer 1 C Satkar Aert Aerounts Omeer A D D, and sharp Aert Aerounts Omeer A D D, and sharp Director of Metals F J M Donald Aest to Director of Director (Iper Tubes & Hitlings) B B Chesh Industrial I ranning Omeer F F Hocker Asst Industrial I ranning Omeer S V Metha Steel Description of the Private of the Control of the Control Asst Industrial Tanning Omeer S V Metha loossii 1 m. officer Copt issue the destrict of the control of the Asst. Iron & Steel Controller A N Mu
kerige Dy Asts Iron & Steel Controller
S C Ginh Dy Asts Iron & Steel Controller
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(Accounts) S A Oho, is Smiler Technical
Assistant A Controller Senior Technical A si tant (TS Control) A h Muirhead Quota Officer from Railway Board Capt Daniel Quota Officer from L lu G Finlow Quota Officer from D G S R

REGIONAL OPPICES DENGAL CIRCLE

C II Watson Dy Iron & Steel Controll r R. S Randhawa Asst Iron & Ste I Controller M II Kailii Dy Asst Iron & Steel Controller H S Murti S nior Steel Control Inspector H S Murti S nior Steel Cont of Inspector

MADRAS CIRCLE

I Henshaw Dy Iron & Steel Controller I S Alyar Senjor Steel Control Inspecto

PUNJAB CIRCLE

K J Cleetus, Dv Iron & Steel Controller, BS Randhava, Dy Asst Iron & Steel Controller, PS Mani, Senior Steel Control Inspector, Kartar Singh, Senior Steel Control Inspector, JS Shwhney, Senior Steel Control Inspector

SIND CIRCLE

J P Bapasola, D3 Iron & Steel Controller, G S Ahuja, Senior Steel Control Inspector

JAMSHFDPUP

L F Berry, Linison Officer C R Rammath, Senior Steel Control Inspector S Banerjee, Senior Steel Control Inspector

ASANSOL

G C Harry, Senior Steel Control Inspector

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PAINTS AND GASES DIRECTORATE

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CHEMICALS DIPLETOPATE

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Deputy Director, Cawnpore, R C Malhotra
Deputy Director, Man Molian Singil, Deputy
Director H C Malindroo, Deputy Controller,
W R Kohll, Assistant Director, B Mitra,
Assistant Director, Cawnpore, G N Roy,
Assistant Director, Cawnpore, Conductor W S
Dukes, 1 A C C, Assistant Director, Cawnpore
Mohd Sharif, Stock Verification Officer, Cawnpore

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Vehicles Director Algor L. W. Harrington, Deputy Director, Major L. W. Harrington, Deputy Director, S/L. G. H. W. Kitchener, Deputy Director (on loan from R.A.F.), J. T. V. Perry, Deputy Director, Deputy Director, Deputy Director, Deputy Director, Capt J. W. Inderprashad, Deputy Director, Cawnpore, Capt J. A. Bombay, Inderprashad, Deputy Director, Cawnpore, T. D. Bayllif, Assistant Industrial Production Officer, Cawnpore, A. R. Walker, M. Sanjiva Rao, Assistant Director, Narain Singh, Assistant Director, Narain Singh, Assistant Director

Production Officer Campone A Han Assistant Timber Supplies Directorate Calcutta Individual Conduction Officer Campone By F 6 Keyer Denny Controller (Illdes) Cavapone Oldan Haider Assit Controller (Illdes) Cawapone Mond Hanit Assit Dender Campone Mond Hanit Assit Dender Campone Den Mond Hanit Campone Den Mond Hanit Campone Min Reput Director Reput Di Calcutta

CLOTHING FACTORIES DIRECTORATE

TIMER DEPOTS AND SAWHILLS DIRECTORATE

THEER WOODWARE DIRECTORATE

Sich of 125 Singh Assist an Internal Piecetor, American Control of the Control of

TIMBER SUPPLIES DIRECTORATE BONDAY

V S Knppuswamy 178 Director N B Sujan Deputy Director, A T Mathew Assis tant Director Bashir Ahmed As Istant Director tor k E Ehrahim Assistant Director

COURING FACTORIST DIRECTORITE

OI H D Goldthorp 1 a Director 1 tool A Joynes Additional Director A on The Singan Deputy Director, A T Mathew Assistant Director Major D o Lean Rangelly Director Charles Major D o Lean Rangelly Director Charles Shan Sahih Mohd Lafan Director Rangelly Director Charles Shan Sahih Mohd Lafan Director Rangelly Director Charles Shan Anderson Director Rangelly Director (Rangelly Director) Charles Shan Anderson Director Rangelly Director (Rangelly Director) Charles Shan Anderson Director Shan Sahih Mohd Lafan Director Rangelly Director (Rangelly Director) Charles Char

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J N Ray Ph D DSC PIC PNI OBE Director D C Sen Deputy Director R D Doce Assistant Director R S Roy Assistant Director K N Galad M Sc Ph D, Indenstrial Planning Officer Labore R Ghose Industrial Planning Officer Calcutta, N A I William Director K K Dar Deputy Director K K Galed M Se Th D Industrial Transport of the Control of the Con

INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES DIRECTORATE

Cipital J Rancipe Director D N Khisana
Aprily Director M Balsandramanian
Aprily Director M Balsandramanian
Director M Delayand Assistant
S N AN N P Delayand Assistant
Crecknical Director A Manifild Assistant Director
Crecknical Director A Manifild Director A Manifild Assistant Director
Crecknical Director A Manifild Director

E Hutchin on Progress Officer S D Bhasin Asstt Progress Officer Labor R C M am Asstt Progress Officer Calculta A G Bhawani Asstt Progress Officer Dombay G G Ramanath n Asstt Progress Officer

Madras, U. R. Bhatt, Asstt Progress Officer, Inspector of Shipwrights, H. T. Quigiey, Bombay, S. M. Ray Chawdhuri, Asstt Progress, Inspector of Shipwrights, L. H. Vincent, Officer, Calcutta, Rana Khuda Dad Khun, Inspector of Shipwrights G. Davldson, Charge Masstt Progress Officer, Lahore, B. Bancrice, Masstt Progress Officer, New Delhi, G. S. Das, Asstt Progress Officer, Calcutta

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CEMENT

CEMENT

H E Ormered, Hony Cement Adviser, 8 Pederson, Consultant Engineer

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DIPTOTORATE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES G S Hill, Director

DIRECTORATE OF CO ORDINATION

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Pay/Lt F W Sims, BFNVF, Deputy Director (Expense Accounts), A Subramanian, Assistant Director (Expense Accounts)

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Commander (SP) S R Watson, RINVR, Superintending Inspector of Degaussing (India)

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RN, Naval Secretary to Director General, Paymaster Lt Commander R S Borner, RNVR, Assistant Secretary (Navai), Paymaster Lt J Waters, RINVR, Assistant Sacretary (Navai), Paymaster Lt J Waters, RINVR, Assistant Sacretary (Navai), Paymaster Lt S Singh, RINVR, Assistant Secretary (Signals)

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ADMINISTRATION

J Hamilfon, Deputy Director, V G Rose, MRE, Assistant Director

MRE, Assistant Director

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DIRECTORATE OF SHIPBUILDING

Figineer Captain J T Moloney R LN (Rtd) Director Commander (SP) A Dond RINVE Deputy Director Lt Commander H E Deputy Interest Leave Assistant Director Le (SI) / No. P. P. V. Rasistant Director (SI) / No. P. P. V. Rasistant Director Le (SI) / No. P. P. V. Rasistant Director Le (SI) / No. P. P. Rasistant Director Pay/It. Gutdip Singh R I N V R. Equipment and Stores Gifter G. Christian en Senior Scientific Gifter G. Christian en Senior Scientific Gifter G. L. P. Farla Electric Payrama J. I. Farla Payrama J. Payrama J. Payr Assistant Director Inspecting Officer (Barges) L E Farla Electri cal Overseer

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G C F Martin Principal (Ship) Overseer A 1 Funnell Inspector of Shipwrights C J Dudman Inspector of Electrical Pitters II R Lee Inspector of Electrical Pitters 0 \ Richards Inspector of Electrical Fitters

VIZAGAPATAM

Captain O C Hare R v (Retd) Assistant Director General Shipbuilding and Repairs

SECRETABIAT

Paymaster Lt. Cdr. S. J. Browne RISVE Secretary to Assistant Director General Ship building and Repairs Paymaster Lt. M. Moyer Assistant Secretary I. Ab ham Assistant Secretary I. Ab ham Assistant Cadministration) M. I. Govind Assistant Carctor (Materials) O. S. Dewar Cost Inspection Giffers

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Deputy Director (in charge) Commander (E J W Stephenson RIN Deputy Director Lt T J Glisson ARRO Assi tant Director Captain J D B Mosett 1 E Assistant Director Commander (E)

Captain B B abouted I & Assalada Maria Andrea San J Sloss Assistant Birector W B Tozel Assistant Director Captain A L Ayre A sit ant Director Electrical I J & S Taylor R I N R Electrical Overseer New Construction M L Corrigon Electrical Overseer C A Sarkies Senior Technical Assistant M I Sandel Senior Technical As istant OFFICE OF THE COAL COMMIS IONEP (CALCUTTA)

USFICE OF THE COAL CORMES FOWER (UACOTTA).

J R HARTHEON OF IN PERULY COAL COMMISSIONER (PROJUCTION) B N Bancries Personal Assistant Coal Commissioner (Projects) J Hamilton White Assistant Coal Commissioner (Stores) O A Carver Assistant Coal Commissioner (Stores) B K Ghoth D, Assit VILIGARATIM

O J Drown Over cer

MADRAS

Li (SP) A R E Walls RINVR Port
Plastic Armour Protection Bevelopment Officer

H Frain Overracer F Jewell Principal
Ship Oversect (Admirally)
Ship Oversect (Admirally)
Li Cdf (E) N P Blackhum RINVR
Astistant Dir ctor (Shipbuilding)

Astistant Dir ctor (Shipbuilding)

A Directive A Shippuilding)

Li Cdf (E) N P Blackhum RINVR

S J Popthy Principal Ship Oversect
N L Bolon Bullet Li E Fitting out
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DISTRIBUTION

Heede Overseer Bright Director W H Sylv Overseer C H Gloss Georges C H Gross of Gross of Georges C H Gross of Gross of Georges C H Gross of Gross of Gross of Georges C H Gross of G DIRECTORATE OF OPEN CUT COAL MINING

Brig 8 A Westrop, Director of Open Cut
Coal Mining, Major L A Pearee, Assistant
Director, Capt H E Dyer, Financial Assistant,
Capt F R Miles, Assistant Director, Capt
I Berry, Assistant Director, Capt H Aspinall,
Assistant Director, W Wallace, Regional Coal
Controller (Distribution), Bengal and Biliar,
W M Pect, Dy Regional Coal Controller
(Distribution, Bengal and Biliar) A B Gulia,
Deputy Regional Coal Controller (Distribution)
Bengal and Biliar

PRODUCTION

N Barraclough, Regional Coal Controller (Production), Bengal and Bihar, W Fairfield, Regional Coal Controller, Punjab, L Watts Morgen, Regional Coal Controller, Bal ielistan, H J B Reynolds, Regional Coal Controller, Coal Controller, Assam, T L Dobson, Regional Coal Controller, Bengal/Bihar, By Regional Coal Controller, Bengal/Bihar, Brathoni, M Moltra, Asstt Regional Coal Controller, Bengal and Bihar, M M Mukherjee, Asstt Regional Coal Controller, Asansol, A K Saha, Research Engineer, V S Chopra, Asstt Regional Coal Controller, C P (Chanda Coalfields), B K Bose, Asstt Regional Coal Controller, Jharla

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Controllers of Purchase —J Munro, K T Pillal, Major C V Thomas

Deputy Controllers of Purchase — Major S B
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S T Thadanl, Capt E P Phillips, M. A
Khan, D N Kowshik, T B Merchant
P G Menon, K C Khoda, Capt S C B
Mazumder, J S Mathur, F S Bamil,
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Assistant Controllers of Purchase — S Dutt, A K
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M A A Khan, D P Gurdar, S P Chatterjee,
S A Hakim, R C Ral Chowdhury, K F
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Patel, G C Roy, A C Ray, S M J Shirazl,
Muraifar All Khan, S D Mahajan, N G
Sen Gupta, I L Chopra, J Mineksha,
M. P Mathur, S N Haq, C L Kapur,
Md Iqbal, F M Kewalramani, K D
Bhagwagar G V Karve

Bhagwagar G V Karve

Deputy Assistant Controllers of Purchase—
J B Ray, B N Sein, R K Bose, C T
Shah, B K Shaha, S C Gliosh, C K
Hossaln, H H Ahuja, A A Chowdhury,
I S Sud, R N Sen, K N Rao, A Sattar,
B K Palit, L D Bhatla, P K Samal,
D N Ghosh, S K Chatterjee, K N Shenoy,
S K Swaminadhan, A Sinha, M K
Gopaliengar, A N Das, R B Dey, G P
Kapur, S K Sen Gupta, S K Paul, P. T
Thadanl, H K Mazumdar, S C Majumdar,
P R Sheorey, S Hossain, K K Malhoutra,
Badal Gangopadhya, A R Iyer, V Swami
nathan, Yousuf Sharcef.

Administrative Officer — Karameliand Mohla
Additional Administrative Officer — D D
Agniliotrl

Assistant Administrative Officers —A Francis S. k. Dutt., Khazana Ram Sharma

Officer on Special Duty -B P Tewarl

OFFICE OF THE CHIFF CONTROLLES OF PURCHASE (SUPPLY), NEW DELHI

Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply) -T S Pillay, O B B

Deputy Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply) — P J Gibbs, 0 BF, 1 A

Administrative Officer -W Knox Chief

Addl Administrative Officer — A Cardozo, IS o Assistant Administrative Officers — J N Mustafi, N R Seekand

Controllers of Purchase —R P Mathur, P G Bhugat MBF, A H Bosvell, K B Pro

Director of Paper -D G Currie

Deputy Controllers of Purchase —D W Lewis Bushir Ahmed, S C Duss Gupta M M Furookhi S M Nazir, R B L Mathur Capt P S Chowdhary, K K Nusta, I se A Sinha C L Katill, I N Khanna 2/Lt J Wright

Assistant Controllers of Purchase —M R Amjad D P Karnik, K S Mallik, S D Mahant B Sengupta, S S Verma, A R Khalidi F C Mathur, Mod Shakir, A N K Ahmed A N B Rao Naidu, M B Lal, S K Mitra N A Kuresin, R Parthasarathy, S Hamz All, K N Shaha, G S Tewarl, P B Sarku D K Sen

Officer on Special Duty —D R J Naidu Deputy Director of Paper —Asadul Haq

Deputy Assistant Controllers of Purchase — S R Haider, J C Sen, Jagjit Singh Mongla S M Ayub, Avtar Singh, N Zaeliariah Nawaziah All, A H Akbari Sikander Khan S M Nawaz, R Dayal, Nawabuddin B N Sarobar S N Banerjee, C K Nair S Chatterjee, N T Wadhwanl, S H Afzal T G Anantaswami, K K Nag

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF RECISTRATION OFFICER

Chief Registration Officer —Khan Baliadu M Hamid, PCS (Retd)

Registration Officer —K K Millerji, B A
Assit Registration Officers —D R Nijhowne
Mangal Saln Kapoor

OFFIOF OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIED (PURCHASE BRANCH)

Вомват

Deputy Controller of Supplies —J B Chartal Assistant Controllers of Supplies —R Jumabhos D K Subrahmanyam, M B Desai

Deputy Assistant Controllers of Purchase -Eshan Modh , B L Mukern , R K Andby OFFICE OF THE BERECTOR OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION PERCHASE BRANCH (BOMBAY)

Deputy Co troller of Prictase -Rai Bahadur h C Pahra i

is usant Controllers of Purchase - 1 1 Pane manglor D D Sharms G S Varma (Gifg)

Deputy Assistant Controllers of Purchase — (Daulat Deen M N Bakar Abdul Hamied J A Thadani Jasbindar Singh Hedi

Deputs 125131 at Cont offer of Purchase (offera (1107) -Y Ramaswamy Alsar

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOP GENERAL SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRS (PURCHASE BRANCH) BOMBAY

Dep t Cont offer of Putchase -Rai Bahadur

Airista i Controllers of Purchase -B C Marum du A K Some

Dep is Assit Cont offer of Purchase -P B Choudhary

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (PURCHASE BRANCH) BENGAL

Dep by Controller of Purchase -Capt Sci

Assistant Controllers of Purchase -L G Makhi juni Ali Ahmed P k Gupta B k Lai D m t Assis Controller of Purchase -G R M

OTTICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES

Assistant Controll re of Purchase — Lt T G Menon A R Sund resan Dep ty Cont ofl of Purchase — N R Reddy

Deputy 15stt Controller of Purchase -- N R Reddy warud bu

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (PURCHASE BRANCH) KARACHI

Assistant Co troller of Purchase -P T Sipahi malani
D put/ Assistant, Conf ollers, of Durkey

D put / Assistant, Conf ollers of Purchass -Mol ammed Rafi M. A Jassary

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (PEPCHASE BRANCH) CANNEOPE

Deput C ntroller of Purchase —F II Mallaseth trust at Cont oil s of Purchase —H R Khan H C Bhan latt

Deput Assistant Co t offers of Purchase —G

OFFI P OF THE CONTROLLEP OF SUPPLIES
(PURCHASE DRANCH) LAHORE

As ut t Controll r Prichase - I C Bha d
Deputy Assistant Controlles of Purcha e M M Danetji Abdul khaliq Abdul Rashid
Khan

Directorate of Biunitions I roluction (1 clease) Labora

Deputy Co troller of Prichase -S K Guita Assistant Controllers of Purchase -S L Cupta Shelkh Mond Ibratim A & Chowdiary

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES

Control er of Supplies —S C Latif Deput; Controller of Supplies —V N Heble Assessa t Controller of Supplies —S R Bhowna

tesustant Adm nutrat to Officer -B Gho h
I e sonal Assistant to the Controller of Supples -

e sonal Assistant to the Controller of Supples Louis DeSouza

Circle Progres Branch

C ele Progress Officer —F J Tilley

STATISTICAL SECTION

Statut est Officer —\ A Khan
Office of the Controller of Supplies

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES

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Deput, Directo General (P) Controller of Surp ties Bengal Circle — S Litter of E Deput, Co trollers of Supplies — G I h Hook P 8 Roy Cl oudhur!

Assi tant Cont ofter of Supplies — B. H. Gelm 161 S. Naratiswami A. Mukherjee M. K. Mukhopadhyay Hony Assit Controller of Stanties —W. Firth

les stant C atrollers of Supplies — O K Mitter M A Mirza & M Boja B B Das Ct cle Progress Officer — S R Madan

Assestant Progress Officer (Tent) - M Sala huddin

desistant Cont lier of accounts -P J I uru villa

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES
MADRAS
Controller of Supplies -M P Pai 1 C S

Deputs Controller of Supplies —Rao Sahib Rang swami Naidu Port Shipping Officer —S Sambasiya

Deputs Controller of Supplies (Silk) -T \ A Iswaran

Iswaran

P resonal As stant to Controller of Supplies —
Rao Sabili F \ I rishina Ayyar

Assists t Sh pp ng Officer -J Cyrll Raj As 18t tt Cur le Sl pp 19 Office -1

Kamath

leans nt Cont olle of Sepplies (Fru trated

Cargo) — CP C plan \a5ar

Ci ete Progress Officer -H V Gillson

Office or The Constants of Street, State CIRCLE (FOR SCHI)

Controller of Supplies -Pal Salib C A Surdier Ayyar

Assistant Controller of Steppin - I M M D Choudhry G I Man ulbum -1 N le ft i

Personal Assi tail In Controller of Supplies -M I Parl

Circle P ogrees Officer - \ II \ \s_art wha

Stillie, OHICE OF THE CONTROLLED OF UNITED PIONICES CAP POLI

Offy Centroller of Supply -1 I e all fulx

Assistant Controler of Supplie (1) and Industral Planning Officer (M) -P L Kumar

As istant Controller of Supplies II -5 Agli Rizar

J As istant Controller of Supplier III -K Shenov

Ac estant Controller of Supplies II -Inchimi Narali

Assistant Controller of Supplies T -Dalnant

Inspector of Stores (Desposal) -G & Bh P Ruo

Progress Branch

Circle Progress Officer -P B Bagelil

THE CONTROLLE OF SUPPLIES (Punjab Circli), Lahopi

Deputy Controller of Supplies - A Salim Assistant Controller of Supplies -K K Kanal Officer on Special Duty -A D Howel

IOOD DEPARTMENT DIVISION I

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Special Officer, (Hon ble) Somerset Butier Under Secretaries, S M Insuf. Ics Muni, PCS

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Assistant Secretary, S K Sen, M v

Special Officer Attached to H M Blingwat Dyal B S C, Bar at law

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Director fie ieral of Level Hamilde Mr. B. 3 171,110

Latieming Advices, W. H. Elibs

Lationary Adult r Karrelli & I. Allen Dy -(TerryJto satmit n i c Dept by Secretary N. N. Wei chieve, I. C. a.

te Abbranter. Inder Secretary N (I ondo 1)

End r Secretary A. Heon, N.A. II B.

Director of Purch ser (I got, runs) & Har Ahmed, BI, TIP II'S

Director of Stonge Dr. I. P. (oxno. 1840), th. D. Director of Mo. coursts. A. D. Pikhi. Officer on Special Dog (Stonge), G. McIntosh. Whyte.

Deputy Director of Stells' rs, P. P. Nair

D pate Director of Purcha e, T M Guriaxani,

Deputy Director of Purchase (Postgrains), A. S. Tarabil

Deputy Director (Storege), K Sontal as.]' ise, n n

Assistant Dire for of Purchase (London ins),

J S Namana Assistant Director of Statistics, K R.

M 4 , M 40

As island Director of Storage (Gireral), I J. Mallian, BA.
Assistant Director of Purchase (Lood, cours), M.Y. Qureshi, BA.

Assistant Director of Account N L Sinha

Assistant Director of Purchase (Loos grains), P R Dabak, B & , I b b

Assistant Director of Purchase M. N. Das Gupta Assistant Director of Storage (Technical), Mohan Singh, use (Hone)

Assistant Director of Purchase (Toodgrains), I U Jakhia

issistant Dire for (Rationina), O P Short Storage Construction Officer, Rai Bahadur Naram Dass

Assistant Director of Stalieties, Dr Mollinder Singh, MA, 1h D

Technical Officer (Storage), Arjun Singh Jandu Food Executive Officers, G. H. Seth. G. Goplinath,

Inliur ul Haq, B Srinivasa Rau Assistant Secretary Rationing, A. A. Shah

Superintendents, C P Banerji, MA, MSC, P G A A Hasan, wa Santi Zachariah, MA Nath Bhalla, BA S Mukerjee, BSe Dhani Ram, MA

OFFICE OF THE SUGAR CONTPOLLER FOR INDIA, DORMERS, SIMLA

Sugar Controller for India, Vishmu Sahay, I C S Deputy Sugar Controller for India, S A Lyengar, IOS

Deputy Sugar Controller for India, Rai Sahib S K Dikshit, B A (Hons), P C S

Assistant Sugar Controller for India, Rao Sahlb I H Desal, BA, ILB

Assistant Sugar Controller for India, Shashi Kiran, MA, LL B

INSPECTION DIRECTORATE Di ector of Inspection It Col C V Ramchan Croup Lingues Office (Food) Central India dant) Jus 8 1 AMC States States, Indian Mohd Shaftullah Croup Lingues (Food) 1 unjub States Croup Lingues (Food) 1 unjub States I pector of Hygnene Major D P Kearn RAMC I spe tor of Hymene Major H R Dugdale BA V C

Depty Assistant Director (Leterinary) Major G L Juneja 1 A 1 C

TECHNICAL ADVISER DEHYDRATION () Technic I Adriser (Dehydration) 1 Dr 9 M Partridge Ph D Th teal Ad iter (Dehydrat on) II R G Westall

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Regional Food Communioner U P Region Rai Bahadur Colonel Dina Nath CIE

Regional Food Communioner Eastern Region The Hon the S K, Sinha 1 C S (Retd.) Regional Food Commissioner Madras Region Diw n Bahadur C P Larunakara Menon

nonal Food Commussioner Dombay Region M D Apostolides

Additional Regional Food Communic er Madras Region P H Rama Reddl CIE Officer on Special Didy (Storage) Voril Western Region Mangal Das

Deputy Regional Food Commissi et \ onth

D puty Regional Food Comm seioner Western Fegion J W Thomas \ onth \onth

Deput, P quonal Food Communion r Deputy Regional Food Commissioner Eastern Region P K Basu

Deputy R gronal Food Commissioner Eastern good J D Pringle D puty R gion I Food Commissioner Eastern R gi Alkabhai K Daftasi

Deput; I g onal Food C unusuon r East rn

Deputs R 9 on 1 Food Communo er Bomba J lepio Aumarshaki Mod 8 diq Deputy Regional Food Commusione R gion H D Mehta Bomb y

Deput R gun I Food Com usstoner U P R gron Br B M Piplani M A Pi P (Londo) As at at Personal Food Commussioner U P R gion R C Sinha

Assuta t P gional Food Commissioner Madras Region U Kumarayya

Assistant Pegional Food Commismo er Eastern

Regio Biren Muke je Amata I Regio al Food Communione Be tern P gion N H Bokhari 3 md?

ie dank pional Food C mmus ner North
Western Region V N. Choppa
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Regional Food Commus o er No th
Storage Off er Lastern R gion Capt Q H
Wilson No th

QUOET LIM OF OFFICERS (FOOD) Central India

Loho e Ral Bahadur Izzat Ral PC 5 (Rtd.) D ector of Food Supplies F th awar Fajkot Rao Bahadur Manlial h haji MBP BA

LL B LL B ASSISTANT Dr clor of Food Supplies Decean St les Group Kolhapu Lt M B Ablyankar Group Ltawon Offer (Food) Baroda Agency Barola R S M H 1 rekh

tenetant Di ector of Food S pplies Rojputana Age cy Mount Abu J R Iwivedi Di ector of Gra s Karachi and Deputy Pegional

Food Communioner 5 nd and I aluehiston Aarachi Q F Allen Ma bel Information Off er Calcutta Jamuna

I rasad Singh

DIVISION III

Ja t Secretary K. L. Panjaht 1 C S. Deput Sec etary J. M. Lobo Prai hu 1 C S. Chief Direct 7 f 1 reface Risgader 1 J. Boughton 0 n r. 1 A. D. put Chi f Direct r of 1 utchase Col. L. J. I. Addison 1 A.

Chief T' Anical Adrier Dr B C Guha D C P P In pector Gh: Heat ng Cent es It Col F Hyde

Prost RIASC In pe tor of 6 termment Co i olled Flour M lis and G am Depots M | r F W Hart RIASC Co-ordination a d Ci mas Offeer a d ex Officio D_f S cv II k. Mathut U P C s

Assusta t Secreta y (f en ral) A E daCosta Assustant Secret ry (Establishment I) N

Mukeril As usta t Secreta y (Establishment II) T I rishnampril

Di ector of Purchase I (M sc Lease/Lend)
F W Matthew F W Matthew
ector of Iu chase II (Dehyd alion a d
C ni g) W J Blols John on
it for of Iu cha e III (Controlled Flour
Mills nd Orain Depois) Lt Col F I 31 O

Sullivan RIAEC
Dre tor of Pirchare II (Oh a d Dairy Products)
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ects of Pu chase I (Prio it es and Pachi g

(Eron) London Jor t Di ecto (Leg talles) Captain II Ahan AIRO Jon't Director (Meat), B M Sarwar MBE

MRCLS Major G N I H lder RIA C
Progra Off e J h Mora
Dep ty D ector of I urchase II (Dehydration)

Masir Ahmed

Dep to De ect r of Purclase III (Lease/Lend)
S N Sikand

Deput Die f It char II (D I d at on and C nn ng) Dr H S Bh i
Dep t Do cet f Pu ha I (Deh d i n and C a nn ng) M R Tha I
D put D to f Purcha VI (Lease Lend a d lat Ma 100 tz) Captala N S Gldwall R1 4 S O

Deputy D for f Purcl se VII (Cont II d Flou Muls and Grain Depots) K B Tabit Ali

Deputy Director of Purches AIII (Lorter).
Materials) M. A. II. Khaa Deputy Director of Purcha e IA (Gla), M Gog 2 v Physin r 1966, P N Secondary Menon
Deputy Director (Disposals) T. S. Sriva (man. Chicom. I. K. St. 1983) T. C. Com. C. Technical Adviser (I renecting) M. I. Kham. (Shinki. V. S. Sr. 1983) I. T. S. Kr. Technical Adviser (I right secring) N. I. Califolding M. M. Chak. P. Paljagatin. I. S. Kr. St. Commission of the second content of the s प ५८, th p Assistant Technical Advisor 3 A Menta Assistant Director of Purchas I (Prierite') G L Chaudhars Assistant Director of Inrelated II (Control of I don't Mills and Grain Degrees), S. N. Quic bl. Assistant Director of Purchuse III (Inly lates) Butlet Muned lengtart Director of Purch v 11 (614) B D Gupta Assistant Director of Lureline 1 (Diche Intern) B R Lichore A ristant Director of Purclase 34 (Controlled Flour Mills and Grove Depots) K. K. S. Assar issi tant Director of Lirchase VII (Dairy Products) II K Joshi Assi faut Director of Purchase 3 III (Lea e'I et d) and Miscellaneous) & B Sinch Assistant Director of Purchase IA (Delvilation and Canning) 5 K Sriva taxa

Assistant Director of Purchase 1 (Controllet Flour Matte and Grain Depots) L A Oldwal Assistant Director of Purchase Al R N Chawala Issistant Director of Purchase AII (Pepper) M U Tellodi Assistant Director of Purchase AIII, V P I Lejpal Assistant Director of Purchase AII (Lin & Teril and Miscellaneous) R N Aroti Assistant Director of Purchase (Legetables) H I Maini issistant Director of Purchase (1 entables) Torlochan Singh issistant Director of Purchase (Les talles) Surendra Swarup Superintendent A I Sumer Chand Superintendent, A 11 Abdul Halun Superinten leut A 111 S R Mehta Superinten leut A III S R Mehta
Deputy Progress Officer, W D Salcem
Deputy Progress Officer M A Kablir
Deputy Progress Officer, S P Joshi
Deputy Progress Officer, I M Ruma Alyangar
Assistant Progress Officer D V Rajagopul
Assistant Progress Officer D V Rajagopul Assistant Progress Officer, D. V. Rajagopul Assistant Progress Officer, Initiv Ahmed Assistant Progress Officer, P. R. Kashvap Assistant Progress Officer, S. R. Johri Assistant Progress Officer, S. R. Johri Assistant Progress Officer, W. A. Hamid Assistant Progress Officer, W. A. Hamid Assistant Progress Officer, P. Thethadri Assistant Progress Officer, Samukh Singh Assistant Progress Officer, K. K. P. N. Rio Assistant Progress Officer, A. R. Khan Assistant Progress Officer, G. Aswancy Assistant Progress Officer, Tajmat Haq Assistant Progress Officer, Mold Sadiq Assistant Progress Officer, Bala Ram Dhawan Assistant Progress Officer, Mold Thramullah Assistant Progress Officer, Mohd Thramullah Assistant Progress Officer, A N Chaddah Assistant Progress Officer, Zahurn Karlin Assistant Progress Officer, M M Sarnar

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P Archmanisth P A F Soyulu S M Hu ala, T K Subrell K & Par S S Hu ala V B Dankar, Abdul Azir, H shir Rem Pro Mobil Phoq. V C Methur Zafar W Sodi; S B Has an, Abdul Glani B bram Khon Insyatullah Mara Mark G S B Path G S I alekhulti V M Choullau i, M J Qure 11 M Kara i Melli I arrell Surkh, S L Is ar, Al-ini Herma I Mohain ad For Mold Ashed Klein Mohenred For Mold Ashed Klein Mohd Sedly Bales Mohd Lagub Sedlian Chaples Datt Mold Mold Mond Ighal Mold Abdus Re hid Abdul Ro f

DEPARTMENT OF WAR TRANSPORT

Ser tarp, 1h Hon blo Mr D D Ventren CIF. 11 () (4 Init Se retaries, D. B. Lintonia 01 E , 109, R B Ilvin 10 -

Dipity Secretary & Chakrasarth, Ics Chief Cerroller of No. d. De eth poet end Trens port at 3 ex off cio. Additional Secretary. Ste Kenneth Mitchell (1), 1001 M. In t. (3) WIT

Controller of Landing I moraties Chef Phillip Port Plaining Officer SI Godfte Arms'rong 0 11 3

Controller of Rend Trensport, H & Pu-sell, OBI II

Controller of Road Fransport (Supply) as I Und a Secretary, S. D. Gupta, M.B.F. Deputy Controllers of Loud Transport R Towell,

Dr H B Dunnichff CII and Annaswattl Deput i Controllers of Railircy Priorities, Major I D Ice, May and It Col W J Coode Under Secretary, Hakumat Rai Muche, Captain C L Howe

Read Transport Issistant Controllers of Read Transport A Krishnamurthi, M. K. Swami, B. N. Chose, Rao Salilb Udliaram

Assistant Secretaries, F S Parasuraman and Jopan I al

Officer on Special Duty, J. Maclean
Officer on Special Duty, J. Maclean
Isostant Mechanical Engineer, R. N. Grover
Producer Gas Engineer K. Achuthar Nair
Superinteudents W. N. Seth, R. S. Bahl, K.
Auryanan, B. V. Radhakishinan, C. L.
Goyal, S. K. Ghosh, S. K. Venkatichalan

Consulting Engineer to the Gott of India (Roads),

G M McKelle, 181
Officer on Special Dutu, \ Oram, CIF
Asst to the Consulting Engineer to the Gort of India (Ronds), K & Rachasachary

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I nomer Officer Behard I al Manchanda Assistant Budge Specialist, Sham I all Barar Assistant Secretary, A. R. Qureshi Technical Assistant, N. N. Surya

Statistician S A Hameed Superintendents, J G Gomes and K Ranga nathan

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CIVIL AVIATION DIRECTORATE Br O Durector Sir Frederick Tymms CIE FR Ac S

e a de 7

Deputy Director E M Rossiter
Adviantratur Officer P N Kapur B A
Chief Inspector of Aucrosft G M Randall
Aircraft Inspector, E J Farle
Enguaer Officers L II Booth ISE and F B
Robey

Assistant E q neer Officer A E G Moore Technical Officer (Post War Planning) Raha AFRAC

Tech wal Officer (Operations) M G Pradhan

Offg Aerod ome Officer S C Sen a F R Ae S Aerod ome Officer Grade I (Headquarters) Technical Officer (L cences) Dhagat D Lal

Tehn al Officer (A r Services) D G H Letevie Tech cal Officer (Priorit es) P R Pinhorn Sen or Superintendent hidar hath

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT Di ertor General W H Shoobert ED CIE 108

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD) HEADQUARTERS (SLILA & NEW DELRI) Chief Commissioner of Railways Sir Arthur Chillip OBE

Fnancial Commissioner of Pailways Zahld Hussain CIE Member Patteray Board Col H W Wagstaff Membe Rad ray Boa & Sir Lakshmipati Misra Member Fathray Bo rd S E L West CIE

OBE D ett r Accounts D Colin Campbell Di etto Fi nce I 8 Puri Di ecto Shelkh Fit bliehment Aban D hadue M D

Di clor Cicil Fuguerer g W 8 Renton Director Pailway Sto es A R Edington D etc Ettablishment II khan B khan Bahadur 7 H Khan

Di telor Taffe N S Sen
Di telor Raffe N S Sen
Di telor Raff Road Co-ord nation A A Brown
Directo Mechanical Engine ri g W G W

D ettor Finane II Ram Bonal C.J.E.
N ettor Tofte (General) R Troudlock
veretary Railway Boa d P. C. Badhwar M.B.E.
Deput, b creary Pa heay Boa d H. C. W.
Nestwood

Controller of Import & Philippy Stor . T Dationer of Company of the Company o

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Deputy Director Civil II H D Awasty
Deputy Director Civil III L V Pereira
Deputy Director Store I Thomas Kild
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Deputy Director Stores II C Anwar Ai
Deputy Director Stores III W R Curr
Deputy Director Former II W R Curr
Deputy Director France I S M Raza
Deputy Director France II k L Ghel
Deput Director France III D U Rao
Beguty Director France III D U Rao

Deputy D rector (Transportat on) I S Mallk Deputy Direct (General) Anand Molaton Deputy D rector (Statis ical) H L Biswas Deputy D rector Rail Road Co-ord natio i J E Castellino

Assit Director Traffic J B Sequelra Assit Director Stores A Hildreth Officer on Special Duty (Reconstruction) B

Arora Planning Officer (Tele Communication) H L

Catter
Plann ng Ofter (Fr cleer) Major A Laml
Plann ng Ofter I X. Col T Colvin
Plann ng Ofter I Major R M L Lemon
Plann ng Ofter I I Major R M L Lemon
Plann ng Ofter I II Major R M L Lemon
Plann ng Ofter I II D Williams
Lidono Ofter (Riy Ent blund) G de P Leeper
Assidant Secretary (ofterative) O Rama Bau
Assid D rector Et blundman i Haveil Rami
Supernatendent Mechanical I Kartia Singli
Supernatendent Mechanical IX Kartar Singli
Supernatendent Society I I Kartar Singli
Supernatendent T affic (Satutic) Rao Sahib
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Supernatendent T most Circ A D P Satisfar Carter

Supernitendent Traffe (T) A D F editicks 5 p intendent Traffe (B) A N Sheoport Superintendent Fin nee I M K S Altar Superintendent Fin nee I M K S Altar Superintendent Finance II D C Reward

Superinten fent Establishment I R Srinivasan Superinter dent E. Labha Ram Suri Establishment II Ral Bahlb

Superintendent Wols V L Das Gupta S perintendent Bidget M I Mukerjee

CENTRAL STANDARDS OFFICE FOR RAILWAYS Chief Controller of Standa dual on E Ingoldby Cit (On leave) and L N Flatt Cit VD (Offg)

Depty Ch ef Cont olle (C ed) H Wood Robinson of Standa disation

D prin Chief Controller of S (Mechanical) W A hightin ale of Sta dardisation

iss.tant Chief Cont Uer of Sta dardisat on (Mechanical) T E St Q St art Assist at Chief Co troller f Stardard's ton (Ct il) I' P Chatterjee

Ass start Chief Controlle of Standard's tion (Specific tion & Peco &) B P Hira

Dina nometer Ca Off er H Rideau S je tendent Q K Chars

I EGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Seer tary Str George Spence KCIE CSI CIE 105

Adu Scretary a d Dr steman J Bartley CSI EIR ICE (On dep tation ut of India) iddi Scretary a d Drastema H D B njamin

Joint Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr. Shavas A. Lal, CIT, MA, ILB

Dy Secretary, K V K Sundaram, 1 C a Addl Dy Secretary, K Y Bhandarker, 18 4, ILB

Solicitor to the Government of India, Sir Dhiren Mitra, OBF

Second Solicitor to the Government of India, S Webb Johnson, CII, OBI FD

Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India (Supply), Mohammad Shariff, B . 11.11

Assistant Solicitor to the Covernment of India. P K Roy, Berrister at I aw

Assit Solicitor to the Government of India, R S Gre, HA, LL B

Solventor to the Central Government at Calcutta, Susii C Sen, C n F

Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay D P Setlina B & 11 B

Solicitor to the Income Tax Dept at Bombay. D H Nanavati, B A II B

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Bombay)

President, Khan Bahadur Yahya All Sahib

MABI (On deputation to the High Court
of Judicature at Madras) Ral Bahadur Ram Prasad Varma, BA Li B (Offg)

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(BOMBAL BUNCH, BOMBAL)

Accountant Member, P. C. Mulhotra, A. S. A. Judicial Member, Diwan Baladur & R. Gundil, BA,ILB

(CALCUTTA BENCH, PATNA)

Accountant Member, Rai Bahadur N N Chakra varty MA Judicial Member, Khan Bahadur Sved All Khan BL

(ALLAHABAD Brnch)

Accountant Member, P N S Alyar, B A , G D A RA (On leave)

Indicial Member, SM Gupta, Barrister at Law,

ADVOCATE GENERAL OF INDIA N P Engineer

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Bradshaw, BA, BAI (Dub), MSc

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A. G. Hilngran, MSC (Benarcs), Ih. D.
(Durham) S. Krishnaswam, BSc, AISM,
Ral Sahib B. C. Gupta and V. R. R. Kliedkar,
MSc (Benarcs) M se (Benares)

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Chemists, R K Dutta Roy, M so (Daces), Dr ini (Hunovet)

Registrar, Ral Sahib Manomohan Ghose Supervisory Field Officer, J T K Crossfield

Mining Engineers Lt K C G Heath, Lt W Dough, C V Thornton and G V D

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Cu ator and Offi er in charge Industrial Sect an Indus Museum S N Bal Ph C BS (Phat) Ms (Mich)

Syd-matic Assistant Industrial Section Indian Museum V Narayanaswami M s

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MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

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dil. Dy D ector Ceneral I d an Medical 125 (Ret.) Col O B Lynn CBE D50

Officer on Special Duty (Blood Transfusion)
Lt Col L A P Anderson 1 H 8 (R)
Asst Di ect r General Indian Medical Service (R) Lt Col A L Sahibzada OBE IMS

Asst Dr ector Oeneral Indian Medical Service (W.B) Lt Col H M Lazarus DHS

Asst Director General Indian Medical Service (ARP) Lt Col B K Sheorey IMS y A st Director General IMS Major E L Joues 1 n 8

And Directo Ge eral Indian Medical Service (P) Captain J M Richardson M B E

Offie on Special Dity (Bl ndness) It Col 6hr Cultha Mackenzie

Dy P blic Health Commissioner with the Gart of Ind a Dr J A Anklesaria Officer on Sp cial D ty (VR) It Col D P

McDonald IMs (Retd) Chief Advisory Chemist A F MacCullosh GRE

Adrisory Chemist P M Nabar Addl Asst Director General Indian Medical Serti e (St) Major B A Porritt 1 1 8

Office on Special D ty (PH) Rai Sahib Dr B S lajnik Off cer on Spe at D t / (R) Rai Sahib Dr M. L kaper

Dy At ! Di ector General I M S (R) Capt L E Wharton Chief Lady Superintendent A.N.S. Miss E. E. Retchiog Atet to Ch ef Lady Stpdt ANS MLs C A

Wilson Wilson
Officer Supervisor (G) Rai Sahih Khushi Ram
Officer Supervisor (S) I M O Pandit
Officer Supervisor (S) J N Sakena
Officer S perris r (S!) II B E Mukerjee
Officer S p riso (R) S E Gbone M A
P optics Officer M A Pillay

OOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENOAL

Assumed charge of office Warren Hastl gs 90 Oct 1774

Str John Macpherson Bart 8 Fah 1785 Ea I (or wallis K.O (a) 1 Sep 1766 Str Juhn Shore B rt (6) 28 Oct. 1793 Li ut General the Hon. Sir Alfred Clarke KCB (Offg) 17 Mar 1798

The Earl of Murnington PC (e) 18 May 1718 The M rqueas Cornwallis E (nd tirne) 30 July 1805

Captain L A P Auderson Str George H Barlow Bart 10 Oct. 1805 Lor i Minto Po (d) 31 July 1807 The Lari of Molra E G PC (e) 4 Oct 1813 Juhn Adam (Offg) Lord Amberst Pc (f) 13 J u 18 3

1 Aug 18 3

William Butterworth B yley (Offg)13 Mar 18.8 Lod William Ca eudish Beutinck 123 (Reta)
(Ch. Nordy formed India M deel Serves (Cre ted Marquess Cornwalls 15 Aug 170 (Ch. U. Col. M h. h. is kay 0 Dz. H mgs. 6) Afterward Cry creation | Barun Teigamont 1 ka k | 2 M a c | (Eug.) M r. O. M. (Cre ted B rio and Cry creation | Barun Teigamont 1 ka k | 2 M a c | (Eug.) M r. O. M. (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Hastines 2 Dee 1810 (Cre ted B rio and Cre ted B rio and

(f) It Col. E S litch OBE 1.M.S (f) Created Earl Amherst 2 Dec 1826

GOVERNORS OF NERAL OF INDIA

ternmed charge of office

Lord William Cavendlah Bentlinck, GOB, GCH, PO Sir Charles Vetcalle, Bart 14 Nov 1631

20 Mar 1935 Lord Auekland, 90 H, PC(U) Lord Llienborough, PC (c) 4 Mar 1836 25 Feb 1842

William Wilberforce Bird (Offy) 15 June 1844
The Right Hon Sir Henry Henry 23 July 1844 The Elght Hon Mardinge, Gon (d)

12 Jan 1848 29 leb 1856 The Earl of Daihousle, ro (e) Viscount Canning, P.O. (1) 1856

(a) Afterwards (by erection) Baron Metcalle (b) Created Earl of Auchland, 21 Dec. 1830 (e) Afterwards (by creation) Darl of Lilen

borough
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846
(c) Created Marquess of Dalhousle, 25 Aug 1846 (f) Afterwards (b) creation) Forl Canning

NOTE—The Governor General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieuce nant-Governor assumed office On 1st April 1712, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Licutenant boyernor was abolished

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS GLNERAL OF INDIA

VICI POYS AND GOVERNORS GINERAL OF INDIA—corld

(c) Afterwards (b) creation) Baron Lawrence.
(d) Afterwards bir Iohn Struchey, n 0 = 1, C 1 F (e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Rapler of

Ettrick (1) Afterwards (by creation) Farl of North

brooi

(9) Created Larl of Lytton, 23 April 1880
(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava,
12 Nov. 1888

(i) Create I an Last, June 1911

(2) During tenure of office, the Alcerov 1s Grand Master and First and Principal Kright of the two Indian Orders (Grist and Gritt)
On quiting office, he becomes GCSI and
GCIT with the date of his assumption of the Theerogalty

COMMANDERS IN CHIEF IN INDIA

Assumed charge of office

from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieute hant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April	Licut -General Sir Tohn Clavering	1774 1778
1912, Bengal was placed under a separate	Lieut General Sir Lyre Coote Lieut General Sir Lyre Coper	1785
Lovernor and the appointment of Licutenant	General Larl Cornwalls	1786
Lovernor was abolished	Vajor General Sir Robert Abereromby	1793
,	Major General Sir Alured Clarke	1795
VIOTROYS AND GOVERNORS	Licut -General Gerard (I ord Lake)	1501
GLNERAL OF INDIA	General Marquis Cornwallis (2nd time)	1805
Visco Lot Canning, PO (a) 1 Nov 1858	Lleut General I ord Lake	1805
the Larl of Light and Kincardine,	Lleut General Sir G Hewett	1807
Rt. G G B. P G 12 March 1862 1	Tlank Consuel Cia Consue S transfer	1010
Major General Sir Robert Angler	General Marquis of Hastings General Sir I dward Pacet General Viscount Combernero General Darl of Dalhousle General Sir Edward Barnes General Lord William C Bentinek General Sir Henry Fane	1813
KOB (b) (Offg) 21 Nov 1863	Concret Ste I Arrard Paget	1823
Colonel Sir William T Denison,	General Wessing Compagners	1825
ROB (Offg) 2 Dec 1863	General Park of Dallaceds	1830
The Right Hon Sir John Lawrence,	Conoral Sir Parrard Barner	1832
Bart, G C B , K C S I (c) 12 Jan 1864	Control Lord William C. Bonting	1833
The Earl of Mayo, KP 12 Jan 1860	Ganaral Cir Wants Fana	1835
The Earl of Mayo, KP 12 Jan 1860 John Strachey (d) (Offe) 9 Feb 1872	General Sir Jasper Nicolls	1839
Lord Naplet of Merchustoun, Kt (e)	General Lord Gough	
(Offa) 23 Teb 1872	General Sir Charles James Napler	1843 1840
Lord Northbrook, PC (f) 3 May 1872	General Sir William Maynard Gomm	1850
Lord Northbrook, PC (f) 3 May 1872 Lord Lytton, G G B (g) 12 Apl 1876	General Sir George Anson	
The Marquess of Ripon, K G, P C 8 June 1880	Lt-Gen Sir Patrick Grant	1850 1857
The Earl of Dufferlu, KP, GOB,	General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde)	
оомо, ро (h) 13 Dec 1884	General Sir Hugh Rose	1857
The Marquess of Lansdowne,	Licut-General Sir W R Mansfield	1860 1865
GOMG 10 Dcc 1888	General Robert Cornells, Lord Napier	1900
The Earl of Light and Kineardine,	(Baron Napier of Magdaia)	1870
P 0 27 Jan 1894	General Sir Trederick Paul Haines	1878
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, r c 6 Jan 1899	General Sir Donald Martin Stewart	1881
Baron Ampthill (Offg) 30 Apr 1904	General Lord Roberts, \ C	1885
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P O (1) 13 Dec. 1904	General Sir George Stewart White, r c	1893
The Earl of Minto, KG, PC, GC	General Sir William Lockhart	1898
M G 18 Nov 1005	General Sir Arthur Power-Paimer	1900
Baron Hardinge of Pensionst,	Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of	1000
PO,GOB GOMO, GOVO.	Khartoum	1902 .
Baron Hardlage of Penshurst, PO,GOB GOMG, GOYO 150(2) 23 Nov 1010 1	General Sir O'Moore Creagn, 1 o	1909
I ord Chelmsford Api 1916	General Sir Beauchamp Duff	1914
Marquess of Reading Apl. 1921	General Sir Charles Munro	1916
Baron Irwin Apl 1926	Field-Marchal I and Roulingan	1090 1
Baron Irwin Apl 1926 The Earl of Willingdon Api 1931 The Marquess of Linitingow Apl 1936	Flaid Marchai Cir William Dirdy and	1925
The Marquess of Linithgow Apl 1936	Field-Marshal Sir Phillip Chetwood	1930 :
Field Mushal Viscount Waveil of Cyrenaer and	Field Marghal Sir Robert Archibaid	- 3
Wlnchester 1943	Cassels	1935
(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859	General Sir C J D Auchlaleck	1941
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napler of	Fleid Marshal Sir Archibaid P Mavell	1041]
Magdala	General Sir C J E Auchinleck	1943
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THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President -The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahlm KOSI Nominated Officials

Elected \on Officials (Madras)

G Rangiah \aidu K S Gupta A Satraparapana Moorty Prof N G Ranga M Anan thanspasam Ayyangra T S Avina bhi gam Chetilar, I Shtarama Reddier T T Kri hna machati Shrinatik I Radah Bla Subbarayan K B Jinaraja Hegde Umur Aly Shah Mianti, Syel Mutuza Sabib Bahadur H A Sathar H Essak Sait Sir F II James O B E Raja T Manavedan Sang Venetatechelsm Chety Garu Maulti

(Bombay)

Dr. O. V. Deshmuth. Sit Cowasjee Jebangir Bart. KOTE OPE. Diwan Laichand, havalmi Budabhai Jiyanji Besai. Hooselubhoy A. Lalijee. Jamnadas M. Mehta. Jaajunai Lakhich nd S. Hoomani. Alahomed Ali Jinah. Natil Baskhi Ilbah Bakhi. Dhutto. Seth. Iwan Abdoola Madir Mc Salahuna. Hoo in Jana Walan Subedar. Khan Buhadur Alian, Ohulam Radir Mc Salahuna Bir Vikini A. Chandarvikar

(Bengal)

N C Chunder Dr P N Baneriea Babu Amarendra hath Chattopadhynya Pandit Lakshmi C Versy. Alim Chandra Datta Sir Abdur Rahim K 0 81 Rejec Chowdhury Mohammad I mail Kar Sir Abdur Rahim Chowdhury Habhamad Masala Shakih Rahaddin Ahmad Shadugus Dr Hisbiusr Rahman C C Miller G P Lawson T Chapman Mortimer Bit Dittender Kanta Lahir Chandhury Bahu Baljash Dajoria

(United Provinces)

Rum RMan Gupta Choudhri Raghubir A rain Singh Fandit Sti Krishna Dutta Palir I Luddi Dati Fande Sti Parkasa Khedan Lai Mohan Lai Saksena Raja Jagdamubika Fratap Ladi Bingh of Ajodiya, Sir Seed Raza Ali Otz Qul Mohammad Ahmad Karmi Sii Muhamud Tamin Khan, Cir. Nawatuzda Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan Dr Sur Zia Uddin Ahmad Gur Mohamed Arka Ali B L Gray Raja Babadar Lushal Tal Singh

(Punjab)

Lais Sham Lat Rairada Hana Baj Bal Parma Aand Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairong Maulana Afair All Kham H M Abdullah kawab Sahibrada Sayad Sir Mohammad M br Si ah khan B had r Sahibr Faul Hang Hrach K Ho Bahadur hawah Makhdum Murid Hossain Qure hi Sridar Mangal Singh Sardar Sant Singh M Ghiasadhawah Makhdum Murid Hossain Qure hi

(Bihar and Grissa)

Batya Nanyan Sisha. Babu Hari Sharan Parasd Shrivataya. B Bas. Pandit Nilakantha Ba K. marBan Panda Q uri Shankar Singh K. U sh Bibari Lail. Babu Ram Narayan Si gh Mchammad Aanman Mangar Akhan. Shauti Molamad Abdul Ghani Mah raja Bahadur Kam Lan Vila Panda Giriman J. Akhan. Shauti Molamad Abdul Ghani Mah raja Bahadur Ram Lan Vijal Prasad S! gh of Dumraon

(Central Provinces and Berny)

Govind Vinayekrao Deshmukh Seth Govind D s Pandlt Shambhudayal Misra Nawah Siddique Ali Khan S th Sheodass Daga Waman Gopal Joshi

(Assam)

Auladhar Challi a Sreejukta Ananga Mohan Dave Abdur Rasheed Choudhur; P J Grimtha

M. Asat All (Della)

(Aimer Merwara) Ral Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni DBE

Abdul Qalyum (North West Prontier Province)

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA

Assumed climic of office

Lord William Cavendish Benlinck,

gob, gch, Po 14 Nov 1831 Sir Charles Vetcaife, Bast

20 Mer (Offg) Lord Auel land, a c n , r c (b) 4 Mar 1836 28 Teb Lord Ellenborough, PO (c) 1812 William Wilberforce Bird (Offy) 15 June 1844 Sir Henry Hon The Right

Hardinge, Gon (d) 23 Jul3 1848 12 Jan The Earl of Dalhousle, Po (c) 29 I eb Viscount Canning, PO (f) 1856

(a) Afterwards (by erration) Baron Metcalfe (b) Created Earl of Anekland, 21 Dec 1830 (c) Afterwards (b) creation) Larl of Ellen

borough

Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846 Created Marquess of Dalhousic, 25 Aug 1846 (d) Created (f) Afterwards (hy creation) Lari Canning

Governor-General ceased be the direct Head of the Bengui Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieute nant-Governor assumed office On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant Governor was abolished

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS. GENERAL OF INDIA

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS GINERAL OF INDIA—confd

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence. (d) Afterwards Sir John Strickey, GOFI, CIP

(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Littrick

(f) Alterwards (by creation) Parl of Northbroot

(9) Created I art of Lytton, 28 April 1880

(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov 1838.

(1) Created an Farl, June 1911

Lleut General Sir John Clavering

(f) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Enight of The two Indian Orders (G M Si and G M IF) On quiliting office, he becomes ocsi and goir vith the date of his assumption of the Viceroyaltv.

COMMANDERS IN CHIEF IN INDIA

Assumed charge Neme of diffice

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1943.

and Common ansumed affice for 1st April	Pient General Sit John Clavering	1113
ant-Governor assumed office On 1st April	Lieut General Sir I yre Coote	1779
912, Bengal was placed under a separate	Lieut General Sir John Chvering Lieut General Sir Lyre Coote Lieut General Sir Robert Sloper General Tari Cornwallis	1785
overnor and the appointment of Lieutenant	General Earl Cornwallis	1786
20vernor was abolished	Major General Sir Robert Abercromby	1793
VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-	Major General Sir Alured Ciarko	1708
GENERAL OF INDIA	Lieut General Gerard (Lord Lake)	1801
		1805
Viscount Canning, Po (a) 1 Nov 1858	General Marquis Cornualits (2nd time)	1805
	Lient General Lord Lake	1000
he Larl of Elgin and Kincardine, Kt, gob, po 12 March 1862	Lieut General Sir G Hewett Lieut -General Sir George Nugent Gentral Marquis of Hastings General Sir Ldward Paget General Viscount Combernero General Dari of Dalhousie General Lord William C Bentinek General Lord William C Bentinek General Sir Henry Fane General Sir Tasper Nicolls General Lord Gough General Sir Charles James Napler General Sir William Maynard Gomm Goneral Sir George Anson Lt Gen Sir Patrick Grant General Sir Comphell (Lord Civida)	1807
Mejor-General Sir Robert Napier,	Lieut -General Sir George Nugent	1812
KOB (b) (Offg) 21 Nov 1863	Gentral Marquis of Hastings	1813
KOB (b) (Offg) 21 Nov 1863	General Sir Ldward Paget,	1823
Colonel Sir William T Denison,	General Viscount Combernero	1825
ROB (Offg) 2 Dec 1863	General Earl of Dalhousie	1830
The Right Hon Sir John Lawrence,	General Sir Edward Barnes	1832
Bart, GCB, KOSI (c) 12 Jan 1804	General Lord William C. Bentinel	1833
The Earl of Mayo, KP 12 Jan 1809	Canaral Sir Wanes Tone	1835
Bart, G C B, K O S I (c) 12 Jan 1864 The Earl of Mayo, K P 12 Jan 1869 John Strachey (d) (Offg) 9 Feb 1872	Conord Sir Torner Nieglie	1830
Lord Napler of Merchustoun, Kt (e)	Concret Tord Cough	1030
(Offg) 23 Feb 1872	General Lord Gough	1040
Lord Northbrook, P C (f) 3 May 1872 Lord Lytton, G O B (g) 12 Apl 1870	General Sir Charles James Napler	1040
Lord Letton G G D (a) 10 Ani 1976	General Sir William Maynard Gomm	1850
The Margues of Piner w. C. D. C. Tune 1990	Goneral Sir George Anson	1850
The Marquess of Ripon, KG, PG 8 June 1880	Lt Gen Sir Patrick Grant	1857
	General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde)	1857
GOMG, PO(h) 13 Dec 1884	General Sir Hugh Rose	1800
The Marquess of Lansdowne,	Lleut General Sir W R Mansfield	1865
GONG 10 Dec 1888	General Robert Cornells, Lord Napler	
The Earl of Eighn and Kineardine,	(Baron Napler of Magdala)	1870
PO 27 Jan 1804	General Sir Frederick Paul Haines	1876
Baron Curzon of Kedieston, Pc 6 Jan 1899	General Sir Donald Martin Stewart	1881
Baron Ampthiii (Offg) 30 Apl 1904	Congred Tord Debarts at C	1885
Baron Curzon of Kedieston, P C (4) 13 Dec. 1904	General Lord Roberts, v c	1893
The Earl of Minto, KG, PO, GO	General Sir George Stewart White, v c	
M G 18 Nov 1905	General Sir William Lockhart	1895
Baron Hardlage of Ponchuret	General Sir Arthur Power-Palmer	1900
PC, GCB, GCMG, GCVO, ISC(2) 1 ord Chelmstord Marquess of Reading Baron Irwin The Earl of Willingdon The Marquess of Linlithgow Apl 1931 The Marquess of Linlithgow Apl 1936	Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of	
18 (1) 23 Nov 1910	Khartoum	1902
180(j) 20101 1010 T-10001001001 Aml 1010	General Sir O'Moore Creagh, y o General Sir Beauchamp Duff General Sir Charles Munro Field-Marshal Lord Rawlinson Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood	190^{a}
I ord Chelmsford Apl 1916	General Sir Beauchamp Duff	1914
Marquess of Reading Apl 1921	General Sir Charles Munro	1916
Baron Irwin Apl 1920	Field-Marshal Lord Rawlinson	1920
The Earl of Willingdon Api 1931	Fleld Marshal Sir William Birdwood	1925
The Marquess of Linlithgow Apl 1930	Field-Marshal Sir Phillip Chetwode	1930
Field Marshal Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaen and		
Winchester 1943	Cassels 211 Trouble Membrid	1035
(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859	General Sir C J E, Auchinleck	1941
(b) Afterwards the erection Breeze Manie of	Dield Marghal Cir Archibeld D March	1941
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napler of	Conord Sin C. T. E. Analytical	1043

General Sir C J E Auchinleck

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President - The Hon ble Sir Abdur Rahlm K CS I

The Hon ble Sir Reginald Maxwell R 981 61E The Hon ble Sir Jeremy Raisman K 081 61E The Hon ble Sir Reginald Maxwell R 981 61E The Hon ble Sir Tree Hon ble Dewan Rahadur Sir Areot Rannaswaml Mudallar K C 81 The Hon ble Sir Edand Chatte Recht Ban Noor K 681 K 091E The Hon ble Sir Edand Chatte Recht Ben hat Hon ble Dr D H Ambedker The Hon ble Dr Sir Muhammad Afrail Raigue of Maxwell R 18 May 1

CIE MC S R & man. Dr T G I Spear D S Joshi

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawabar Singh O IT N M Joshi Dr Sir Ratanji Dinalaw
Dala Kt O IZ Major Kawal Sir Ahmad Awara kahan ace O P E Rao Bel Addur N Sive Raj
Dala Kt O IZ Major Kawal Sir Ahmad Awara kahan ace O P E Rao Bel Addur N Sive Raj
Dala Kuwar Ilajec Jimaled Alikhan O E E, Hony Captain Sardar Bahadur Seth Sundar
Lali Daga Kuwar Ilajec Jimaled Alikhan O E E, Hony Captain Sardar Bal adur Dalpat
Sign O IZ, O BI, I O M Sajid Haldar Imam Major Thaiwr Singhi M C O BI Sir Ilenry
Richard on Khan Bahadur Shammuddh Halder O B E Frank R Anthony Mrs Renuka Ray
khan B hadur Sheikh Haldbur Fahaman S O Chatterju.

Flected Von Officials (Madras)

G Rangiah Aaldu K. S Guyla A Satyanarayana Moorty Prof N G Ranga M Anan thisiyanam Afyangar T S Avinashiling m Chetlar k Sit rama Reddiar T T I rishna muschari Sarimatai K ndha Bla Subbarayan K B Inarafa Drede Um raif Si ha Maulyi Srid Murtara Sahib Rahadar H A Sathar H Essak Sait Sir F E James O B L Pala T Manaredan Sanit Venecational models of the Chet Garu

(Bombay)

Dr. G. V. Deahmukh. Sir Cowasjes Jehangir BART. KCIF. OFF. Diwan Laichand, avalraj. Dhabhbasi Jiranji Death. Hocseinbloy A. Lailjee. Jampadas M. M. ta. Rajiral Lakhlichand. S. K. Hosmani. Mahomed Ali Jinanh. Nahi Bakh Hibahli Jakh L. Dwitto Seth Yaust Alicola Haroon. H. G. Stokes. On Z. E. L. C. Gwitt. Manu Subedar. Khan Bahadur Mian, Ghulam kadh kid Sahlaban Sir Viltali N. Chandararkar.

(Bengal)

N C Chunder Dr F M Banerjea Babu Amarendra Aath Chattopadhynya Pandit Lakshmi C Otegy Akhil Chandra Datta Sir Abdur Rahlm K 0 81 Hajee Chowdhury Molamhud Liranil Br Abdur Hajim Ghunawi C Chowdhury Muhammad Husain Shakih Rafinddun Ahmad Kangawa Dr Habibar Rahman C C Miller C I Luwen T Clu pman Mortimer Sir Dhirectra Kanta Lahit Chandhury Dabu Baljanih Bajoria

(United Provinces)
Ram Ratan Gupta, Chondhi Nachuki Narahn Slogh, Pandit Sri Frishna Dutta
Palua II dri Dati Fande Sri Frisasa Khed n Lai Mob n Lei Saksena Raja Angdambita
Pratap varah Shash of Ajobha, Sri Syed Bara Ali O'IF, Qari Mob munad Ahmad Karmi
Si Kabhammad Jamin Khan O'IF Nawabrada Muhammad Liaquit Ali Than Dr Sir Zia Uddin
Ahmad Gir Mohamed Aira Ali D L Gray Raja Dahadur Kushal Tal Singh

(Puniab)

Lain Sham Lai Raizada Hans Raj Di Parma Nand Syed Ghulam Bhil, Nairang Mauj na Zaiar Ali Sham H M Abduliah Naw b Saintinada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah kalan Dah da Shaikh Fazil Haq Pi acha hasn D badur Nawab Makhdum Murid Hosain Qureshi Sertar Mangai Singb Sardar Sant Si gh M Ghlasuddin

(Bibar and Griss)

S tya Narayan Sinha Babu Hari Shri n Parsad Shrivastava B Das Pandit Nilakantha Das Ramayan Prasad G uri Shankar Sinch Lall 95 Eth ri Lall Dabu Ratu Narayan Singh Muhammad Adauman Aldu Imand Ahan Manivi Molammad Abdul Ghani Mahataya Bahadur Pam Ran Vijal Prasad Singh of D mraog

(Central 1 rovinces and Berar)

Govind Vinsyekmo Deshmukh Seth Govind Das Pandit Shambhudayal Misra Aawab Siddique All Khan Seth Sheod ss Duga Wam n Gop i Joshi

(Assam)

Kul dhar Chahha Sreejukta Ananga Mohan Dave Abdur Rasheed Choudhury P J Crimths

(Delh!) M Asaf All

(Aimer Merwara)

Ral Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soul OBE.

Abdul Qalyum (North West Prontier Province)

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

Preside if -The Hon'lde Sir Manon il Retruit Dadaboo, keet, teer, ter ter erear Not und I Menterior betratte Irekulert

His Treelienes General Sir Chaile tolin lare tachined, active a cot ost, off, and off, and other than other transmit and a terminate of the Horbit Sir Josephia said. The Honbit Mr of Mail a contained to the Allegar of the Analysis of the Honbit Mr of the Angle General Ernest Wood, att, no, the Honbit Mr of the Angle General Ernest Wood, att, no, the Honbit Mr of the Honbit Major General Ernest Wood, att, no, the Honbit Mr of the Honbit Mr of the Angle of th Mr Shavas 1 Lal, 011

No parated Nav Office Is

The Hon'ble Sir David Devadors. The Hon ble Divan Biblidar Sir K. Pam and Moron, The Hon ble Sir A. P. Patro K. ett. The Hon ble Sir P. aldatoola Chinox, The Hon'ble Sir Ioana Ghogal, 051, 011, The flow ble Raf Bahadur Sitendra Kumar Bis. The Hon ble Raf Biblidar Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee, 0 B. 1 the Hon ble Sird r. Adad Sim. h. The Hon ble Raja Chara Jit Singh, The Hon ble Mr. Khurshid M. Khan, M. h. The Hon fl. Sir Mirekal Brandle Dadabhoy, K. O. S., K. O. L., T. D. Raf at the Presider. The Hon ble It had sir a Hisam und din Bahadur, C. L., The Hon ble Sirdar Pahadur Sobles Sin. h. o. p. 1

Tleeted Non Official

The Hon ble Mr M Ct M Chidambaram Chethear, The Hon ble Mr Narayandas Chehar das, The Hon ble Mr & Ramadas Pantulu. The Hon ble Sairad Mohamed Padah in Sai di Bahadur The Hon ble Mr Govindala Shival Mothal, The Bon his Sir Shintidas Ashuran, The Hon ble Mr Manockii Nadushaw Dulai. The Hon ble Mr Is he sir Shintidas Ashuran, The Hon ble Mr Manockii Nadushaw Dulai. The Hon ble Mr Is he sir sah man (as mu Hadi Mitha, o 11, 3 r., The Hon ble Khun Bahadur Alli Bulah Mohamed Husaha o nr, The Hon ble Mr R. H. Parker, The Hon ble Mr Kunarsani ir Ris Chandhury. The Hon ble Kunar Narpendre Narayan Sinha, The Hon ble Mr Sush Kunar Ros Choudhury. The Hon ble Kunar Narhender Narayan Sunha, The Hon ble Mr Sush Kunar Ros Choudhury. The Hon ble Mr Hadi Shita Haji and History Rith Kunaru, The Hon ble Rail Hon ble Mr Aldood Rayas. Hajie 4b loof Suttar, The Hon ble Mr J. H. Burder, The Hon ble Raji y naray Dutta Shigh, The Hon ble Pandit Hurday Nith Kunaru, The Hon ble Pandit Purkash Narah Sapur the Hovile Haji, Syed Mohamed Husaha, The Hon ble Chaudhri Namatuliah, The Hon ble Pantur Isha Ramsaran Das, Cir, The Hon ble Chaudhri Namatuliah, The Hon ble Pantur Isha Ramsaran Das, Cir, The Hon ble Cipitala Sardar str Duta Shigh Cir, The Hon lis Choudhri Ataulah Khin Tatar, The Hon ble Maharijadhtaj Sir Kameshwar Shigh, Keti, of Darbhanga. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sh Anala Mahiha. The Hon ble Mr Nitanja Kishoro Das, The Hon ble Mr Hos an Imam The Hon ble Mr V Kalikar, The Hon ble Mr Brejlal Nandlal Biyani, The Hon ble Manusi All Asgar Khan

FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA.

Chief Justice of India —The Hon'ble Sir William Patrick Spens our Judges —The Hon ble Mr Justice Srinivasa Varidacharlar, kt , The Hon ble Mr Justice Muhammad Zufrulla Khan , K C S I

Registrar -N Storr, I Cs

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

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The States which have accepted the membership of the Council are Bahavalpur, Baroda, Bhopal, Bikaner, Cooch Behar, Cutch, Dholpur, Yaridkot, Gwallor, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kapurthala, Kotah, Mysore, Nawanagar, Palanpur, Patlala, Rampur, Tranancore and Udaipur Membership of the Council for any one session being restricted, the representation of the above states is by rotation. The states' representative have been classified in three/panels which attend successive sessions by turn. His Highners The Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and the representative from the Hyderabad State, however attendall the sessions

Office R A Gopalaswaml, 108, Secretary, Karam Chand, Superintendent, G S Bansal, Assistant

the map covers a total area of 67 334 eq miles Tribal territory eneloses States with an extent of 12 3 0 aq miles deduct-ing which the nett area of British territory is ing succe his nets area of Briefsh territory is \$5014 sq miles It is formed of the Assom or Brahmaputre valley the volley of the Surma to the south and portions of the hills which surround the e valleys on the North East and South or separate the valleys from one another To the West lie the plains of Bengal

Population —British territory—The total population of the Province (British territory) in 1941 was 10 204 33 of which nearly 44 millions were Hindus over 25 millions Monaged to Iribal religions 43 per cent of the population were recorded a speaking Ben cent Assumes other languages will per cent Assumes other languages will be cent Assumes other languages which in the province are Hindl Drips and the province are Hindl Drips and the province and the province are the second of the province and the province are the province are the province and the province are the province are the province and the province are th classifi d under the generol heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages

Agricultural Products -The river basins Agrenuthral Products—are river teams are usuarily fertile and present in the main few dimenties to the cultivator Rice is the atapie food crop nearly 5 637 575 acres in 1013 44 being devoted to this crop Rainfall heing high the problem in general is to dispose of the surplus water and to control the oction of floods rather than irrigation in the usual sense. Tea and jute are the most Important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 410 917 acres in 1943 41. About 43 500 ocres are devoted to sugarcase. A good deal of short staple cotton is grown in the bills.

Meteorological Conditions—Resignal is recyrchere abundant and ranged from 51 2 to 234 07 inches in 1938 leaving aside the highest recorded rainfall in this part of Indie which was the maximum reached at Cherapanji in the Khasi Hills (669 50) this is one of the wettest places in the world Temperatures are moderate Farthquakes of considerable severity have taken place by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897

Accounts of the petroleum occurrences in Assam have been published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India The petroleum localities of the Assam have been published in the petroleum localities of the petroleum localit leum localities to this province are confined to a curred belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and the Surme This belt is traceable over a distance of some SOO miles from E Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast where it has a S S E trend

Mines and Minerals -The only minerals in mines and Minerals —The only mapping as Assam wo ked on a commercial scale are coal limestone and petroleum oil. The most exten sive coal measures hitherto wo ked are in the Aggs Hills and the Lakhimpur districts wi ere about 6 496 tons were raised in 1914 Important deposits also exist in the Gare Hills Lime stons to market the Lakhimpur districts with the Lakhi stone is quarried in the Lhasi and Jaintia Hills Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar and has only been refined in Lakhimpur

Monniactures and Trade -Silk is mann isctured in the Assam valley the weaving being dons by women. Cotton weaving is also lerg ly dons by women. Lotton weaving is also loss a practiced by the women and almost every hous la that valley u.ed to contain a loom the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods.

The Province of Assam which as shown on; of finer texture and colour but vigorous efforts at revival are helng made by Gov rnm nt Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province Boat hull ling brass and metal and earthenwares and limestone burning are other industries but a riculture employs about 80 per cent of the population Assam carries on a considerable trode with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries

Communications -Mach of the trode of Assam is carried by river The extensive system of rivers makes the province less dependent ppon roads than other parts of India but there has been much advance in recent years in roa i communication A fleet of steamers maintained hy the India General Navigation Company and to Rivers Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Compeny piles on the rivers in bott Valleys. An altern to day service of pessenger boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh Ti ere are two trunk roeds on either bank of the Bral maputro most of which are metalled or gravelled There are excellent metalled ro de from Shillong to Gauhati Shillong to Sylhet Shillong to Clerrapunii and niso be tween Dimapur on the Bengal & Assam Railway (A B zone) and Imphal the capital of the Moni pur State The Government of As. am hod in 10 8 carried out a considerable programme of rood improvement and another programmo which aimed at the improvement of neorly \$00 n ll a of road either hy metalling or gravelling and the construction of 1° big bridges is complete In September 1937 n further road improvement programme totalling Ps 105 25 000 was drawn up from which 22 sehemes omounting the Rs 41 11 0 4 were selected as a priority class. The Government of India have recently approved The Government of India have recently approved a programme running up to 31 0 45 under a programme running up to 31 0 45 under amounting to Its 3 00,000 will be financed from the Road Tund The work on some of these projects is olready completed. In addition to the above the Government of Assum propose spending about Rs 1 3 000 cut of the Propincial Jictor Taxation Road Junt on a 64 the Propincial Jictor Taxation Road Junt on a 64 the Propincial Jictor Taxation Road Junt on a 64 the Propincial Jictor Taxation Road Junt on a 64 the Propincial Jictor Taxation Road Junt on the Propincial Junt of the Propincial Jictor Taxation Road Junt of the Propincial Jictor Taxation Road Junt of the Propincial Junt of the Propincial

the improvement of secondary or feeder roods I'ut he roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining throughout the year a surf cefit for motory hicles Motor traffic has increased on all aides and the demands for better roads here be n aides and the demands for letter roams netwer a unisatent. The open miletge of r liway has he shown a steady improvement and several brench lines to the Beng I & Assam Railwey (A B 200e) system have been added in recent years. The mein Bengal & Assam Railwey (A B 200e) line runs from Chitagong Port. In Beng I The mein Bengal & Assam Railwey (B 200e) line runs from Chitagong Port. In Beng I will be the Discussified and the state of the state addition on the Discussified Bulley Bullings and connects the Surma and Brahmoputra. Vall ys A by neb of the line runs I om Baderror to A bruch of the line runs fom Baderpor to Silchar t the Eastern end of the Surme Valley and anothe runs west down the Assam Vall y and anothe runs west down the Assam Vaii y from Lundi g to P ndu where it effects a jonction with the Bengel & Assam Railway (B E zone) connects Assam with the Bengel system rut the Valley of the Br hampatra Isellhend is now at Ita g p a north of Dealth and the Bengel of the Br hampatra Bengel Br ham Bengel Br hampatra Br hampatra bengel Br hampatra Br Assam Rly



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HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate for 1945-46	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Rud et Estimatefor 1945 66
kerenue in Lugiand— Contributions and Miscellane ous adjustment between Central	(In thousands) of Rupees)	Expenditure in England— H — Extraordicary item— Extraordicary Charg s	in thousands of Pupees)
nd Provincial Governments XLIX-Grants in ald from	1	Total exp-n liture from revenues	40 14
Central Covernment L-Mi cellaneous adjust- ment between Cen		85 A-Capital outlay on Irosia class Schemes connected with the Har Forest capital outlay	49 9
trai and Provincial Governments Extra ordinary receipts	2	Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue	31
LIIB—Civil Defence Total	31 01	68 B-Vavigation I mbankments and Brain ge Works	3 1_
Total Receipts from Revenue		Total	5 63
heads 1 Debt rai ed in India— Permanent debt Le n from Central Govt	34 13	Floating debt Treasury Bills Other floating loans Loan from Central Goyt	14 50 00 3 00 00 10 86
Floating debt-Tressury	1 00 00	Unfunded debt-	1 60 86
Other floating loans Total	18 J	Etate Provident funda Deposits not bearing interest—	1 19
Unfunded Debt— State Provident Punds	1 16	Fanl for jute propagands	}
terestable for reduction of appropriate for a suddance of lebt and another control for the first find and depreciation Fur Fund for Co-operative training and education from the Ko-operative for the first for the	dd - dd	and education clashing Fund Incestment Ac c unt Aptropriation for reduction of avoidance of debt subcreduction from Road, Deve Ditto for control of moto transport of the for p twn Reconstruction fund Fund for Economic Develor ment of Rural area Depreciation Reserve Government Presses General Police Tund	4 4
Government Presses		Total deposits not bearing interes B Deposit of Local Funds—	1
Total Deposits not bearing inter Deposits of Local Funds—	est 4	Other funds	47 00 11 91
Other Funds Departmental and Judi	ctal 18		1 91,23 30 8 34 0 5 80
Other accounts Adv nees Suspense	8 34	30 Civil Deposits	100 74
Civil Deposits) 5	Loans and advances by Pr	
Total deposits of local fur 5 Loans and advances by Provincial Commences	da 10 94	33 vincial Governments Remittances—	3 00
Remittances Government	4	49 Remittances within India	34 49 0
Remittances within India	31 38	20 Total Capital Expenditur	• 63 4 95
Total Capital Revenue		a a west Translation	69 15 39
Total Receipts Opening balance	69,23		36 97
Grand m.s. 1		Grand Total	69 5 30
Excess Fapenditure	69 5	Excess of expenditure charg d	to 9 31

80 Assam.

Administration -The province of Assam | was originally formed in 1871 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was deelded to add to the small Province of Assam the castern portion of its unwield, neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Jientenant Governor. The The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912, the lastern Bengal Districts vere united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor in Council, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orlssa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re constituted under a Chief Commissioner

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of adminia tration by a Governor in Council and was thereby ranked with the older major provinces

of India

The capital is Shillong, partly in British and partly in Khasi State territory, which has for a number of years been growing rapidly and is now in parts over crowded. The town has grown up on somewhat rust e lines in very beautiful country on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises above it to a height of 6,450 feet above the sen It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1807 and has been rebuilt with methods of construction more fitted to withstand the shocks of earthquake

GOVERYOR

HIS Excellency Sir Andrew Gourlas Clow. ROSI, CIE, ICS

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Secretary, P F Adams MBE, ICS

Asett to the Sceretary to the Governor of Assum, Rai Saheb Dinesh Ch. Das

Military Secretary, Major T B Alder

Arde de Camp, Lieut A II Balls Honorary Aide de Camp, Major T L Holbrook

Honorary Aide de Camp, Lt Col J Turnbull, MC,EP

Honorary Arde de Camp, Sardar Bahadur Subedar Major Aninsing Mall, Luhadur, Іром, обі

Honorary Arde de Camp, Subcdar Sundar Sing Chhatia

SFORETARIES, ETC, TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, H G Dennehv, csi, cir, 10s Secretary to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments A G Patton, OIE, IOS

Sceretary to Government, Laucation and Local Self Government Departments, A H S Fletcher,

Scerctary to Government in the Judicial Depart ment, Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, H C Stork, orr, res

Government in the Department of Secretary to Supply, 5 L Mohta, ICS

Under Secretary to the Government in the Finance and Revenue Departments, S J Duncan

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self Government C K Bhuyan, Bec, I A, BL Departments,

Scere'ary to Government in Home Department, (CI) M Mitra, 108

Secretary to the Legislature Assembly, Annada Kanta Barna, BA

Secretary to Government in the Public Worls Department, 1 1 Cormel BSc, C11, ISI Meo Chier Lucineer, Ly officio Member, Assam Provincial Transport Authority

Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Depart ment, H G Bartley

Under Secretary to Government in the Departments, under the Chief Secretary, AN Klawal 105

Under Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self Government Departments, Saivld Martura Ali, B se

Publicity Officer to the Gort, TTS Havley, 105

Under Secretary to Government in the P W D P L Varmi, 151, also Asst Chief Lugineer

tdelitional Asst Chief Ingineer, Rai Sahili B B Choudhry, B1

Secretary Provincial Transport Authority, R E R Pursons IP

P mate Secretary to the Honble Prime Minister, khan Biliadur Maulls Ataur Rahman, MA

iccounts Officer under the Government of Assam in the Department of Supply, J. K. Dutin Rov. Med Dy Director of Supply (Accets)

l vier Secretary to the Gost an the Department of Supply (Lx office), Inneeded Kumar Dutta 'lso isst Director of Supply

I e jistrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), Dilipchandra

I emstrar, Assam Secretariat (P W D), U Iscot

ASSAU REVENUE TRIBUNAL

Member, Sir K Cantile, CIL, 108

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Courman, A J Drsh, OIE, ICS (Retd) bimbers, Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua, u A , B I (on leave), Majduddin Alimad, n A Olfg) Rai Bahadu Sadananda Dowera (Olfg) I hocate General, Pareshial Shome, B L

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

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Director of Industries and Registrar of Co operatue Society & Village Authorities, S N Maltra, 108

Director of Agriculture, R C Woodford, o B E Director, Veterinary Department, A K Mitra, MROVE, PG

Conscretor of Forests (Senior), Assam, HP Smith, Irs

Conservator of Forests (Junior), Assam, R N De, B Se (Offg)

Commissioner of Lucise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Maulayl A Chaudhurl, B L

Su contendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs end A dministrator Ceneral II C Stork C.I L. I C.S

lurator General of Police-H G Bartley I P Det of Public Instructi n-Prof Abul Lais S aladdin Muhammad BA MBE

I spector-Gene at of Civil Hospitals-Lt Col E. T \ Taylor O.E. M.B. Ch.B (Edin.) IMS In orter of Public Health-Major T D Ahmed BANB Ch B (I And) DTM & H. (Lond)

DPH (Log) IMS Di eet r Civil Defence-Major T A Ball Director Civil Defence-Gyasuddin Ahm d.

Chuf Engineers-P P Cormack B C CIP Southern A sam Area

COVERNORS

Bir Mcholas Dodd Begtson Bell KOSI KOIE Sir William Sinclair Marris ECSI KCIE 192

Sir John Henry Kerr KCSI KCIE Sr William James Reid KCIE CSI Sir John Henry Perr LCSI KCIE 1925 Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond

CBE 19 7 Sh Wichiel Keane Kosi oir 1932 Sir Apraham James Laine KCIE 1935

Sir Michael Leane Kosi of E 1935 Sir Robert Niel Reid Kosi Koie 109 1937

Sir Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg Kole CSI 1938 Henry Joseph Twynam CSI CIE 1939 Sir Robert Niel Reid Kosi Kolf Tos 1939 A Burnard BE OBE ISE in charge of bir Andrew Courtsy Clow ECSI OIE 1CS

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker The Houble Mr I asanta l'umar Das BL D puty Speaker Khan Sahib Marlavi Muhammad Amiruddin

Specker The Hon Mc Mr 1 acada Tumar Das B L

Datty Specker Kinn Sahib Mat lavi Muhammad Amiruddin

Ris 14t Narayan Deb of Sidit Ma B L (Dit br. vo t). Hon Ne Akshav Kumar Dav B L

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kalin Januar Lawin Marka Mar ak-Lawin Malla Han Die Bar Arun Kumar Chanda Barin Gupta Chandaru Man Ba (Sichae) Hon Januar Bar Chandaru Bar Arun Malla Chandaru Bar Malla Cha

N Dawson (European Planting), I. H S Lewis (European Commerce and Industry), D B H Moore (European Planting), C W Morley (Iuropean Planting), R A Palmer (European Planting), Dr C G Terrell (Iuropean Planting), W D Rutherfurd (European Planting), A Whittaker (Li ropean), Miss Maris Dunn B T, R L (Fomen's, Shillong), Benjamin Ch Momin (Garo Intils, North), Bhairab Chandra Das (Labour, Jorhat, Sibsegar Dt), Bideshi Pan Tanti (Labour, Doom Dooma Lallumpur Dt), Binode Kumar J Sarwan (Labour, Thal urbari Darrang Dt), Dhitsingh Deuri (Nougong Tribal), Rev L Gatphoh, R A (Jowa), C Goldsmith, R A, R T (Indian Christian), Johang D Marak (Garo Intils, South), Rev J J M Niehols Roy B A (Shillong) Karka Dalay Miri (Lallumpur and Majuli Tribal), Khorsing Terang, Ma izadar (Mikir Hills), Rabi Chandra Kachari (Kamrup Tribal), Hon ble Rupnath Brahma, B L (Goalpara Tribal), Sanat Kumar Ahir (Labour, Silehar, Dt Cachar)

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President —The Hon'bie Mrs Zubeida Ataur Rahman Deputy President —Babn Monomobion Chaudhurs

LLECTED MEMBERS

Rai Bahadur Apurba Kumar Ghosh, MA, BL (Goalpara General), Babu Satvendra Mohon, Labiri, MA, BL (Kamrup General), Kamala Prasad Agarbala, BL (Darrang General), Rai Bahadur Joharmali Agarwalia (Nougong General), Babu Gazanand Agarwalia (Sibsagar General), Rai Bahadur Rameshwariali Saharia (Lalhumpur General), Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Dutt, BL (Cachar General), Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya (Hills General), Babu Monomohon Chaudhury (Sylhet West General), Samarendra Narayan Chaudhuri (Sylhet Last General), Khan Sahib Maulaal Abul Khair (Lower Assam Valley Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulaal Rukunoddin Ahmed, BL (Upper Assam Valley Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulaal Abul Mayeed Choudhury (Surma Valley East Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulaal Gous Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury (Surma Valley Central Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulaal Gols Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury (Surma Valley Aorth-West Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulaal Abdur Rahim Chaudhury, BL (Surma Valley South-West Muhammadan), Khan Bahadur Maulaal Abdur Rahim Chaudhury, BL (Surma Valley South-West Muhammadan), W R Gawthrop (Assam Valley Luropean), H Lmblen (Surma lalley European).

NOMINATED MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Mrs Zubeida Ataur Rahman, Jogendranath Goliain, BL, Romesh Chandra Das, MA, BL, Bhimbor Deori, BL

The Bengal Province

swamps known as the Sunderbans which lie between the area of enitivation and the Bar of Be gal

The People of the inhabitants of the Province 33 3"] 688 or 54 3 per cent are Mahomedaus and 25 901 4 lindon These two major religious embra call but 7" per cent of the population Bengali is spoken by minety two per eent of it population of the Province and Hindt and Urdu by 3 7 per cent

Industries

Attending to the desired to 11 12 2000 precise we exceed a carcentre repeture and repeture we exceed the activities to person we exceed the activities of special crop. The street of the transfer of the tran

The fute industry has suff red a e ceession of up and downs since it slow d the first all as of improvement in 1934 at after the succession of b die rs which started | 19.8 g

The Province of Benyal comprises the so ile Ordinance was withdrawn only t be England and Preddency Bhildons the district replaced soon after by a voluntary restriction of Dary days, and the Ratsphald Darca and agreement amon, the mills as wartime Hyring Chitagong Dividons The area of the Irolace is trictional and the control of the So S quare miles with a populsion of the So S of Incinded in the geographical were lost. Once again raw jite produced the So S T Incinded in the geographical were lost. Once again raw jite produced behavior of the So S T Incinded in the geographical were lost. Once again raw jite produced behavior of the South State of Occal tarted to creed deman and the produced that the second the southward from the state of the state the mounts arrors in the mounts of the ways a riore inspector and increaling was demands on the in histry but in 1933 to other problems were ad ted to the e--lood for latour and shortage of coal while the increasing value of feed crops al o lead to short sowing of jute of food crops at o lead to short sowing of just and the food from an incoherence of the the others. I not seek that the seek and the se

labour n.

Manufacture and Trade—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bergal in addition to that there are the jute mill industry the tendency of the present form of administration in Bengal to that there are the jute mill industry the tendency of the district of Japangury based to the district of Japangury based to the district of Japangury based in accordance with the 1 recisam chings fast and the sugar industry. The title of III's Majesty the King Emperor at Doubly lipted in facts of the district of Bow in the Control was raised from the status of a Presidency of the Control in The jude industry has suffred a occession of the control of the co

The unit of administration is the District "is".2 trate and Collector. As Collector I e supervises the pathering of the re some and Is the head the enthering of the re-gove and is the heid. The Manicipal Covernment of Calentin is of all the Departments connected with it, while governed by Act III of 1923. This Acc. no ich as District Magistrate he is responsible for the replaces Act III of 1899 makes the Corporation administration of criminal justice in the district The immediate superior of the District Ma, is administration of eriminal position to district paramount in matters relating to finitely a trace is the Disistent Commissioner Commissioners are the channel of communication in appointment of a Major, who replaces the between the local officers and the Government of triving the old term in the first way of appointment of a Major, who replaces the between the local officers and the Government of triving the old term in the first of the control of the control of the control of Government.

In control of Government.

In control of Government. turn, subject to the Board of Percaueta Cal

Unders, including three additional judges who are and the r t che ted in the ger ral or special Barristers, Civilians or Valils Below the constituencies. In order to improve the insum High Court are the District and Additional tark and competed areas of the city, the Calciutta Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Improvement Arust has been created with Judges and Munsifs Of these officers the extensive powers. In the mofusal, district and District and Additional Judges and a certain local boards exceeds considerable powers, with District and Additional Indges and a certain parties excess rensertable powers, vicin number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed remain to public works, education and medical with the powers of a Criatinal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil innifera the remainder of which are precided over he non the High Court, the Courts of Session and the official chairmen. Their finance, show receipts Courts of the various classes of Macistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentence of death passed by Sessions Courts Calentia has alx Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court One of the Pre-1 deney Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court and is helped by Hone Women Marks It has also two Munlelpal Magistrates trates and it possesses a Court of Smalt Causes with Judges who dispese of eases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in Eugland

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes

Local Self-Government

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodles in the Interior, the powers of Com-missioners of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended Bengat Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been in-troduced, e.g., the franchise of the electors has been further widened, women have been enfran been further widened, women have been enfran the Public Works Department deals with chised, the proportion of elected commissioners duestions regarding the construction and has been increased and the term of office of maintenance of public buildings and also re the Commissioners has been extended from garding roads, bridges, etc three to four years Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of several Railways, the alignment of new lines of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary ins

special responsibilities, the Governor corresponds pectors, the training an Lemp', ment of female to a constitutional momerch. The correct no medical practitioners, the provision of modificant find a piace in the legislaturer and are distilling houses for the working classes the subordinate to the Ministers. Districtly have hidden of industries sandary and here have disappeared and there is complete repossible hibitions and the improvement of breef of Government. Howereln reard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings

paramount in matters relation to murkly al direct control of Government

Justice

The administration of justice is entructed to the fight Court of Calciutts which consists of the 197 of of over ha 1501 if he per annum

> Bengal Act 1 of 1919 introduces the new sys tem of self government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the arangement of village attairs and cutrusted with powers of self-trantion The new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old chaukidarl panehayats and the union committees and deals with the village police, village roads, water supply, scalifation, primary schools and dispen scribes. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the unlon boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty oriminal and civil cases arising within the union The Act has been extended to alt districts In the Province and up to March 1940 5,120 Union Boards were actually constituted and their receipts and expenditure both exceeded his 100 hillis

Public Works

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Rallway Departments and is under the charge of the Secret irv to Government in the Department of Communications and Works and Publicity

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal are still very tnadequate there being only refessional adviser to Government 3333 regi tered nurses an t midwises loop to rofessional adviser to Government

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcut.a and the Government Dockyard Nareyangani and toland navigation totinding the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches

Irrigation

The Irrigation Department deals with Irriga-tion navigation flood protection by means of embankments and draininge the latter including tellef from congestion of dratnage by regulating the svallable supplies of water to soit the re quirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for Irrigation in cases in which * supply is available

Police

The Bengel Police force comprises the Military Police the District Police and the Raliway Police the District Foiles and the Railway Foiles The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector General of Iodice the present Inspector General being a moment of the Imperial Foiles Service Under him ser Deputy Inspectors General for the Dacea was to Deputy Inspectors General for the Dacea was to be the Rajabahi range the Irestidency range in the Rajabahi range and the Rakaranaj range in District of the Polyton Inspector General in Charge of the O'D will be the Control of the Control o have one or more Additional Superintendents The Railway Police is divided into three distinct Ass Animary Folice is divided into three distinct charges esh under a Superintendent The cade comprises Assistant Superintendents Departy Superintindents Inspectors Sub-inspectors Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors Head Constables and Constables There is simple on a Villege Police composed of dashedars and chowkidars who received chowkidars who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the viliages or unlous by the Panchaystor Union Board There is a iraining college and a hool at Sarduh in the district of Rathabit. Rajahahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengul Polica learn their daties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government und r a Commis ioner wis is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has nuder him Deputy Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioner has nuder him Deputy Commissioner him Deputy Comm missioner has nader him Dephty Commo ioners. Assista t Commissioners inspectors Sub-inspectors Sergeants Assistant Sub-inspectors Head Constables and Co stables. A school for tha training of recruits for the Calcutto Police force has been established at Calcutta. The a mual cost of the Police ts over 300 lokhs

The h d of the Medical Department is the Surgeon C ner l with th Gove nm nt of Be gal In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible and districts the Clyff Surgeons are responsible in medical work According, to the latest medical work According, to the latest states as the constraint of the constraint of the constraint and the constraint of trasted at symment and 1514 5 8 persone was a remover that the symmetric product of the symmetric product product

th fact that there are 10 training centres. The war may re ult in som improvement in this re pect. The parentage of deaths to in loo patients ireate i was 80.

Education

I ducation I in titi tion in Bengal are con trolled by the Del riment of I ducation the to Uni erities of Calcutta and D can the Board of Intermediate and Secondary I lineation Discondary I lineation Discondary I lineation Discondary is the board of the Calcutta and Discondary in the Calcutta and Discondary is the Calcutta and Discondary in the Calcutta and Discondary is the Calcutt di trict sel oot boards an i a number of religious and inflanthropic societi. The control of general elication as also of engineering educa-tion is difmately vested in it. Mini ter of The control of Mini ter of Foundation whereas medical education is controlled by the Department of Local Celf Concerns sent and agricultural technical and industrial education by the Department of Agriculture and I no titles The Director of Public in truction is the executive head of the Department systed by an As i tant Director another As i tent Dir ctor for Muham Director another As 1 tent Dir ctor for Judam madan i duration, three Special Officers for I thu 17 Selt hield C to and Secon lary I due at thos and a Realer and Se retary Text Book Cor nittee Each Wil fon is in churge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspectors and Assistant In pectors for Stahommedan Ldars. How according to the requirements of the several cord of the Smillarty the Administrative charge of the Assistant In Smillarty the Administrative charge. of the primary education of each district is in the hanks of a District Inspector assisted by Sub Divisional Inspectors and Sub Inspectors of Sel ools the latter class of officers being in some fustances helped by officers of humbler etatus called Assistant Sub Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulyis

In 1941 itere were in the Presidence 61 249 educational institutions with a total of 3 935 67 set clars distributed as follows —

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

	Institutions	Scholars
Universities Arts Coffeges	51-	3 382
Professional Colleges	17	3 115 6 06
High Schools Hiddle Schools	1 338	361 017 215 107
Primary Schools Special Schools	40 36 3 768	5 1 77 183 336
RECOGNISED 1887		
Arts Colleges	11	1 079
I refessional Colleges	2	51

180 2 938 P impry Schools Special Schools 11 184 4 9 81 7 778 102 UNRECOGNISED BODDOLS Males 1 509 78 134 Females

119

High Schools

Middle Schools

31 764

150 18 318

also has a Law Department attached to It of Hi, h schools to are multi-cined by the re-Calcutta University is mainly an exemining ment t by Mu with Vered 7-7 are alreed body, but has now made itself responsible for an olded body, but has now made itself responsible for an olded body but has now made itself responsible for an olded body which is mainly distinct from the final 302 for Linux schools 67, 9 fit at Direct hamilisted College. The University 5-4, 20, 27 and 197 and for Special schools of Direct hamilisted College. The University 101, 7, 5, 2,410 and 121, for Secondary and Intermediate I duration at Direct conducts the Midriculation and In The I duration of I unopenal is malely conference that the Midriculation and I durated by relate agency, assisted by Go error. Dreex conducts the Midriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the student of ducted by private agency, assisted by Go eta Institutions and Intermediate ixamination of the Educiations and Intermediate ixamination of the beauty colleges 11 are midriculated by private agency, assisted by Go eta ment grants Go emit at however maintain the precisi inspects and else a selection of the provided for large the formula of the provided by the provi

THE FINANCES OF BLNGAL.

After a sequence of deficit inadgets for several ven s. Be., allooke i forwal hopefully to an improvement in her linancial postion as a direct result of the special steps taken by the Central Government and by Parliament through the India Act to allow to the interpolate I a her Properlia Autonomy she was better oil to the excent of Ps. 70 laking a year than twions. In the year 1935-36, despite the grant from Central reseaucs of an amount equal to half the process of the jute export duty, the budget showed a deficit of Ps. 513 latts. The No meyer report however, as subsequently implemented gave a further same of Ps. 42 latts amountly from an increase I share in the jute export duty, and also an amount rejief of Rs. 33 latts in cancelling the Province s accumulated debt to the Centre. Thus Bengal was able to face the future with more confidence. The Budget for the very 1937-38 was a surplus linded. The very 18 % 29, however, mark if the Budget for the very 1937-38 was a surplus linded. The budget for 1941 to revenied a deficit est mated at more than a crore of ruples. Although the humanes of the I rolled a next deficit estimated at more than a crore of ruples. moted at more than a crore of rupees. Although the histories of the I rosline of reveiled in the moted at more than a crose of supers. Actions the animals of the Frontier and active of the preceding nears, show a continuous improvem at the expenditure of the Province appears to have received as the where it may be self the flovernment are living well beyond their means. In every 1013 then wished by a considerable at a inchange, but unfortunately flood and families not only served to hamper around development but resulted in heavily increased expenditure on relief and reconstruction measures. Another detects resulted, in he vits increased expenditure on relief and reconstruction measures. Another detects could but discussions were instituted for assistance from the Central Government, as the outlook services worse for 1944.45. The assistance received however, proved innicipants to stop the rot, which was aggravated by economic conditions. A further request for assistance from the Centre has twen mide, but mentione the Province continues to budget for a deficit in 1945 46

ESTIMATED REVENUE I OR 1015 16 (The figures are in Thousands of Rupers)

Tree de la Solicia de la Companya de	Revised	Budget	1	Revleed	Budget
Heads of Revenue	Estimate	Pstimate	Heads of Revenue	Estimate 1941-45	Estimate 1915-46
	1941 45	1015 16			
	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	Rs	fo toward	Rs	Ha
Customs	1,20,00	1,20,00	Interest	32,76	32,92
Taxes on Income	5,18,00	5,16,00	Administration of Justice Jalis and Convict Settic	21,36	20,22
Salt	18	18	ments	11,10	10,60
Land Revenue	4,13,55	3,85,91	Police	15,83	10,71
Provincial Excise	6,38,11	6,60,36	Ports and Pilotage	1,94	1,95
Stamps	2,85,00	2,85,00	Education .	1t,58	14,68
Forest	70,31	61,64		11,06	13,55
Registration	50,00	50,00	Public Health	27,38	27,35
Receipts under Motor Vehicles-Taxation Acts	10.10	19,10	Agriculture	49,59	83,67
	19,10	- 1	Veterinary	1,07	1,04
Other Taxes and Dutles	1,09,25	3,19,25	Co operation	0,00	5,81
Subsidised Companies	51	1,81	Industries	53,43	•
Irrigation, Navigation,		1	Miscellaneous Depart-	33,43	34,64
Embankment and Drain- age Works for which			ments Departs	2,34	2,31
Capital Accounts are	to		Civil Works -	17,61	23,07
kept Irrigation, Navigation,	-70	85	Receipts in ald of Super-	0.70	0.10
Embankment and Drain		Į.	annuation	2,12	2,12
age Works for which	w	- (Stationery and Printing	5,36	5,36
Capital Accounts are kep	ot 4,21	3,98	Miscellaneous	22,27	22,27

ESTIMATED	REVENOE FOR 1945 46-contd	
imb - Course	are in Thomsands of Rupecs)	

_	(The figures	are in Tho	mands of Rupecs)	Revised	Budget
Reads of Revenue	Revised Latimate	Estimate 1945 46	Heads of Revenue	Lstimate 1944 45	Estimate 1945 46
	1944 45 Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.
Grant-in aid from Central		_	Civil Deposits	10 08 80	10 08 80
Government Miscellaneous Adjustment			Other Accounts	10 05	18 38
between Central and Provincial Oovernments		3 16	Advances	1 09 85	1050
Extraordinary receipts	38 87	30 85	Accounts with Reserve	00	o 00
Total Revenue Receipt	35 65 85	98 7º 75	Suspense Accounts	5 56 49	5 208
Dett raised in India State Provident Fund Famine Insurance Fund	1 37 1 41 6° 00 1 33	1379 5 6200 1 33	Leaus and Advances by the Provincial Guvern ments	1 34 04	1 61 48
Ford for Economic Deve lopment and Improve ment of rural areas			Total Receipts	07 6	1 90 44 99
cheduled Castes Education Fund			Opening Balance	3 06 61	31 55
District Funds Other Funds	1 54 00 18 00	1 5# 00 18 00		10 69 33	01 76 54
	10 00	10 00	*		

E			TURE FOR 1915 46		
	(The figures	are in Tho	usands of Rupees)		
		Budget 1		Revised	Budget
Resds of Expenditure	Estimate I	atimate	Heads of Expenditure	Ectimate	
	1044 45	1045 46	,	1944 45	1945 46 Rs
	Rs	Rs		Ra	Tre
Taxes on income other that Corporation Tax		2 95	Jails and Convict Settle	1 10 54	1 11 57
Saft	96		Police	3 30 8	8 30 5
Land Revenue	44	٠, ١	Ports and Pilotoge	4 57	4 91
	40 56	9100	Scientific Departments	30	30
Provincial Excise	27 08	29 43	Education -General	0 89	64 5
ētamps .	7 03	7 05	Anglo India	n	11 7
Torest.	39 39	40 1	and Furopeau	11 35	00 29
Red tration	5,51	26 73	Medical	89 06 1 77 03	95 45
Charges on account	of .		Public Health	-	2 04 89
Motor Vehicles Tax	a 4 50	4 50	Agricultura	0 52	10 86
Other Taxes and Duties			Veterinary Co-operation	18 59	19 13
Interest on works f	50	8 04	Industries	89 5	-47 59
	or its		Miscellaneous Depar	t	
ate mens	1 10	16 90	ments	6 73	8 01
oth r Revenue Expen	đ1		Civil Works	-11 19	
Ofcinary Revenues	1 (4 (8	1 19 6	Famine Rellef	4 30 68	30 55
Unite Revenue Auman		115 0	Superannuation Allo	W 11903	1 3 00
ture financed fr I mine Relief Fund			Stationery and Printing		
Construction of Irrigati			Miscellaneous	863	1 17 80
			Extr ordinary Char	ges	
met and Drain	age e		in India	18 39 77	10 69
Interest on Dakes			Commutation of Penals	RTV	
orret Othizations	5.40	1 13 38	Revannes	14 *	4 5
Ututtal Arimi i tratti	nn 991		Intel Revenue Exper	ađi	
Atministration of Ju-	tice 11897	1 3	ture	4 00 6	7 37 38 47

ESTIMATED INPRODUCED FOR 1915 46-contd

(The flyures are in Thousands of Rupses)

Herds of Expenditure	Revisid Letiniate 1944-15	Budget Latimate 1915-16	Heads of Expenditure	Islanda Istimata 1911-15	hed, et 1 timer 1945 ti
	Ra	31a	1	Rs.	Ns
Outlay on Provincial sche-			Deposits of Local Lund	f	
1930	31,62,00	22,73,84	District Lurds .	1,55,60	1,55,69
Construction of Irrigati			Other I unds	1, " 111	1,57,00
ment and Drain			Civil Deposits	0.1505	047,10
works not charged Revenue	- 9.07	0	Other Accounts	14,"2	19,1
Civil works	not	.,	Advances	1,21,90	1,41,59
charged to Revenue Commuted value of pens (not charged to revenue		3,11	Accounts with Pears	2,211	5,20
Debt Raised in India		1,07,6111	Suapen*e	. 1,70,19	rid with
State Provident Fund	11,10		Cheques and Bills .	1,(9),(9)	10,00,00
Famine Insurance Fund Subvention from the Re Development Fund Fund for economic devel	-	12,00	Loans and Advance by the Provincia Covernments		1,14,20
ment and Improvem			Total expanditure	205, 37,78	1,95,95,5
Depreciation Reserve F		t	Closing balances	ह्य था,५५	2 40,72*
Schedule Castes Lducat			GRAND TOTAL	240,69,3	2 01,76,54
T and	,,00	0,07	1		

^{*} Licherto of securities worth 16.71

Administration

GOYFRAOR

His Lacellenev the Rt Hou R G Casey, c H , M C , D S O

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, L G Pinnell, CIF, ICS

, aty Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, H P Goodwyn, I C S

, uate Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, Capt J P Hughes

Military Secretary, Lient Col W R B Pecl

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Commandant, H E the Governor & Body Guard — Lieut Col W R B Peel, & U L 19th Lan cers

Andes de Camp — Capt D M Clowes MC, Capt Greever and Capt Spowers

Indian Aide de Camp, Risaldar Major and Hony Lieut Nur Mohainmed Liban, Sardar Baha dur, o B 1

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II 6 1. Stevens 106 A de (Williams 166 I R lawers 108, O M Wartla, 166 and R L Walker, 105

SHOLLTMINT

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secretary Home Department, H > 1 Stevens, C & I , C I L , I (S

Addl Secretaries, Home Department, P.D. Martyn, O.B.L., I.O.S., and R. A. Dutell, O.B.L., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Home Department, S. B. Bapat, I.O.S.

Deputu Sceretaru, Home Department, W H Saumarez Smith, MBF, ICS

Addl Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Ral Salieb D M Gupta

Under Secretary, Home Department, D L. Power, 1 (5

Commissioner, Civil Supplies, A de C Williams, CIF, ICS

Secretary, Recenue Department S Banerice, 1 c s (on leave) A B Ganguit, 1 c s (officiating)

ADMINISTRATION-contd

Secretary Finance Department R-L Walker J	I TENTENANT GOVERNOES OF BEYOAL	
01.K 103		1854
Secretary Commerce and Labour Department M K Kripalani 1 C S		18 9
Coule is Tennalative Dangelmant G M Poteliff		186
1.05 (on leave) Sudhindra V th Mukherjee]	Trans-in Grey	1867
(of lating)	George Campbell	1871
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Speaker The Horble Mr. Sved Nauther All

Deputy Specier - Sved Taialuddin Hasheins

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^{*} Deputy Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly. † Speaker, Bengai Legislative Assembly

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Servicing to the Assembly L. All Africal Dar at Law
First and Second Assistant Secretaires A. R. Minkharji M. e. B.L. and I'han Saheb Quazi
Makamad Sariul Ola. Resistar Manife Municata Quadari

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Sericiary Dr S K D Gupts M A (Cautab) LL M (Cantab) LL D (Dublin) Bar at Law Assessant Secretary S A E Hussain B L. Pegustrar T M Paul n.A

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As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the province known hitherto as Biliar and Orissa has suffered a territorial diminution owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details there fore apportain to the new Biliar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1926

the soparation of Orisan as from April 1, 1926
Bihar lies between 20° 30 and 27°-30′ N
latitude and between 82°-31′ and 88°-26 ½
longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar
and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the
north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district
of Bengal, on the castby Bengal and the Bay of
Bengal, on the south by the new province of
Orisan, and on the west by the United Provinces
of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces
The area of the territories which constitute
the Governorship of Bibar is 69,348 square

The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Resident, Lastern States and no longer form part of the Province Chota Nagpur 14 a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Pinteau Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where It lasmes from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajuahai South of Bihar lies Chota Ragpur Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzassappur (for Tirhut), Bhagaipur and Ranchi (for Chota Ragnur). The headquarters of Course The headquarters of Government Nagpur) The are at Patna The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Banklpore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City"

The Province has a population of 36,340,151 persons Even so with 521 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population Though the Muhammadans form about one tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province Animists account for 5 7 per cent These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santai Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-casterly direction

Industries

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the province agriculture continues to be the basic occupation. Over 80 per cent of the population depends wholly on Agriculture, while only 78 depends on industries

The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo Gangetie plain lying within the provincial boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people to the square mile The province occupies a transitional position between Bengal with its

damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop and the provinces to the north and west where large irrication schemes have had to be provided to enable the roll to produce its bounty. As in Brugal, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies normally an area of approximately 12 million acres or about 52 per cent of the net cropped area of the province. In 1942-43 the area under rice was 9,291,200 acres. As canal irrigation is available only in the Sone valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran District, the importance of the south west monsoon to the province of Biliar cannot be over estimated.

In addition to the rice crop, however, office grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale. Of the monsoon cereals, malro is grown in a normal area of about 16 lakis of acres while in the cold weather wheat and barles are extensively grown and occupy approximately 13 lakis of acres. The cultivation of ollsceds like castor, mustard and linesed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Biliar, the normal area under spring offseeds being estimated at more than 17 lakis of acres. The areas under malro, wheat, barley and spring offseeds in 1943 44 were 1,513,100 acres, 1,220,800 acres, 1,270,100 acres and 1,504,300 acres respectively.

After the United Provinces, Billar is the most important white sugar area in India, some 26 per cent of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Billar factories. The importance of the agricultural aspect of the industry cannot be overestimated as nearly 4 crore of rupees have been paid to the grower. In the past season 1942 13 for cane purchased and crushed by the factories. Apart from this, numbers of young graduates and large labour force find employ ment at the factories from vear to year. The number of factories in the province has risen from 12 in 1931-32 to 31 at the present time.

Jute Is also an important crop and is confined almost cutirely to the Purnea district on the Bengal border where about 95 per cent of the total erop in the province is produced. The total area under the jute crop was 202 200 acres in 1943 44 but little of the produce is manufactured, within the province.

manufactured within the province
Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in
the province and one which is likely to expand
in importance The area under the crop in
1943 44 was 110,000 acres There are two
factories at present in the province

Mnnufactures
Opinm was formerly, with Indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed At Monghyr the Peninsular Jobacco Company have erected one of the largest eigarette fretories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Jata Inon and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tipplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd. Enfield Cable Company of India, Enamedical Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes 1½ million.

tens of coal annually has also some of the richest and most extensive fron mines in the world and supplies the Iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials but the raising of eoel is still the most important of the mineral industries in the Th coalfields in the Manbham province The coalfields in the Manhama District have undergone an extraordinary d velopment in the pa t twenty years while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh Rokaro and Karanpura in Hezaribagh This anme district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on eccount of the quality as well as the size of its output Manbbum Palaman Ranchi the Sautai Parganas and Gaya are also the chief c ntres for the production of iae and the manu lacture of shellae the f tter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually Cement la the other important industry of the province which is produced from the lime stones available in Palaman and Shahabad

Administration

The Province on first constitution was ad ministered by a Lieutenant-Governor in Connell thus being unique in India as the only Lieu I nant Governorship with n Council Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship with an Executive Council and Ministers The principles of the Provincial administration are fully explained elsewh re

Public Works

The Enblic Works Department in the Province of Biher consists of two separate branches rf —(1) the Biddings and Roads which includes Railways Flectrical and Public Health Engloeering Dranches and () Infection 1988 Fublic Health Engineering, Dranches and (1) irrigation. Then is only one Chief Engineer in Charge of both the branches who is also as temporary second Chief Engineer and Additional Section 20 in Engineer Officer and Additional Section 20 in Engineer Officer and Under Sectedary in the Buildings and Roads branch and Deputy Clief Engineer who also branch and Engineer Chief and Chief C by Govt I connection with the Grow M re Food Campaigr, in Billiar, and an Assistant, becretary in the Irrication branch moder him The Liectrical work of the Province is carried c t by an Lie tric Inspector and Electrical by an da staff of subordinates whose in a staff of subordinates whose in P bile Health Lagineering vorks are looked after by n Public Health P gine r who is in the go of the P H Togineerin Department and of subordinate

The post-war Road D velopment & Plannin is carried out by n Fn ineer as special officer

Justice

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Co rt of Judicaine.

I hat a I the administration of evil judicaine.

I hat a I the administration of evil judge as counts of Appeal the Subordinate Judge and the Brustis.

Brustis Th jurisdiction of a District Judg. or Subordinate Judge at the Subordinate Judge and the Brustis.

This part of the province | ho vever include the powere of a Small Cause Court unless the e be epecially conferred ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsil extends to all anits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 1000 thou h the limit may be extended to Ru 4 000 On the criminal side the Sessi ns Judge hears On the Crimma and the creek me was a man appeals from Maristrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates excessing second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can al.o be though in point of fact he very rarely is n court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Dejoty Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports cases of difficulty or importance heling referred to the District Magist are who is responsible for the peace of the district In the Santal Parganas and in the Chota Nag pur Division the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates hear rent suits In the Santal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates al o exercisa civil powers

Load Tenure

Almost the whole of the province of Blhar is covered by the permanent Settlement of 1793 A number of estates are held direct by Oovernment havin come into the direct management of Oovernment in various ways management of Goversment in window ways other sesters ere managed temporarily by the Boardol Revenue under the Court of Words are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nigorus are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nigorus Photumbered Estates Act. There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the Province. In Elber the Biber Tenancy Act is inforce This it to the Managers of the Managers of the Province of the Province of the Province of the Managers of the Manag consequent on recent amendments of the Act in Chota Narpur which is regard in India to the Chota Narpur Tennacy bortistal peoples the Chota Narpur Tennacy continued in the Chota Narpur Tennacy and the Chota Narpur Tenna tion III of 187 and 11 of 1888 and the record of ri his prepared in the settlement in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenan y Act designed to prevent allenation of fand by aborigines is in force

Throughout the province a system of periodi settlements I in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and f ir rents settled in many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last sattlement was undertaken

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Naggur the head men system prevails The usual practice that the headmen are re pon ble for the collection of the rents and their payment to collection of the rents and their payment in allords after deduction of a percentage as their ramuperation. Sp clai teps h we been taken in the retitements to record the rights Mentality appear the Suborninate Junger in the parken in the realisments to recover and space and the parket properties of the head of the head me and these lairfeiths exbordinate Junge extends to all original units and piritie c of critin piriting delasses of cognizable by the Chil Countil It does not benatitationnens the abordinate Police

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Iteals tration are each under the general direction of Universities (q.t.) Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector General with a staff of aggletapts. The Commissioner of Excise and Saltigalso In protor General of Registration

Under the Inspector General of Police are three Deputy Inspectors General and 21 Super intendents There are also 21 Assistant Super Intendents of Police and 14 Deputy superintendents The force is divided into the District Police, the Ralling Police and the Military Police There is a college for the training of officers and two Schools for the training of recruit constables Police officers on their staff A Criminal Inves tigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in in vestigations of crimo of this class and other scrious action which its assistance may be invoked. There are 11 companies of Un mounted Military Police and one Squadron and two troops of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with ecrious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties

Education

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (q v) showing in great detail the edu cational status of the administration The mass literacy movement which has been in augurated in Bihar for the education of adults

There is a University at Patna, whose fune under the Indian tions nro described

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the dis tricts at the headquarters of which they are 57 ho-pitals & Dispensaries are stationed. maintained by Government in addition to 632 Dispensaries maintained by Local 6.138,938 we Schools for the training of recruit Relieves, private persons, etc. 6,138,988

Both the institutions have selected patients including 1,17,757 in patients were treated in alithe dispensaries in 1943 The total dispensaries maintained by income of the Government and Local Bodles including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Ra 39,31,191/8

There is a large mental hospital for Europeans at Ranchi receiving patients from Assam, Bihar, Bengal, Baluchistan, the O.P., the NWFP, Orissa, the Punjab and the United Provinces and another similar institution for Indians for the treatment of mental patients from Blhar, Orlssa and Bengal A sanatorium has been established at Itkl in the district of Ranchi for treatment of tuberculosis There is a the Medical College at Patna with a large and well equipped hospital attached to it including an There is a institute for Radium treatment Medical School at Darbhanga which also has a largo liospital attached to it Centres for anti-rable treatment have been opened at Patna and other suitable places in the province

The province has a laboratory for the prepara is an interesting feature of the educational are supplied to other provincial Governments programme of the province also for use in the prevention of epidemics

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOP

His Excellency Sir Thomas George Rutherford, RCSI, OIE, IOS

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to Governor, D H Croston, M B F , I O S Multiary Secretary to Governor, Lt Col R A Desalia

Aide de Camps, Captain R.E. Porter and Flying Officer, R. Cameron, (R. A.A. E.)

Honorary A. D. Cs., Lt. Col. W. N. R. Keinp,
Lieut N. Slinka & Risaldar Major & Hony,
Capt Abdul Latif, Khan Baladur, O. B. I. IDSY

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Secretary to Government, Finance Department,

J S Hardman, OBF, IOS
Secretary to Government Supply & Price Control
Dept J S Wilcock, OBE, IOS

Secy to Gott Rev & Labour Dept, Khan Baladur S M Amlr

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, W W Dalzlel CIF, 108, Bar at-Law

Chief Lng & Secretary to Government, P W D A E Green, OBE, NC, ISE

Second Chief Engineer (Military Works) & Addl Seey to Gott PWD, W L Murrell, OBE,

and Dy Sccy to Got, Chief Engineer, DyIrrigation, K B Abdul Karım, ISF

Dy Secy Emergency, Irrig tion, S A Amir, 1 S 1

Secretary to Government, Education, Dev & Emp Departments, S N Mozumder, 108

Secretary to Government, Local Self Government Department, E T Priderus, ORE, IOS

Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Ru Bahadur N C Roy

Public Service Commission (for Biliar, CP and Berna and Orissa), E A O Perkin, o IF, IP (Rtd), Chairman, Abdul Latli Khan, BA, LLB and Rajandhan Slaha OIF, Members Dr H C Seth, MA Ph D (Lord) (Lond), Secretary

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR

Lord Sinha of Raipur PO KO	1929 Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart K.OIL	
Sir Benry Wheeler KO31 KOJE	KCSI 105	1939
108	19 1 Sir TI omaa George Rutherford KCSI	
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson	TONT KOIE 108	1943
gosi gone Sir James David Sliton gosi	1027 KOIE 108 Fir Pobert Francis Mudie KOIE 081	
K.C.LE I CE		1943
Sir Manrice Garnier Hallett GOIE	Sir Thom. s George Rutherford R.O S I	
KCBI LOS	1937 CIE ICS	1944

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Spealer Lacant

D'outs Stealer Abdul Barl M L.

Secretary & S ivil Anwar Luscol Bar at Law

Denuty Secretary Babu Raghu \ath Prast ad MA BL (On deputation as becretary to the Bibar and Orl a National Service Labour Tribunal Paina) Atatt Secretary Babu Bisl eswar I rasad

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Murmu (Pakaur cum Rajmahal General Rural, Reserved seat), Brijall Dokama (Pakaur cum Rajmahal General Rural), Ram Bhagat (Ranchi Sadr General Rural, Reserved seat), Hafiz Zafar Hasan (Patna Division Muhammadan Urban), Jadubans Sahay (South West Palamau General Rural), Ambika Charan Malik (North Manbhum General Rural), Ram Prasad (East Bihar General Rural), Ambika Charan Malik (North Manbhum General Rural), Ram Prasad (East Bihar General Rural), Reserved seat), Jugal Kishore Narayan Sinha (North Gaya General Rural), Sunder Malito (South-East Samastipur General Rural), Reserved seat), Ram Barrs Das (Madhipura General Rural, Reserved seat), Purin Chandra Mitra (Khunti General Rural), Raj kishore Sinha (North-East Palamau General Rural), Jitu Ram (North Dast Palamau General Rural), Reserved seat), Chakreshvar Kumar Jain (The Bihar Chamber of Commerce), Muhammad Islamu ddin (North-East Riskangan Muhammadan Rural), Dr Sachelidananda Sinha (Universitu), Munindra Nath Mookherjee (The Indian Mining Federation), Khan Bahadur Abdul Jali (Tirhut Muhammadan Urban), Badrul Hasan (Haypur Muhammadan Rural), Khan Bahadur Saghiril Hagq, & B E (Gopalgany Muhammadan Rural), Tajamul Husain (Stamarth Muhammadan Rural), Hafiz Shiikh Muhammada Sini (Bettiah Muhammadan Rural), Khan Bahadur Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan (Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban), Shiikh Shifiqul Haqq (South East Purica Sada Muhammadan Rural), Shalkh Shiikh Shii E G Munns (The Bihar Planters Association) Muhammad Qisim (Siwan Saur Muhammadan Rural), Gulu Dhopa (Central Manbhum General Rural, Reserved seat), Ignes Beck (Indian Christian), Bonifice Lakri (Gunda cum Simdega General Rural, Reserved seat), Khin Bahadur S Mohiuddin Ahmid (Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan Urban), Ajit Prashad Singh Deo (Central Muhahum General Rural) Lady Anise Imam (Patna City Muhammadan Women's General Urban) Chandreshvar Prishad Narayan Sinha, O'l E (Tirhut Division Landholders), Khan Bahindur Haji Shaikh Mahmid Hasan Khan (Hazaribagh Muhammadan Rural) Sinyid Naimul Haq (South, Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural), W H Meyrick, O'b E (Patna and Tirhut cum Bhagalpur Duropean), Saiyid Najmul Hasin (Cast Gaya Muhammadan Rural), Kinn Siheb Shaikh Muhammad Fizlur Rahman (North West Kishangan) Muhammadan Rural), Surya Mohan Thakur (Bh galpur Division Landholders) Zainuddin Hosain Meerza (South Kishangan) Muhammadan Rural), Shalkh Ramzan Ali (Ranchi cum Singhbhum Muhammadan Rural), Siyid Jafar Imam (Patna City Muhammadan Urban), Pandit Gobindpati Tiwari (West Gopalgan) General Rural), Natha Ram (Jamshedpur Factory Labour)

BIHAR I FGISLA'LIVE COUNCIL.

President — The Hon ble Sir Rajivaranjan Prasad Sinlia, kt, MA Secretary - Salyid Annar Yusoof, BAP AT-LAW

Ral Brijraj Krishna (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Bansl Lal (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Puney deo Shurma (Flected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Gajindra Narayan Singh (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Radha Govind Prishad (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Shah Muhammad Umahr (Llected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Gur Sahay Lal (Nominated), Ru Bahadur Satis Chandri Sinha (Hazardagh cum Mandhum General), Brajnandan Prasad (Nominated), Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor (Llected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Saivid Muhammad Mehdi (Gaya cum Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan), Shyama Prasad Sinha (Llected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Naresh Mohan Thakur (Bhagalpur cum Purnea General), Rai Sahib Samuel Purti (Nominated) Bishwanath Prashad Narayan Singh (Saran cum Champaran General), Saivid Moharak All (Tirhut Division Muhammadan), Mrs Malcolm Sinha (Nominated), Ral Bahadur Maheshwar Prasad Narayan Singh (Muzaffarpur General) Ral Bahadur Shyammandan Sahay O I E (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Ral Sahib Nalini Kumar Sen (Rancha and Palaman cum Singhbhum General), Ramjiwan Hinat Singha (Monghyr cum Sandal Parganas General), Raja Bahadur Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh, O B E (Gaya Geh ral), Khan Bahadur Salyd Muhammad Ismail (Patna cum Shahadaf Muhammadan), Jamilur Rihman (Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan), Alan Campbell Combe (Bihar European), Jamilur Rihman (Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan), Alan Campbell Combe (Bihar European),

The Bombay Province

Bombay minus Sind

The Bombay Province now stroiches along the west coast of India from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the Bouth It has an area of 85010 There are no States in political relations with the Government of Born bay as they are all now under the Govern ment of India

there are the rich plains of Golant watered ment under a moderate assessment and as long the Nermoda and the Tappi whose fertility; as he pays this assessment to cannot be dis so marked that it has long been known as the Gorden of India Bouth of Londwy City the Gorden of India Bouth of Londwy City the New York of the Control of the Co

The People

The population varies as markedly as soil and elimate. Onjarat has remained true to Hindulam aithough long under the dominion of powerful Habomedan kings Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions and the people who although softened by prosperity are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant trading aces in the world. The Deccan peasant is above neasoned by adversity the saying coes to the Committee of the Committe l guages are spoken Gujarati and Kaunada with Urdu a rou Marathi and Kaunnda with Urdu a rough lingua franca where English has not penetrated. The main eastes and tribes number five hundred

Industrio

The principal industry is agriculture which supports sixty four per cent of the population. In Guiarat the solis are of two classes the black cotton soil which yields the famous Brosch cottons the finest in India and alluvial which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira m kes splendid garden tand The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black i ill which produces cotton wheat grain and milet and in certain tracts rich crops of sumber of Looms in the Bombay Sugarana, The Konkan is a rice land grown roder the Careladding Bombay Talend and Abmedabath under the shundant rains of the submontane; Island and Ahmedabad)

Consequent on the separation of Sind from regions and in the south the Dharwar cotton the Bombay Province as from April 1 1935 vice with Broach as the cest in Indta There Bombay has suffered a diminution territorially are no great personnial rivers suitable for irri and otherwise. The following details relate to gation and the harvest is largely dependent npon the acasonal rainfall supplemented by welttretgation A chain nt irrigation works A chain of irrigation works consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Chats fa North to Kanara in the Bouth 11 ms masses, gradually being completed and any van men of 76 443 square miles and a population mately make the Drecan immune to serious 20 80 840 Geographically included in the Province but under the Goreroment of 100 density. Since than any other part oil India is the first class Indian State of Barods with the Province has been conrect by families that the Province has been conrect by families that the Province has been conrect by families that the Province has been control to the Province has been control to the province has been control to the province has been called the province more selffor tribulation has made the people more self reliant and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry has induced a con literable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what The Province embraces a wide diversity lakenome as the replaced income income of which the second soil climate and people to the Lyovince exchemilated holds his and direct from Covern there are the chick plain of Golpark watered much under a moderate assertment and as long

nese But the handlers tre widely distri-buted. The handloom weavers produce bright coloured satis and to a diminishing ext at the exquiite kincobs of Alimedahad and Surat Bombay allverware has a place of its um as well as the brass work of Poopa and hask But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handlers its beneath industry organised on modern lines. Hombay is the great centra in india of the textile trade. This is chickly found In the treadquarter city Bombay and lo Ahme dabad

Number of Looms in Bombay Island 66 179 Number of Spindles in Bombay Island

Number of hands employed in the Toxtile Industry in Bombay Island

Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Istand (in candles of 784 ths)

(dally average)

Number ne Spindles in Ahmedabad 179 99 Number of Looms in Ahmedabad 4 961 3 03 860 Namber of Spindles in Sholaporo Dist

Number of Looms in Sh ispore Dist 700 Number of Spindles to the Bombay

Province fexeinding Bombay 12 90 917 Island and Ahmedahad)

6 707

Administration

Withthe introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937, the administration of the proince has been largely altered at the top opting unusual circumstances, there is now a Governor and a council of seven Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters except in fo fir as he is required by the Government of India Act to exercise his function in his discretion. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate. The Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the Governor in his discretion, he fixes their galaries until determined by the legislature The Governor, as in other Provinces, has certain special responsibilities and these extend to (a) the prevention of menace to the peace or tranquillity of his province or any part thereof, (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities, (c) the safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants, (d) the securing in the executive aphere of protection against discrimination, (e) sphere of protection against discrimination, (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas, (f) the safeguarding of the rights of states and the rights and dignity of any ruler, and (g) the securing of the execution of orders given to him under Part VI of the Act (dealing with administrative relations) by the Governor General in his discretion discretion

The Governor is assisted by a special secretariat staff presided over by a Secretary whose emoluments are fixed in his discretion

In the legislative sphere the Governor is assisted with two chambers, known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council The Council is a permanent Legislative Council The Council body One third of the members retire each three years and the Assembly, unless sooner discolved, lasts for five years The strength of dissolved, lasts for five years The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 30 are Muslims, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo-Indians, 3 Europeans, 2 landholders, 7 Commerce and Industry, 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled castes and 7 Marathas women

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 29 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four shall not less than three and not more than four shall be nominated by the Governor Twenty will be elected by the General Constituencies, 5 by Muslims and 1 by Europeans The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May, and in Poons from June to November, but the Secretariatis always in Bombay Inbnt the Secretariatis always in Bombay der the Local Government the Province administered by three Commissioners, namely, administered by burge commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum, Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civi lian, who has under him one or more Civilians as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Assistant Collectors, and one of more on an electors A collectorate, contains on an electors A collectorate, contains on an electors a collectorate, contains on an elector at the collectors of Collectors

whose whole revenues belong to the State The villege officers are the patel, who is the head of the village both for revenue and police purpose; the tainti or kuikarni, elerk and purpose; the tainti or kuikarni, elerk and accountant, the messenger and the watchman. Over each taluka or group of villages is the mamiatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions

Justice

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and more pulsac judges, either Civilians, Barristers, or Indian lawyers Of the lower civil courts, the court of the first instance is that a the Subordinate Judge. Instance is that of the Subordiaate Judge recrulted from the ranks of the local lawyers.
The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinto judge with special powers District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar Ia cases exceeding Rs 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge accision of the Superginate of Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge is all original suits iles to the High Court District and Assistant Judges exercise eriminal jurisdiction throughout the Province but province original contents and to able of deposed of hypergraph contents and to able of deposed of hypergraph contents and to able of deposed of hypergraph contents and the able of deposed of hypergraph contents and the able of the contents and the contents and the able of the contents and nurisdiction throughout the Province but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court in some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the well as Honorary Magistrates of the Peace) and functions of Eaglish Justices of the Peace and functions of Eaglish Courts

Local Government

Local control over certain branches of the administration is seenred by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising anthority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the lunds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to become the classical taxes. been to increase the elective and reduce the nomi nated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whiist larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the Province The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Province The larger municipalities are now 27 styled as Municipal Boronghs which are now 27 number. The executives of these Borongh The elecutives of these Borough

Municipa ities are invested with larger "owers to blirbional Officer who is et 1 can A ats and Monoting little are invested with infect "owerset o busponess dearth and little exercised. About in proteint spar intend sic! Fisher as a largest of change it troduced by the Act was the extension [Foll of a Departy Representation of Four of municipal franchise to occur ert of developing and protein set the owners in the grant of belighing with annual retail visions CP 1 | 112 st times and a cylindrify tray also or with capital val of not be than it. On crace the law if it is investigation of contract of the contract of the investigation of or care

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There is a chain captor extreint without work or in the planty response or in the planty response to the following in the response of the following in the probability Lake Whiting impounded by it. 1979. The residual works are the Van Ca side of the Lake Whiting impounded by it. 1979. The said of the late of the There is a chain of pro-ective infration works

of Hanges and the third is in charge of if e Crimt of maners and the third is in charge of it e virus in investigation. Department and the Fire of interestation Department and the Fire of the management of the most of the province of the pro statistic concerned except in the case of the Relative Tollow. For the purposes of effective, The Educational Department is administered experision over the investigation and prevention by a Director with an Inspector in each of time some of the sizere districts are directed Division and a Depair or Assistant Expector into one or more sub-divisions each under a in each district.

or with capital value of not less than Ra. 00 lender the law for the investigation of over center of the Public Works

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief In inner who acts as access the public works Department. Under him are found to the control of a Chief In inner who acts as access the public works and the public works are control of a Chief In a linear him are the public works and the Electrical I repher.

The lake which is then extractive this work.

The lake which is then extractive this work. athie to Coverament,

rollects will strigate certain tracts most liable to tambe

The Police Poince

The Police Force is divided into 3 calcecories the policy of th

Higher education in the Province is controlled by the Bombay University which was institutions for the treatment of Lepers institution in 1857. The constitution of the institutions for the treatment of Lepers institution in the recently undergone, however, one of the Director of Public Health institutions for the Director of Public Health in the University and the Wiele constitution of the Director of Public Health in the University and the whole constitution in the University so as to make it adequately from the large grants made by the Government of the University with a view to bringing into expresentative with a view to bringing into expresentative with a view to bringing into expresentative with the public the industrial, commercial and civic life of the people of the province to enable it to provide greater facility.

Province to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of barning including Technology and to undertake on n larger scale than heretofere post-graduate

teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the tenching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His I. reeliency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933 The authorities of the University sity, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chan celler, Vice Chanceller, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Source The Senate eonsisting of follows is the supreme governing body of the University The number of fellows

body of the University are 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chan coller and 11 are ex-officie. The Academic Connell consisting of educational exports deals with all purely academical questions This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of

The Medical Dopartment is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I M S, and Public Health in that of the I M S Officer Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district whilst sanitation is medical work of the district whilst sanitation is medical work of the district whilst sanitation is medical work of the Givernment in Bombay, and the tained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently accommodation in the Hospitais and dispensaries in the in all the Hospitais and dispensaries in the Province including private Institutions is Province including private Institutions is 8,000 roughly Well-equipped hospit is oxist in all important up country stations Over in all important up country stations over in all important up country stations over in all important up country stations for 1945 46 (11-4).

Estimated Revenue for 1945-46—(in thousands of Rapees)

1,745	heraons		a Unt	housands of	(Ubecs)	
	Estimated Revenue	for 1945-	16(m	MOUNTAIN	Embankment	, &c.
10 n	INCIPAL HEADS OF REVENU	E.	[rrigat	tion, Navigatio	n, Embankment	Rs
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	4,65,80	xyII	Works for what Accounts	nich Capitai	26,02
VIII VII	Salt Land Revenue Provincial Excise	3,81,06 6,50,00			ich no Capi-	33,18
IX	Stamp A Non-Judicial B Judicial	1,97,10 63,02 1,59,56	XVIII	tal Accou	nts are hope	,
X		26,61		Debt	Service	
IX IIX	Registration Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	46,90 3,97,59	***	Interest	•	63,04
XIII	ALL TO FRE RIIU DUVICE	23,87,64	XX	IHterop		-
	İ	•				

The first relates to the extension of a fermer scheme for subsidising medical practitioners in six Government have now relected rural centres Government have now decided to open, in all, 330 centres for medical ald in the Province by giving subsidies to private medical practitioners The subsidy will be given to Allepathic medical practitioners and to some Ayurvedie and Unani practitioners

Finance With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy the financial arrangements have been revised There is a clear cut division between the finance of the Federation and those of the Provinces

The provincial sources of revenue in addition to grants from federal taxation now include taxes raised by the local Government on land, as land rovenue, taxes on land and buildings, itearths and windows, taxes on agricultural income and duties in respect of succession to agricultural land. land, duties of excise on goods manufactured or produced in the province and countervalling duti-

Other Revenue Expenditure Enanced from obligations Ordt ar Revenu -Works for which 23 no Capital Accounts are Appropriation for reduction or avoids co of debt. 2 0 71 99 Total Total 3 49 43 This is exclusive of (a) 3.79 63 on count of inv stment of balances in treasury bills about 63 lakis belonging to the F mino Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities (c) about 174 lakis of the Deprectation Res Fre Fund of the Nasik Distillery ment of India Securities and (d) 75 lakis invested in long dated Govern ment of India Securities

2

41 81

Bett Services

Interest on Debt and other

Irrig tion Reve u Account Interest on worke for which Capital Accounts are kept-

Irrigation Works

18

		-	~
	-	Rs	
	Cuil Administration.		63 Lxtraordinary Charges .
		1,22,01	64 A, Transfer to the Revenue
25.		82,00	Reserve (Post war Re- construction) Fund
27	Administration of Justice .		
28	Jalis and Convict Settlements	2,75,10	61 B, Civil Defence
20	Police	2,17,10	Tot il
80	Ports and Pllotage	1,32	Total Expenditure charged to
36	Scientific Departments .	1	Total Expenditure charged to
37	Education	2,63,24	Capital Expenditure not charged to Res
\$8	Medical	84,63	Capital Expenditure not charge
89	Public Herlih	62,26	Norigation, Lmbankment
40	Agriculturo	1,76,95	and Drainage Works
41	Veterinary	8,31	70 Capital outlay on improvement
42	Co-operation · · ·	16,01	of Public Menton
43		22,70	80. Bombay Development
47	Miscellancous Departments		commuted
	Total .	1,27,10	value of Pensions
	T0 (m •	1,20,100	I a second of Civil
	Civil Works		Worl's outside the re-
51	Civil Works	2,11,00	Account Prosincial
5	t m to and Colverno	10,21	Solienics Connector
50	A Other Revenue Expenditure conn	ice-	the War, tubu
,,	ted with electricity perferre,	3,70	Total
5	B Capital Outlay on Electricity		10000
	Schemes met out of Revenue Total	2,27,91	Debts, Deposits and Advances
		~,-,,,,	(Total of debt heads)
	Miscellancous	4 **	1
	4 Famine Relief	1,50	Closing balance
- 8	Pensions	1,53,29	21
	6 Stationery and Printing .	29,09 66,52	
ł	7 Miscellancous		-
	Total .	2,40,40	V (

The Administration

Governor and President in-Council

His Excellency Sir John Colville, Goie, TD

Personal Staff

Governor's Scy—D Symington, Gie, BA

(Ovon), ICS, JP

Mily Secretary—Lieut Colonel L C Palk, PSO, 7th Light Cavalry

Surgeon—Major A A Pullar, MBChB (UA

Surgeon—Major A A Pullar, MBChB (UA

Zea), FROS (Edin), IMS

* This is exclusive of (a)16,43,87 lakhs on account of investment of each balances; bills, (b) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government Securities, and (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik invested mostly in Government of India Securities, and (d) 75 lakhs invested in long datment of India Securities

The Bombay Province

Authors to H L the Governor	GIE NB (Fdin) PPH (Glag) DTM CH (Liverpool) VHS INS
Sir Henry F Knight K CS L. CIE. 1 CS	
Sir Charles H Bristow 01E 109	Griental Translator - J H Dave M A
(Oxon) ics JP	Cluf Conservator of Forests -J B T Brooks MA (Oxon)
I H Taunton CIE 108	Inspe tor General of Regultration and D rector of Land Pecords -4 Aminuddin 108
he Honble Mr Ganesh Vasudeo Maviankar Ba LLB Speaker Bombay Legislative A sembly	Director of Agriculture -W J Jenkins CIE
arayanrao Gururao Joshi Deputy Speaker Bombay Legislative Assembly	Registrar of Co operative Societ es and Director of R rat Development -8 M 1kram 108
he Hon ble Mr Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa President of the Bombay Legislative Council	Municipal Commissioner Bombay U M Mitchandani I C S
lamachandra Ganesh Soman Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council	Fice Chancellor of the Bombay University — B J Nadia MA IL B Bar at Law
	Pegistrar Bombay University S R Donger kery B.A 1L.B
SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT	Commissioner of Pol ce, Bombay - H E Butler
Chief Secretary Political and Services Depart mnt-Dr H T Sories 012 HA Duitt	D rector of P this Health -K A Gandhi D P W
(Voet) ICE Th	Accountant General -I' R Seshu Ayyar
Hom and Eccleriantical Department—G G Dewe OBE 108	Inspector General of Prisons - Lt Col M G Bhandari DIR & H (Lond) 1 H 8
Perence Department -M J Desal BA LLB	Post M ster General -R C Wrinch A E G
General and Educational Departments -M D	Collector of Customs - \ G Matthews 1 0 8
Bhansall ICS Fin nes Department—A D Gorwala BA	Collector of Salt Revenue -II E St George McClennglan 1 C S J P
ics ar	Commissioner of Pante -T E Streatfield I C s
Legal Department and Remembrances of Legal Affair—P N Moos ICS JP	Cons it ng Surreyor to Covernment -G B Soparkat LOE FSI AMTP inst (Lond)
Public Worls Department—W H D Garrod u Inst CE u R S n 1 MIE (Ind) 18E and R H Hammett u inst CE 18E	Regultar of Companies Byramji M Modi B com F.S.A.A. B.A.
Pe onstruct on Deportme it —F W Perry 01E 108 Offg Reconstruction Commissioner and ex Officio Secretary	Director of Information — C Scott C mmiss oner of Labour — S \ Joshl B & (Cantab) J P
Public Service Commission for the Proxinces of	Labour Officer Bon bay - V A M hrban
L Homeay and Sind	Stenf -J B Greaves OBE
Chairman — Sir Janerdan Atmaram Madan Et 681 CIE 108 (Retd.) J.P.	COTERNOES OF BORBAY
Members - Sir Shah hawaz Khan Ghulam Murtu a Khan Bhutto Cle CBE H Y Hampton VA (Dub) LIE	ele Abraham Shipman 166
	Died off the teraind of Whiedage in Oct 100
Secreta y-I B H D Warden BA BSc JP	Humirey Cooke 166
MISCELLANFOUS APPOINTMENTS	Sir Oervase Lucas 1667 Died 21st May 1667
Com usioner of Income Tax -J B Shearer	Captain Henry Oarey (Officiating) 166
Director of V inner C	Bled in Sarat 14th July 1669
Advocate Comment of The	Ocraid Anngier 1669 Died in Surat 30th June 1677
	Thomas Rolt 167
I specior C ne al of Pol e -F W O Corman	Sir John Child Bart 168
Director of Publi Instruction -R P Patwar dh n B & (Oxon)	Bartholomew H rris Died in Surst 10th May 1694 Dental Appeter (Cont.)

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Sir John Gayer	••	••	•	1691	Lord Liphinstone, a cat, r.c		
Sir Mcholas Watte		•		1704	Sir George Pursell Clerk, r c n (2nd time) l		
William Alshable .				1703	Sir Henry Barile Edward Frere, Kon 1		
Stephen Strutt (Officiation	7)	•	4	1715	The Right Hon William Pobert Seymour I		
Charles Boone .	•	,	• •	1717	Verov I itzGerald		
William Phipps	•	**	• •	1722	bir Philip I denond Wodehouse, FOR 1		
Robert Cowan , Disnigsed	• •	••	••	1720	Sir Richard Temple, Bart, KCAI 1 Lionel Robert Ashburner, CAI (Jeting). 1		
John Horre	• •			1704	The Right Hon Sir James Pergusson, 1		
Stephen Law	••			1700	Unrt, Feng		
John Geek (Oficialing)	••	••		1712	James Braithwaite Rell', C = 1 (Acting) 1		
William Wat a	• •	••		1742	Buron Resy 1		
Richard Bourchler	•	••		1750	Baron Harris 1		
Charles Crommelin	• •	••	••	1760	Herbert Mills Birdwood, 0 51 (Acting) . 1		
Thomas Hodges	4.	••	••	1767	Baron Sandhuret 1		
Dled, 23rd February	1771		•		Baron Northcote, on 1		
William Hornby		•		1771	Sir James Monteath, F 051 (Acting) . 1		
Rayson Hart Boddam	••		• •	1784	Baron Lamington, Goug. GCIE . 1		
Rawson Hart Boddam	••	••	••	1785	J W P Mult-Mackenzia, OSI (Acling) 1		
Andrew Ramsay (Official)	-	••	• •	1788	Sir George Sydenium Clurke, G CMG, 1		
Major-General William Medows .				1788	GOIT (c)		
Major-General Sir Robert Abereromby,				1790	Baron Willingdon, a ctr. 1		
ROB (a) George Dick (Officiating)				1702	Sir George Ambrone Lloyd, a orr, D s o (d)1		
John Griffith (Officiating)		•	• •	1705	Sir Ledie Orme Wilson, ro, gore, 19		
Jonathan Duncan			•	1705	Sir Henry Staveley Lawfence 1 Chi,		
Died, 11th August 18		•	•		1.0% noted for two months and twents- two dash for Sir I calle Wilson		
George Brown (Officiating	7)	••	••	1811	Sir Frederich Hugh Sykes, Po, Gotr, 1		
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart	••	•		1612	ові ков,ома		
The Hon Mountstuart Elphiustone				1810	Slr Frincest Notson, KOSI, OBF, IOS, aeted for slx months for Slr F H. Sykes The Rt Hon Michael Nerbert Rudolf		
Major-General Sir John Malcolm, do B Lleut-General Sir Thomas Eldney Beck-				1827			
with, R.OB Died, 15th January		než rec	3k.=	1830	Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, GOIL, MC 1		
John Romer (Officiating)		• •		1831	Sir Robert Bell, ROBI. CIF, 105, neted for four months for Lord Brabourne		
The Earl of Clare .	•	• •		1831	Sir I awrence Roger Lumley, GCIE, TD 19		
Sir Robert Grant, G O H.		••		1835	Sir John Colville, GOII, TD		
Dled, 9th July 1838 James Farlsh (Officiating				1838	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug 1' and then joined the Council of the Gov		
Sir J Rivett-Carnac, Bar	t		••	1839	nor General as Commander-in Chief		
Sir William Hay Maenagi	hten, I	3art (b)			India on the 28th Oct 1798		
George William Anderson (Officiating)				1841	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay the Honourable the Court of Directors		
Sir George Arthur, Burt, ko H				1842	the 4th Aug 1841 but, before he could to charge of his appointment, he was assau		
Lestock Robert Peld (Of	Ticratin	9)		1846	nated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec 1841		
George Russell Clerk				1847	(c) Afterwards (by erention) Baron Sydenha		
Viscount Falkland				1848	(d) Afterwards (by oreation) Baron Lloyd		

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Species. The Hem Mr Cane blace of atlatter the LLP.

Fir Abdul Latif Haji Hajral Klan (Sector e D feld M Aremed P rol) Jirayen Suthana Allale (St Jip r North Fast General Parch) All I alsa tur Ballau I tan if mbay Cuy both and Bom oy buturian Diariet W t mer on !) I'r Let nail ! irres Arte sikar (St light C y Cart I febr) Datiating Trintal at he ha the fall aper to Allest General Boral) Abor abor 1 st. 3 of arrel He e'a (food y City to 1) ful mentant e'a ? Khan t beh Abd La Hall Ita bi arat (Lanck Mat , 5 5-1 cm, 1/ Lenne Fre | Molalo Mohamed & Blaff (Ko. as Protect Macanes de 1 h I seretan en Laft cam I tertign (Il of Fhande & Eat G e al F al) Lar Lil Ita il apparere Materker (Flowe met Cen rol Pural) Haj ram Ramil Libor (Proma Wed General 1 al) Commissy Lather Limit & (Lore ty City con Pomen So urban Dur tet Porce on) Ita t 1700 Id act o Clatratarayan (f ena com Almed over Ind on Clean an F et | Dianali Sara Clawal of IF & RA A S last General Rursh Furnst oftam Latif Charlian (s eat Direct C erof 1 ent) Eir ((1 af - 1) CH uttal Madboniel Bart (Outgrat Contire Inon us ad Load waret I a Bala for Carech Keldina Child ha the (theretas to Sout (court il or) tour the pat the that are touch Ge erol f'et f) Ismall litesh in Cl in clime (timelo! I fou in Ale imma in f inf). By Is eth Altho Coll to L'Y & 8 (Lookley Lty Ind and ret on Let 1 fr It and what I her arill Cor Rt (Suira South General P. r.) Fred I Curries (In the " to Ind ") In this Ebarati II Dath (K -a Dutries & eral I rol) VI and Saman Dan has (Thong South General Risrall Bir All Matomet Khan In days It (ert and I de (a Min mm lan Cria) Bakerrao Sartheram Detal (I rooch & 5-D & on Central I v al) Rao wal b Cinta abiliappa h dappa Desaill's priant General food handlikalkasarilime illimet tal Testile Un on Indoors Moraris Hanchi outs Dread (and Durier 6 a rol 11 cots). I archite Presenvadan De al (5 et Durier 60 arol 1 of). Hanke propo Ba after appa ouda Detal (Plpe So-th Ge et al I cut) Feel av Balwant Dette the Chandrater to the Gener I P roll Mrs. Acharusa Gopal Beel math (P mbay Cly C vm Bomen & Ce erat U 60 1 Anlanepya Dayanaypa Delmett (D arear North Gereral I ml) Fals Maliamad hhan Mahobaikhan pa Barat Law (Fai Duriet MA meal a furel) Dominio Joseph Lerreira (Thoma e m Ro boy Subsecon David I di n Ch e'un P rol) I undanmal Schhaefand Phodea na LLy (thesel me South G eral P rat) 11 agak Almarara O dkart (I come East Ge real I u at) Dhaurao Kit hin tao Galkwad (he it West Ceneral Pioli Man kial Meganial Gandhi (fo h Molale Bert Co et l P of) Florker I'll raft Garankar (I dinogiri co th General I col) Cananil ar Ra horam Clatge (I a a iri to th Ceneral Rural) Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Of cenale (Pelm m Dutred Muhammadan R rat) Dr Cham Taklal I klandas Chia (5 rat a d l'ander Citi e l'eneral Letan) M. C. Clan lind an Vercha te Clamber Commerce and Ind stry) Dr Mancl rel a Dhanfibhoy Gild r HD (Lombay City Byrallis and latel Ge er I Crea | Guiabein" Mila Cites y (Me i Tha Jeet Last Ge eral Bu aff Pamchapdra Bhagawant Cirme (threed age North Gen al I rul) Leslas Covind Gokhale na (Bel aum S ul General I ral) Mahablenhwar Campatl Bhatta Copl (Kan a A Diet tet General Ru all J B Creaves CBE Combay Char be of Commerce and Tombay Presidency Trades Associat o Commerco and Industry) Bhalchandra Mah hwar Cupt LLB (Poons Cit; Ce eral Ur'an) I han Saheb Abdul Balim Baboo Hakeem (Sasik District Muhammadan R ral) Mogappa Takeera pa Hallikeri (Kanara District Gene al Rural) Abdul Farim Aminaab Hanagi (Diarwar Dif ict Muhammadan Pural) a Shaikh Mohamad Hasan Bar at Law (Part Lh desh D strict Muha madon I real) Donald 6 Illi (Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bomba, Presidency Teader Association Commerce and Industry) Bhaurao Sakharam Ilira) B. 1 11.D ('Asril East Ge eral I' rol) Abisa Nalisa Ilkal B. 1 11.B (B jopu Dist ist Muhar madon Rusal) Daulatrao Gulaji Jadhan ya (F et Klandesh East General Rural) Tul. las Subi anrao Jadhay (Slot p r North Fast C'ne al R ral) Dad a heb Khaserao Jagtap (Bombay City & d Sub than Textile Unions Labour Trade U 10n) Parappa Chanbasappa Jakaty (Belgaum Sort! General Rural) Thaleclulia Abasaheb Janvekar BA LL B (B japur Duired Muhammadan Rural) Shavaksha Hormusji Jhabvala (l ailua / Unione Labo e) Ilnabhai Parvatishankar Joshi (Bomba J Cuy Ryculle and Parel General Urban) harayanrac Gururao Jeshi (Belgaum Korth General Rural) Vishwanathirao Narayanirag Jog B & LLB (Dharwar

General Rival) Rao Saheb Dharwaheb Thorat (Vank Last General Rival) Pro Lailadur Whaliso Larmaniao Thube (I com West General Pural), Mrs. Lain Bal Gameh Thuse (Poona Chy Wann i General Urban), Hari Whali Tulpule n.A. IEn (Poona West Ceneral I ival) Mrs. Shall O. Tyali (Bombay Chy. Gi yoon. Homens I Mammedan Liban). Bhallibhat Ukabhai Vaghic (Ki va Dirdie General Pural). Trilamial Lyarhand Valid (Ab edoded Chy General Erben). Balsant Hamman Varale (Rely, m. worth General I wal). Govled Dharmaji Varkat (Tlann Vorth General I wal). Govled Dharmaji Varkat (Tlann Vorth General Fural). Sada Natayanno Ganppolino Valendoraci Che. Ra. (Decens A fatir a d. Iandant Vand kollen). I brailai Kalidas Vyas n.a. (14 ned led South General Pural). R. Baldas (I at Khandech Laut Ceneral Pural). Pursbottam Wandeo Wachi (Pin yiri South General Rural). Baliji Bhawan. a Walvekar (Poona Fur' Ceneral I vol.). David Watton (Foona Govley) Chy North and Bombay Suburlan Butter (eneral Urban). David Watton (Prende cy European). Khan Bahadur Vand Abulla (Satara Dutter M. Hommandan Pural).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President -- The Hon Mr M M Laky sa

- Men bers

A M Atawane (Rolaba eum Rainag et Ceneral Rural) D & Belei B A ILB (Sholapur tum Belgaum cum B japt r General Pural) Madi avrao Coppleso Bhorle (fast Llandesh et in West Edt d'u General Reval) Sie Cursimbloy Uralum Bart (Bombay City com Pombay Suburban Dutivel Mi hammadan Prins) 1 rol 3 R. Baras Baras Lan J. (Fombay City e m Fombay Suburban Dutivi General Prins). N Double kar B.A. LLB (Thana cum baute en Anned nagar General Pural) D 1 Desal (41 med b d eum Aafra General I : ral) & 9 Desal (Dhartear tum Lanara Ce eral P ral) R M Gandid (B mbay C ty cum Dor tay St burban Dutrict General Uba) S R Haldipur (Dharrear et m Lan ra Ceneral Pural) Dr I A Hamiel BSe MA. Ph D (Berlin) A.I I R C 8 (Lond.) (Rombay Cayeum Bombay S & bas Duirect Muhammada 1 Urban) a O Joshi MA LLB (Somi at a) Sagappa Bandappa Lada II (Stolapur et m Bel Paum cum B japur G neral B trat) B N haranjia (P mbay C ty et 1 I omlay St burban D strict Gene al Urlan) haan Saheb ibdul Kadle Abdol Ariz haan MA II B Advocate High Court [Central Division M thammadan Fural] Dr G S M hajaul MA Pl D (Poona cum Cat ra General R ralf C L. Mehta (Al medabad cu s Laura General Re ral) Mrs Hansa Jivraj Mehta (Bombay City et 1 Bon ba) Subu ban District Ge end brbat) Tho Hon ite Mr Mangaldas Mancharam Jakrasa (Bronch and Janch Malals eum Surat Ge et ! Rural) Major Sardar Bhimtao Nagolir o Patanhar (Nominated) S II Shal Solicitor B A LLB (Proach and Panth Mohals eun Surat Gener I F rat) Dr Purshottamrat G Solanki LM & B JP (Nom nated) R G Soman (Poo a cum Satara General Tural) Sir Fred ri k Stones O.B L. (I render cy Furopea) M A W M Tambe (Soutlern Dirision Mulammader Rurol) M B Virkar B A Li B (Actaba eun Rainagiri General Rural)

The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bom bay and Bengai Their area is 1,18,710 sq miles, of which 80,766 are British territory proper, 17,809 (tiz Berar) held on perpetual least from HEH the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudetorv Chiefs The population is 10,813,581 in CP British Districts and Berar Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were aumignamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with HLH the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with HEH the Nizam.

The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north west, the Vindhya plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the most important cotton tracts of India and the weal thicat part of the C. P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Walnganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Far ther east is the far reaching rice country of Ohhattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south east of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kanker lie in this region. Berar ites to the southwest of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton soil plains.

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the south east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province Hindi brought in by the Hindustani speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and centre of the Central Provincea Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent of the population and is the langua franca Marathi by 31 per cent and Gondi

7 per cent The effects of invasion are curiously litustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising

Industries

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C P, the province was laud The only road was that leading in from Julibulpore to Nagpur The British adminis tration in made roads in all directions, the two trunk rails as het ween Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construc-tion of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vicorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the malguzari, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great keu datory chiefships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator Berar is settled on the Bombay ralyatwark system 16,084 square miles of the C P. Is Government Reserved forest, in Berar the forest area is about 3,335 square miles, the total forest area being one fifth of the whole Province The rugged nature of the great er part of the country makes forest conserva tion difficient and costly Excluding forest and waste, 67 per eent of the total land is occupied for cultivation, for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 81 per eent, while the average figure for the Berar Districts is 73 per cent The cultivated area has extended aimost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 33 per cent of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 13 per cent, area Wheat comes now with over 13 per cent, then pulses and other cereais used for food and oil seeds with nearly 49 per cent, and cotton nearly 5 per cent. In Berar cotton is 35 per cent and juar 39 per cent, respectively and then come pulses and other cereais and oil of the cropped area. In agriculture more the pulse they regularly required the secretary required to the terrain. half the working population is female

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest develoment except in one or two centres, where introduction of modern enterprise also on railway rontes has iaid the foundations for future developments of the natural wealth the province Nagpur is the chief centre of busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, managed by Messrs T Sons Ltd., were opened there in 1877 and

general prosperity of the cotton trade has led Commissioner Thedivisions are and divided into to than addition of many mills here and in other districts each of which is controlled by a Deputy yarn exported from the Province during tha years 1038 39 1939 40 and 1940 41 was 1 567 -50 446 and 296 40 manuals respectively

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in mandanesa mining which in 1940 employed 9 80: persons and raised 65° 5 tons Then follow coal mining with an output of 1 806 313 tons and 15 518 persons employed the Jubbulpore marble quarters and allied works the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay soap stone etc.

The total number of factories of all kind legally so described was 1 °O and 1 08 in 1943 and 1914 respectively the latest period for which returns are available and the n mber of people employed in them 84 696 and 100 C O respec The same economic influences which are operative in every procressive country durin its trainition stage are at work in the C P and Berar gradually sapping the strength of ti e old will ge industries as communications improve and industries are fading at any a large develop ment of trade has taken plac. The last pre war reports showed an Increase In volume by one third in eight years

Administration

The administration of the Central Provinces and summistration of the Central Provinces and Bears its conducted by a Covernor and Bears its conducted by a Covernor and a conducted by the Covernor and a a situation which made it impossible to carry on the Government of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935 the normal working of the Constitution has been suspended with effect from the 11th November 1939 by a proclamation under section 93 of the Act and the administration is carried on by the Governor with the help of thee

This Province which has a unleameral Legisla tura consists of 112 members distributed as follows -

Class of constituency or constituencies-General Urban General Rural 10 | No seafs 74 | 84 Muhammadan Urban Mah mmadan Rural 12 Women Aoglo-Indian seat European Backward areas & Tribes Commerce 2 seats Landholders Labour University 1 seat

Of the 84 General scats O scats are reserved for members of the Scheduled castes tutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a second class

pertsofthe province The total amount of Indian Commis loner immediately subordinate to tha Commissioner Tie principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of ettlements and Director of Land Records the Chief Con evator of Forests the Inspe tor General of Civil Hospitals the Director of Public Health the Inspector General of Police the Inspector General of Prisons the Director of Public Instruction the Txciac Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration and Registrar General of Birthe Deaths and Marriages the Director of Agriculture the Registrar of Director of Agriculture the Registrar of Co-operative Societies the Director of Indus tries the Legal Remembrancer fbe Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer Public Works Department Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches Commis stoner of Food Supplies and Fost war Recon struction Commistioner Tha Deputy Commis eloners of districts are the chief revenue autho-rities and District Magistrates and they exercite the usual powers and functions of a district The district forests ere managed by n forest officer o er whom the Deputy Commis-sioner has certain powers of supervision partic ul riy in m tters affecting the well re of the people Each district ias a Civil Surgeon (except Mandia Drug and Balagi at where there are As ist at Burgeons) who is gener lly also Superintendent of the Di trict Jail except also Superintendent of the Di trict Jall except at Central Jalls at Nagpur and Jubhiplore and District J ills at Raipur Nar-inghpur and Akol where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner The Deputy Commi toner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards In his rovenua and criminal work the Deputy Commi ioner is assited by (a) one or more A istant Commissioners or members of the Indian Civil Service (b) one or more Ext a Assistant Commi sloners or members of the Provincisi Civil Service locinding a few Anglo Indians and (c) by Tabsildars and halb Tabsildars or members of the Subordinale purvice. The district advised to administrative

> 1 500 square miles In each village a lamhardar or representative of the proprietary hody is executive headman

Justice

purposes into tabsils th average area of which is

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpar which was established in January 1936 is the highest court of appeal in civil cases and also tha highest court of rimi i appeal and ravision for the Cent I Pro loces and Berta incl diag proceedings ag last European British subjects and the state of the court of the and persons jointly charged with Europesn British subjects

Subordinate to the High Court are tha District and Sessions Judge (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdic tion in a Civil and Sessions district comprising Tha G P are divided for administrative below the District and Sessions Judge consists utter advised in and Berar consti

Local Self-Government.

Municipal Administration was first intro luced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1861 Several revising Acts extend its scope and the P Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably mercased the powers of the Municipal Commistees. The C.P. Municipalities Act has also been Vlewed generally, municipal extended to Berar self government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 82 such bodies in the Province

Under the Central Provinces Total Self Government Act passed in 1920 as uncoded in 1931 there is a local board for each talish and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangahad Chlundwara and Sangor districts each of which has two district councils local pourd consists of elected representatives The constitution of the district of circle council is a centain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, and of members selected by those representatives. If the members elected on the local board or the district council do not include a Muslim, a Harijan and a woman the elected members of the local bound of the district council as the ease may be have to select a Mushim, a Harijan or a noman as may be required to be a incider, and of they fail to do so the Provincial Government can appoint a Muslim, a Harijan or a woman as mis be required

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Conneils. The new Central Provinces I real Self Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The office beaters of all the district councils, and with few exceptions of local boards, also me non officials

Rural education sanitation, inedical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct flicir attention, while expenditure on familie relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District

Council funds

The Central Provinces Village Panchavat Act was passed in the year 1920 So far 1 089 Panchavats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Commuted in 1925 to local to the commute appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on recount of financial stringency for more than two years. It has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1933. The post has again been kept in abeyance with effect from the date the village Panchavat Officer. made over energe until further orders

Public Works

Public Works
The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation
Branches, is under the control of the Chief
Engineer There are two Superintending
Engineers who between them supervise the work
of both branches The Province is fairly well
served by a network of roads, but in a number
of cases they are not fully bridged and are
therefore impassable to traffic at times during of cases they are not traile at times during the rains

State Irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the re-commendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03) During the last forty four years a sum of Rs 7 25 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula-Mahanadl, Kharung and Maniarl canals'

Three works, tiz, the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sane tloned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all falled to justify their classification in that category and have now been transferred to the unproductive list The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 7,22,000 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works more than covers the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management

Police

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an innes of area and superior omeers comprise an inspector General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police Areletant and Deputy Superintendents Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers On railways special Railway Police are employed under, the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Police with headquarters at Hospiangabad There is a Police College, under the control of a Superintendent of Police at Sauger and Constable's Schools under the control of Deputy Superintendents at Nagpur and Jubbulpore A special Armed Force of 924 men is distributed over the headquarters of claffic distribute for use in dealing with armed cight districts, for use in dealing with armed distirbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear There is a small force of Mounted Police consisting of 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables for the escort of His Excellency the Governor The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect

During the war there has been an expansion of the District Police and the special Armed Force and the formation of a battallon of special armed constabiliary

Education

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction assisted by (i) a Personal Assistant, (ii) two Deputy Directors of Public Instruction—one for Primary and Secondary education and the other for Technical Education, the former being assisted by two Techni al As Istant (ui) an Officer on Special Daty for Fost War Reconstruction Science (1) and Officer in-charge of Musilin I duction (1) and I during the Committee and Astidied Area Committees (1) four Divisional Septemberhoods and Astidiated (1) to the Divisional Septemberhoods of Schools as International Committees (1) and I during the Committee of the Comm of Schools

The Director of Public Instruction is no longer the Secretary to Government In the Education Department The Education Department has now an ICS Secretary Illic other, D partments of Government and an officer of the Education Department acts as Under Secretary

choos are divided into (a) schools for general education and (b) schools for special education The latter are schools in which instruction is The latter are schools in which instruction is preprice in a special branch of technical or professions) bducation. The main did ion of
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fill o (c) wholly in a recognised Indian isagenge or (b) mainly in a recognised Indian isagenge or with the priton of E glish as an iddulon i language or Indian En II h III idle Schools in which instruction is given to a recognised Indian langua but English is a compulsory subject. In the III h School classes instruction is given at magnification of the second Othertise desire to learn throu it bearing and few Inglish med um sections are still main tainet. For administrative purposes set ools are further divided according to the r manage and a user divined according to the r manage ment into actions under puble e-management and shools cutrofiled by private bodies. The former consist of (a) school controlled by Government and (b) beloods controlled by Local Docks or Boards. The latter consist of (a) schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Eunds and Municipal Funds. sension which are alded by grant from Govern am or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and the sense of the by the Boa d of High School Lducation in the Contral Province of the High School Lducation in the Contral Province of the High School Lducation in the Forest lates of critical officers and to the Forest lates of critical officers and their man recommend by the Depart near and their man recommend by the Depart near and their man recommend by the Depart near the High School of the Department of the Prescribed provinces clacked to make the Contract of the Prescribed policy as a candidate for any rabble to inspection particular as candid test at the Prescribed public examinations without the prescribed public examinations and the prescribed public examinations are considered to the prescribed public examinations and the prescribed public examinations are considered to the prescribed public examinations are considered public examinations and the prescribed public examinations are considered public examinations and the prescribed public examinations are considered public examinations and the prescribed public examinations are considered public examinations. without the previous sanction of the Depart

Municipal The Primary Lducation Act empowers I cal authorities to introduc compul ion and this

Among the schools for special education are and the Government Schools of Handieralt and twelve uided Inductival Schools The In increme school teache upto the diplom standard in Civil Mechanical and Automotile Ingineering and is affiliated to the Sagrur The Schools of Handlerafts University The Schools of Handlerafts Indu trial Schools have recently been tran ferre l Indu trail Schools have recently been tran ferrel to the Lducation Department from the Conmerce and Industry Department and tea herpentry Black mith. Tailori 2 Sloe malling cottom nearly empty and lacquer work cans and balet mindeturin. They are under the Admindstrative control of the Director of Pulle Instruction who is assi ted by an Inspector of Industrial Schools

Inspector of Industrial Schools

Higher I huard in I under the control of the
Nagpur University of with the followin are
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Legistature College (under 14 o Agricultur Department

Secondary Education I under the control of the Board of Pil.h. School Education on which the University is represented The Director of Public Instruction is the Exc of Frod Caurman of the Board and is as it ed it a Secretary. The RI h School Certificate a under the Caurman of the Caurman of the Caurman of the School Certificate a under the Caurman of the Caurman o Controctity.

M die I Ti e Medical and Pul be Health services of the Province are respectively controlled by the In pector General of Civil Hospitals and Dir ctor of Publi Health The Medical Dipartment has made some propers since the year 1911. A striking and we has been a loin recent years with u ban an tation and the in recent years with u ban an tation and the propersy of the property of the Department has made some progrems since the ment Primary Education is mostly under the and can together accommodate = 0 in patients

In addition to these, hospitals for vomen exist in rural sanitation an audition to these, hospitals for women exist in ruru sanitation. The Ruble Health Departate Chhindwara, Gondia, Saugor Khandwa ment is mainly concerned with the uplift of the Amraoti, Murtizapur Shegaon and Khangaon masses and in raising the health conscience of the and at all district headquarters where no people in rural areas. The principle institute of noment of noment by women declarations. The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute The Mayo ment of women by women doctors Hospital at Nagpur was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amrioti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore in 1926 and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928 In accordance with recent policy 167 out of 223 local fund dispensaries have been trans ferred to the administrative and eventive control of local bodies. With the object of bringing medical relicf within easy reach of the ruril population Government has sanctioned (*) sucoldising 22 medical practitioners (allo patule) one in each district council (7) theil (42) (2) establishment of 83 Avurvedic and Unam dispuns ries in each tablil (46) (The figures in brackets indicate the number It actual operation at present) The Province la actual operation at present) The Pilia ora Vental Hospital at Naupur tuberculosis clinics have been opened at Nigpur, Jubbulpore Rupur and Amrioti during verr 1937 and 40 beds have been reserved at the Pendra Road Samtonium for the treatment of pitients sent by Government. There is a grait deal of eve disease in the province and the problem is receiving special attention. The Central Provinces and Berar Billind Relief Association is doing propagands work and helping the blind So for 25 assistant medical officers have been given training in one work for the months at the Mayo Flospital, Nagpur These specially trained officer, are posted to eve centres in the Province. Antirobic treatment is now available at 12 centres in the province, itz, Nagpur, Jubb dpore, Raipur, Alola, Varidha Ho hang bad, Saugor Chanda, Culindwara, Khandwa, Leotmal and Amraotl

Public Health

The Public Health services of the province are controlled by the Director of Public Health In 1939, a separate cadro of Sub Assistant Health Officers was sanctioned by the Govern An appreciable advance has been made 38,985 villages respectively

The Public Health Depart-

- which was founded in the year 1915 Here, small pox vaccine lymph is manufactured for the whole province and the neighbouring fendatory states Vaccinators are also trained at the institute
- Public Health Institute established in the year 1928 undertakes the examination both chemical and breteriological, of samples of water and food stuffs under the Food Adulteration Act
- There is a Health School at Nagpur, where Health Visitors are trained
- The problem of leprosy is being trackled in the province and the dipritment has a leprosy specialist who if in charge of treatment, propagandr and survey work. There are 27 lepiosy Sub Assistant Health Officers vho are of these, rinning 56 leprosy centres 6 centres are run by the British Emplre Leprosy Relief Association (Provincial Branch)
- There are 82 Sub-Assistant Health Officers in charge of epidemie dispersaries (One ın each Tahsil)
- One mechanised travelling distensary in charge of a Sub-Assistant Health Officer with a trained compounder is working under the department This dispensity visits roadside villages and renders medical aid to the aboriginals
- A scheme for eradienting the discise of Yaws is in operation in Chand; and Bilaspur districts where the inchence of Yaws is high The results are satisfactory

Vaccination is compulsory in 105 towns and 16,843 villages out of a total of 119 towns and

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

FINANCES O	L THE CE	MINUM I MOVINGES	_
ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 19	4 40 1	Debt Hea is	Rs
Principal Heads of Revenu	e	Debt Deposits and Advances-	
a therefore Course of success		ermanent Debt	
be an an Income attended Con		Floating Delt	00 00 000
Taxes on Income other than Cor			
poration Tax		Loans from Central Govt	21 00 000
Land Levenue		Unfunded Debt	4 0 000
Provincial Excise	. 13 6 000	Appropriation for Reduction or	
	56 63 000	avoldance of debt	30 34 000
g smbs		Famine R lief Fund	18 000
Forest	1 39 3 000	Post war Reconstruction and	
Registration	10 90 000	Develorment Fund	1 90 00 000
Leceipts under Motor Vehicles	10 99 000	Depreciation Reserve Fund-	
Art Othe Taxes and Dutt a	151 000	Government Presses	1 000
Othe laxes and Dutt a	1 31 000	Deposits of Local Funds	1 15 00 000
Totat	8 30 05 COO		3 88 48 000
20001	00000	Civil Deposits	
		Other Accounts	17 31 000
Irrigation		Advances Repayable	8 58 000
In at and Drainage Works for		Lermanent Advances	000
m at and Drainage Works for		Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1 000
which he Capital Accounts are		Account with the Covernment of	
keft	15 99 000	Berma	5 000
	_	Super e Accounts	6 5 500
Debt Services		Cheques and bills	1 10 00 000
Interest	5 10 000		
	3 10 000	Cash balance Insestment Account	4 05 000
		Departmental and Similar	20.000
Citil Administration		Accounts	80 000
Administration of Justice	8 63 000	I cans and Advances by Provinci I	
Jal's and Convict Settlements	1 1 000	Governments	1 110 000
Id -e	11 4 000	Remittances within india	
Ed e tion	0 63 600		1 33 91 010
Helice!			
I alic Health	15 000		4 03 00 OCH)
	ባ 000		8 41 4 000
Agriculture	1 18 000	Tanana takana	30 50 000
Tererinary	1 1000	Openi Lainnce	a 0 p 000
Co-operation	1 000	Crand Total	41.4 0.000
Infasties	13 000	trana zouge	
Miscellaneous Departments	8 000	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR	1945 49
•		Direct Dema ids on the P T	
Total	54 83,000		Pa
	,	Land Pevenue	2 0 000
Ciril II orks		Provincial Excise	10 R 000
Cv2 Works	10 000	Stamps	1,81 000
		Forest	98 000
Miscellaneous		Re istration	9.4.000
Ten et-		Charges on Account of Motor	
In ders from Lamine Relie	ţ		1 000
Etc tale aid occ	7 00		4 600
State Jy 2 1 Printing	14,000		
Line aboots	15 43 00	To.al	1 ~ 31 000
		1	
Total	1 300		P
But in		Re enue Account of Irri tion	
Rivets are Advisore between	٦.	Navi ation Imbaniment a c	
men a statement C 4544	L	Drainage Works-	
Trick than Ikms Civil Delene	4 00	Other Levenue Expendite.	•
1 terms Civil Deten-	e * 43 00	Enarced from Ordinary	13 (- m)
"stal Provincial Revenue	9 (9 14 00		
***************************************	14 00	Total	3 ((40)
		1	

		·	
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1945-	46—contd	Capital Expenditure	Rs
70.11 (0		Capital Account of Civil Works	
Debt Serricer	Ī	outside the Revenue Account	42,000
Interest on Debt and other obligations	12,46,000	Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes, Thermo electric	90,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoid theo of Debt	29,25,000	Schemes Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue	28,000
Total	41,71,000	Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	25,000
	1	Capital outlay on Provincial	
Cuil Administration		Sellemes connected with War 1939	-1,16,41,000
General Administration	86,72,000	1939 -	-1,10,41,000
Administration of Justice	30,05,000	Total	-1,16,80,000
Jalls and Convict Settlements	15,98,000	10001 . —	-1,10,00,000
Police	1,09,09,000		
		The Later of the Assessment of	
Scientific Departments .	21,000	Debt Heads.	~~
Education	71,51,000	Debt, Deposits and Advances—	Rs
Medical	23,11,000	Floating Debt.	2,00,00,000
Public Health	8,66,000	Loans from the Central Government	69,52,000
Agriculture	37,21,000	Unfunded debt	19,00,000
Veterirary	6,55,000	(Appropriation for reduction or	2 1,00,000
Co operation		Avoidance of debt)	12,15,000
-	3,57,000	Sinking Fund Investment	
Industries	6,87,000	Account	0,33,000
Miscellaneous Departments	1,21,000	Famine Relief Fund	27,000
Total	4,00,74,000	Post-war Reconstruction and Development Fund	13,12,000
4.77	1,00,11,000	Deposits of Local Funds	1,14,00,000
Cuil Works		Civil Deposits	3,87,61,000
Civil Works	E0 45 000	Other Accounts	17,12,000
(1) II II OILS	79,45,000	Advances Repayable	80,36,000 3,000
Miscellaneous		Permanent Advances	15,000
		Accounts with the Reserve Bank	19,000
Famine—A —Famine Relief	7,000	Account with the Government of Burma	5,000
Superannurilon Allowances and Pensions	F0 FF 000	Curnomia tacounts	62,67,000
	59,57,000	Cash Balance Tux estment Account	2,00,00 000
Stationery and Printing	6,73,000	Cheques and blils	1,10,00,000
Mi-cell incous	28,74,000	Departmental and similar accounts	80,000
Total	95,14,000	ciai Governments	1,22,40,000
Frimo-dinary Items— I apanditure connected with Post-		Reinlttances within India— Other local remittances	12,32,21,000
that Pluming and Develop	2 23,000	Total Debt heads	26,50,79,000
Tran ar to the Perence Reserve the clopment) I and C thesence	1,90 00,000	, -	25,33,00,000
10 al Expenditure on Revenue	1,60,900	[Total ernonditure and dishurse	31,80,56,000
Amount	9,40,57,000	Closing balance	6,00,74,000
Carlied Fyrenditure—		Grand Total	41,47,30,000
I 'in hall's enset or le- to *** and or's t Capital outlay not sharped to Hevelor		Revenue Surplus	+1,57,000

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

GOVERNOR.

Administration

C1E. 10.8	Communitationer of Settlements Dir ter of Land I ecords Registr r Oeneral of Birtl's Deaths and Marriages and Inspect r General of Registrics B A Raml awale ICS
Advisers	Requitr tion B A Bamlawale ICS
r Geofres Pownal Burton ECTE	Crief Conservator f Forests H S Geore
C Greenfield OSI OIF 1C9	Excus Communioner and Superintendent of
C T Pam den CIF ICE	Stamts B A Bambausie ICS
FINANCIAL COURT STONEP	Commissioner of Income tax W P Wall OBF
CF Ramslen clr ics (Offg)	Postmaster Gen ral M D Murtile
O Burress O B E. I C.S. Secy to Governor C P	Accountant General T R bada hivan
& Berar Segretariat	Inspector General of Pri. ons Lt Col \ B Jatar CIE pso IMS
	Inspector General of Police D G Watson IP
Chil Secretary T C S Jayaratnam C 1	Director of Public Instruction I G D Silva
F a cial Secretary and Secretary Public Works D partment R J J IIII 1 C 5	PA ODE
Lord Self Cotemment Secretary hat Sibra	Lord Bushop The Revd & O Hardy MA
mailes (Off.)	Inspect r General of Cil Hospial Lt Col
Pe enue Secret ry L P S Sine 100 (Offg	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ed emend Secretary B. 4 B mbas ale 10	Director of Public Health R L Till HBBB
I 701 Secretary T D Wickenlen 108	DPH DTH LH
Je 15 cr tary E Y A Peers 12	Director of Igneult tre P H Hill H A (Cantab)
El est in Secretary L P S Singh 1 C (Offg	R austrar Co-operati e Sociel et Il Il Il Ilanu
creary Development and Pesettlement Department C. M. H. rlow	Chief Familier C B Ras B C
"met my to Cort. I god Dept H S Kamath I C:	I n m Taman Large H t
P U Service Commission (of C P and Bera It har and Oct sa) Chau na I B	B S (I ct) Direct r of Veters any Services H B Shat!
S end ry Dr H C Seth HA Ph.D (Lon)	MRCYS DTYN
CHIEF CO	enizioners
Cola el E K Elliot 18	Confirmed _7th January 1885
Lieut Colonel J K Spence (Of ciafing) 180	
L Temple (Original 9) 18	TD Ettrbattic (Officiation)
Cylon IE K. Elliot 18	1 14 Helli (Officimenia)
3 8 Campbell (Orician a) 18	A Mackenzie Con
E Temple 18	L 1 Closiffatte (Officerties)
3 S. Camp +1 (Orienting) 18	Until 7th October 1859
f Temple 18	65 J W \eill (Officials 9) 189
J H Moreta Car (Omedation) 15	AT A P MacDonell C.S I
G Cample 1	57 J Woodbarn C.S I (Officia ng) 189
	Confirmed 1st December 1893
Confirmed it area to a	Str C J Lyall Car E.C. 180
Correll H Keathers To may toffel I	The Hon'hle Mr D C J Ibetson C.s L. 155
	Sir A II L Fraser M C.5 1
C fruit (Ordin 1)	8 e (Oficial ng) 180
Li Porrie c. 7	Confirmed 6th March 190
A 5 3 rm car. 1	SSS P. No. No. Y P Hewett CAI
C H 7 Creathwatte (Officiations) 1	essi cur (Officia ins)

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Confirmed 2nd November 1193,	1 GOATLACLA	
The Houble Mr 1 & P Irts, Cor,	H E Stelent 45, Krei, 102	1929
KOII (Officiation) 1994	H I Sir Montagu Putler, Real, Cu.	
Confirmed 23rd December 1904	(1r, (70, cur, fig	1925
The Hon'ble Mr J O Miller, e 1 1975	d. I tr J T Marten, cot, tes	
S Isming, Call (Officiation) 1905	(Of return)	1927
FAT Phillips, for (25 rates) . 1997	II I Sir Mortone Butler, rest, ch. cii.eso, cui.ice	1927
Until 24th March 1997 All officer 20th May to 21st November 1949	H P Ste A L Selson, Fell, OFF,	1932
The Hon ble Sir P H Cre Idocs, r ce 1, 1007 Mr H A Crupp, ce 1, 100 1912	H. I S. Montress Butter, Kers, er, er, err, err, err, err, err, er	1932
Eub pro ten from 2 th January 1912 to 16th I chruir,	H I St Hyde Gowen, Fest, cir,	1930
	III I Mr. F. Raginvendra Pao, Dir., at-lai (Office 197)	1935
,, Sir b Pobert on, Kosi, oii, ice 1912	'H I Sir Hade Gowan, Keel, Olf-	1936
,, Mr H A Crump, det,	HI f Sir Ha, h Bortfo d Civ, 104	1938
,, Sir B Robertson, Lest, 1ca 1814	II I Sirl' V Wylle, gost, cir, ics	1039
OF ITUI WORKS SIV.	HI SHIJ Frank, Kost, CIF, tos	1940

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — The Rough Mr. Churchyam Slock Gupta Dy Speiker - View Annous about history

Specker — The How M. Mr. (shearly am Sin, h Guida Dy Specker — Mrs. Answerded hale

(Vacant) (August Cety), H. J. Khandert (Lettered Seat) C. Jasani (August Charlet), M. R. K. C. Miljench (Clember 197), N. P. Michae, Jubb depore Cally), K. R. Khander (Jubb dijore Saugor Seats), Dr. J. G. Mahadya, P. Singh (Letyma Lib spectrum), Dr. J. G. Mahadya, P. Singh (Letyma Lib spectrum), Dr. J. G. Mahadya, P. Singh (Letyma Lib spectrum), Dr. J. G. Mahadya, P. B. Gold Mahadya, P. Singh (Letyma Lib spectrum), Dr. J. Valid (Recruel Seat), R. J. Chendak (Katol Saoner), A. N. Uduy) (Lim'el), T. J. Kedlu (Liri), P. Kochir (Huganghai Wardha), D. L. Patil (Leteric See'), (Nacand) (Chanda Bral my pr. 1), D. R. Klobergade (Reserved Seat), N. J. Devide (Haron), D. Bhujanger (Searcha Cha Garrhard), D. L. Gothi (Betal bhannsdeh), R. D. Patel (Multa), G. C. Choudhert (Cl'undeara Savar), G. R. Jambholl at (Reserved Seat), (Vacand) (Seon), D. K. Milita (Increare Lakinador), N. Hanumant Rao (Merrand), e. K. Jokeas (Seugor-Khurm), Jalamshich Moti (Reserved Seat), W. Subdedar (Reicht Handa), P. L. Dinget (De mod. Hatta), B. R. Choudhar (Reserved Seat), M. Choudhary (Mendia), L. C. Sinth (Annas Dindory), L. A. Singh (Horben Rayand), Mr. Anantsam (Rayany), (Nacand) (Lika uta), M. R. Minjundar (Barharyu-Harsud), Mr. Anantsam (Rayany), (Nacand) (Lika uta), M. R. Minjundar (Barharyu-Harsud), Mr. Anantsam (Rayany), (Nacand) (Lika uta), M. Sukritdas (Recerved Seat), B. A. Mindiol (Lika uta), M. Sukritdas (Recerved Seat), R. Tinati (Mingell), A. G. Gosai (Reserved Seat), Sukrit (Sanjara), M. Natidas (Recerved Seat), T. Chopda (Mahasamund), (Vacand) (Likappar), M. Sukritdas (Recerved Seat), Y. Tamaska (Benedara), The Hon ble Mr. C. Sunday A. Sakrit (Mahabara) (Rayanyan), M. Ramaka (Harbaryur Drayanyan), M. Pande (Bhandara Seatol), R. G. Chondarora, Thakar (Chondar), R. A. Deshmukh (Libraora), L. M. Nathe (Ellichpur Daryanyan Mendia (Basan), B. H. Tathar (Veetnal Daruha), D. K. Bhandar (Reserved Seat), T. Pande (Bhandara Seatol), R. G. Deshmukh (Lib

The Madras Province

The liadras Fre idency oc noice the whole southern portion of the Leniania and exclud ing the Indian States all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India has an area of 1 4 53 agnare miles It has on the east on the hay of hen gal a coast line of about 1,200 miles on the 430 miles In all this extent of coast however there is not a in le natural harbour of any importance the ports with the exception of listing and perhaps of Cochin and Vita gapatam are merely open road .eads A platean varyin in h ight above sea level from about 1 000 to about 3000 feet and stretching northwards from the Alight Hills occupies the central area of the presidency on either afte are the stea of the presidency onesiter also are the Eastern and the West in flishts which meet in the Wilgits The bodg to do the western grown ush chain has an important effect on it a rain lall. Where the chain is high the intercepted principologic act eary fail wild pray amount to 19 lack too the accurant side is to compare the property of the chain of the instructional lack of the chain of the lack are in all as the chain of the chain of the lack are in all as the chain of the chain of the lack are in all as the chain of the chain of the lack are in all as the chain of the chain of the lack are in all as the chain of the chain of the lack are in all as the chain of the chain of the lack are in all as the chain of the chain of the chain of the chain of the the chain of the chain of the chain of the the chain of the chain of the chain of the the chain of the chain of the chain of the the chain of the chain of the chain of the the the chain of the the chain of the chain of the the the chain of the chain of the the chain of the the ch in round con the nearest side but commers it interly little rain fails on the landward alls of the range. Where the claim is low rain dours are not checked in their westward course in the central is table land on the caute court the rainfail is small and the he in sum mer event little. mer exces ive The rivers which flow from west to east in their earlier course drain raties libn iri ate the country but the deftas of the Godavari kistna and Cauvery are projective of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the cast co at valere and nit r is not dependent on a railest rady exceeding 40 luches and apt to be mstingly

Pepulation

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1991 as 49 810 561 an increase of 61918 6 over the figure of 1991 1; cincrease was not uniform. The districts which industries a suffer of the first o the saturette in St. in 19 1 tonness (2 St. iv. and increases in 1931—Bellary and Agondes were marked Utual rations. As a natural corollary to an locrass in population that Presidency; Country has rison. Illindus acrount for 88 per cut, of the liadras population lithermundana. 7 per cent and Christians 3 8 per cent. The satural number in other communities is from a stream number in the same number is farmed. actual number in other communities is furonal asual number in other communities is invone denils. The vast minority of the population is denils of the vast minority of the principal Dravids of

Agriculture and industries

The Principal necupation of the province is agriculture anguing about 65 per cent of the population. It a principal food crops are rice. I lam is land sambo. The industrial crops ara cotton surarrane and groun lant South on the Arabian Sea a coast line of a bout agricultural education is rapidly progressing in 450 miles in all this extent of cost the Predictory The activities of the Agricul bowever there is not a lice natural hapbour; until Department in matters adjusting cloudity in the running of a college at Colmbators affliated to the University of Madras to r farm laboriters achools an I numerous demonstration farms. As it was found that it o present course of middlaschool education does not astisfy thenseds mindiscreed entranement of the root of the root is sonly achool maintained by the department at Tailparambo was closed with effect from 1st April 193 "hort practical contests in farm management and allied subjects." have been institut fat it. Agricultural Colle e while pred is which is it a stay! food of the population occupies the large entity are cotton and sugarene are by no means loconsiderable crops of the postuce and sterections of the state of the local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton irrigated and mirrisstel was 14 of acres in 1933 it and as in the case of paddy efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridination is more calified good stapic areas ration for a serietting good staple arras in prove; it thes two been systematically introduc! A special fattr of the a ricul tural activities in the life it not be the fattr. tural sett 4t0 s in the 1 re 11 re 1 te the braic bedstry which the plantine community 1 a built up contributing ubsta til by to the communic fee logment of the pro live They I vice or, all deben 1 as an unred ter deady under the till of The United Planter to the project of the project of the United Planter to the project of the United Planter to the preference I collect a ruble ran it a few other minor blanting grant its. The accreases a sales repretented collect a rubb rania aless officer minor planting routh to The aggregate value of acceptance of the collection of the collecti There ar clos upon 18 8 square miles of reserved forests

Sixty arinning and weaving mills were at dian instruction race and the principal Dravi

that for the principal properties to the principal properties of the principal properties of the principal properties of the pr confined to the production of the number of the entire of match factorie run on cott, lines. It is glowly becoming recognised that the litera Presidency is one of the most interest in the Presidency is one of the most interest in the least of the most interest of the presidency of the presidency of the line of the least of the conditions which obtain in a section is efficient Presidency where they from better the In the north Tho departments of In in the small Agriculture and to the development of the singer industry by domestic their of the methods. of mapufecture of solite cus it has a a thin also ly retting trained our or technologies, by the energy of scholarships in the institution schemes for starting sugar nectors.

Ed tention

There were at the end of the arcial a ir 1013 12 about 37 531 public millitution r nale from alliage primary schools to exist and grofusional collages their total etren the lain sout 3,767 140. Special efforts are total and to provide education for boos the length of the communities eligible for help by the Labor The total expenditure of the province on Lduction is in the neighbourhood of R 722 in its The principal educational institution. In the province are the Madra Andhra and Annamaial Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Lovola College, the Pacinia appa's College the Lay College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Andras, the St. Lovola College, The blooms, the college College of the blooms. College, Joseph a Trichinopoly American College, Madura, the at Alossian College, Mingalore, the Government College, Kumbakonam, the Ceded Districts College, Aumnaronam, the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, the Government College, Hafah mundry, the Victoria College, Pulah at the Agricultural College, Colmbatore, the Veterl nary College, Madras, the Madris Medical College, the Stanley Medical College, Ravapuram (Madras), the Andhira dedical College Vizagapatam, the Lingheering College College, the Lord Willinghon trailing College. Madras (Gundy), the Teathers College Saldapet, the Lord Willingdon Training College for Nomen, Madras and the Covernment Training College, Rajahmundra

Local Administration

administered under the following Aota

The Madma City Municipal Act, 1910, was amended by a comprehensive Amendment Act in 1936 and the main changes effected by the Amending Act which was brought into force on 21st April 1936, were as follows

- the redistribution of the existing thirty divisions into forty territorial ones .
 - (2) the provision for a Deputy Mayor.
 - (8) the provision for aldermen.
- (4) the increase in the maximum strongth of (4) the increase in the maximum strongen of the connell from 50 to 68 members consisting nistration of district boards, it was decided to of 60 elected councillors, five aldermen elected bifurcate them Up to the end of 1935, the by the council and not more than three special number of district boards bifurcated was four councillors appointed by Government for special Eight district boards were bifurcated in sublects. subjects.

- (6) the vilening of the franchise.
- (7) the about too of the system of representsflower silroilty to imputites by nonitration,
- (4) the prostely stor Letter control over chest and huttling projude.
- (D) the provided for the larger of a tax on a territer ite
- (10) the fair, of the minimum and tualmem tates of 1 by 61 the property tax at 15% and 20 per cent respectively of the armual value of builtings or thands, and
- (11) the equititation of a new Taxation App. Is the 4,5 Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government
- Of the five rists to fired for labour, one is to the chief by a ron votor latour electorate and the others, whom latour electorate.
- as Act of 1979 elmultereous triencial plants a to all the forty allefelies in the city te club whice !

The Intern District Muricipalities Act, 1020, ne amended by Madrie let X of 1900, and

In Madre Local Boards Act, 1920, as ame ided to the Meders Act XI of 1030

The amending let of 1900, which came into force on the 16th August 1950, provide, wher alla, for the aboltion of the system of nomina tions to local lodles, for the inclusion of village penels vots within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the allinge the unit of local rell government, for direct elections to illatrict boards, for the crea tion of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the eggation of office of the President of a district board or Chairman of a Municipal Council on a motion of non confidence being presed against him by a prescribed majority. The acts have undergone subsequent amendments Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect from the 1st April 1984

> In the interests of administration, commissioners have been appointed to all the Municipolitics in the presidency and these have replaced non official chairmen as executive authorities

> Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluboards were abolished with effect from 1st April 1934. This step was undertaken as these bodies bocamo financially ombarrassed Their functions liave been entrusted to district boards, with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of adm 1036

But, it was actually found later on that many of the bifurceted district boards were finencially unstable so much so that the Government had to have recourse to a reversal of the policy of bifurcation and to amalgamate all of the bifurcated district hoards

By an Act of 1935 the local boards in the presidency have been divided into three groups for the purpose of elections so that elections will be held to a third of the local boards every year. The object of this legislation was administrative convenience

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have been debarred from lesuing injunctions restrain Ing proceedings which ere being or about to be taken for the conduct of elections to local bodies and preparation of electors rolls in connection therewith

By an Act of 1938 the frenchise of the territorial constituencies of the Medras Le is stive Assembly were assimilated to that of the local bodies in the Province of Madras inclusivo of the Corporation of Madras with a view to widen the franchiss of local hodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation of the electorel roll of local bodies

By an Act of 1939 Chairman or Vice-Chairman of Municipal Conneil and Presiderts and Vice Presidents of local hoard who have been removed were made inclinit le for election removed were made included to concern to either of the said offices for a period of six months from the date of removel or until the date on which notice of the next ordinary election is published

By Acts passed in 1940 and 1941 persons who are in arrears of any kind due to eny local body inclusive of the Corporation of Madras are disqualified from standing for election or holding office as a member thereof

By an Act of 1941 a new provision was made in the Madras Local Boards Act 19 9 embling the Government to supersede District Boards upto a period of three years

By an Act of 194 the term of office of Conn cillors and Aldermen of the Corporation of Madras of Councillors of Municipalities and of members of Di trict Boards which expired on 1st hor 194 was extended to 1st hovember 1943 and power was all o taken by the Provi chal Cov rament to advance or postpone the d te

By the same Act the Provincial Government have taken power to appoint when reconstitut ing all members of such Councils and District Boards as were und r supersessions or dissolution on the date on which the Act came into force or will be superseded or dissolved after such date to dete min the term of their office to reduce the stren th of the reconstituted dunicipal Council Distri t Board and to alter or abolish the reservation scats for any community or for

The assistant engineers of the District Boards the Positine known as the Madra Local Fund Assistant Boards as the Madra Local Fund Assistant Engineers Service The Manicipal Engineers in some of the Manicipal Rifes and the Engineers in some of the Manicipal Rifes and the

and Innchavets have also been constituted into separate services known as the Madras sfunicijal Indicering Service and the Madra Lo al Authorities Electrical In Inters Service re spectivel. The existing system of control and supervision of the Local Fund Engla erag Department was recrypted in 1940 and the Chief Engineer (Communications) vas made he head of the Di trict Board En interin S rvice and three posts of Siperintending Fn neers (Commani ations) were created. The e consti tut important steps in improving the status and conditions of som of the main servi es of local hoard employees

By the amendment Acts of 1943-

(a) The provisions of the City Municipal tet relating to the powers of the standing committee in respect of establishment were placed on a line with the M D M and M L.B Acts prohibition these commuttees from con-siderin any proposals for the amendment of the establi himent schedule except at the instance of the executive authority

(b) The MDM tet was amended in a comprehen its manner removin cortain administrative difficulties which were found necessary

() Power was vested in the Board of Revenue to remme an endo vment the management of which had been transfer ed to a tocal hoard and provi ion was also n ade for h ing the rent value of lands in proprietary estates for a triennium instead of for every year

(d) Power was taken for the appointment of executive officers to panch yets

By the amendment Acts of 1014-

(a) Power was taken for the Collector to appoint any member of a local board or municipal council as president or vice-tresident or chair man and vice chairman re pecti ely when presi dents vi e presidents or chairman or vice chair men are absent on account of their being detained in prison

(b) Power was taken for Govt to direct any municipal coun ii to levy property tax at su h rates and with e feet from uch dates as may be specified in the order if the finances of the council are not enough to discharge its obligations

Co operation

Th year 1943 44 was one of marked progress The number of soci ties increased from 15 07 In a number of soci lies increased from 10 of to 15540 their member hip from 145194 to 16 853 the o king capital from Ra 855 15 lakh to Ra 3063 321 kis the loans! sued from Rs 1515 1 lakhs to Rs 0 7 10 lakhs and the divisible profits from Rs 15 7 lakhs to Rs 60 38 lakhs The coll ctions by Ceutral Ranks were unsus Ane coll Cuons by Lectural Manks were very good and the percentage of overders was 13 88 as against 18 44 in 194 43 which its If was the lowest for the prec ding 17 years There was a chrinka c in the loan business of Land Mort ago Banks agricultural cred t Engineers Service The Municipal Services and selected and cale societies are easier when the Municipal Hiller and the Recuteal Engineers in some of the Municipal Hiller and the Coperative Stores The sate turnour of

both the primaries and the wholesales reached the peak figure of Rs 134 erores. There were 1,198 primary stores with 692 bianches or depots. Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs 806 96 likhs and Rs 832 36 lakhs as against Rs 315 75 likhs and Rs 298 49 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. The trade of the wholesales also recorded a striking increase, the purchases and sales amounting to Rs 554 43 lakhs and Rs 518 93 lakhs against Rs 96 36 lakhs and Rs 80 05 lakhs, respectively, in 1942 43. Some of the important features of the working of the stores were their participation in schemes of statutory rationing and procurement, their sales to non members (60 per cent), formation of stores societies for the benefit of industrial labourers and extension of the consumers' movement in rural areas.

The total deposits and borrowings of the Madras Provincial Coop Bank fell from Rs 202 27 lakhs to Rs 272 27 laklis on account of the bank's cautious policy in accepting deposits. There was a marked increase in its loan business (from Rs 56 04 lakhs to Rs 161 33 lakhs). By virtue of its position as the apea consisting of bank, the 'Provil Bank continued to guide, supervise and control the financial policy of central banks. The working capital of central banks increased from Rs 673 16 lakhs to Rs 750 53 lakhs. Their total profits substantially increased from Rs 3 83 laklis to Rs 5 04 lakhs. On account of the conditions created by the War the loans issued by the Madras Coop Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd, decreased from Rs 23 66 lakhs in 1942 43 to Rs 18 26 lakhs in 1943 44. The maximum amount for which Government have guaranteed the debentures of the Bank's Rs 350 lakhs.

both the primaries and the wholesales reached the peak figure of Rs 134 erores. There were 1,198 primary stores with 692 branches or depots. Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs 806. 96 lakhs and Rs 332. 36 lakhs as against Rs 315. 75 lakhs and Rs 298. 49 lakhs, respectively, in whenever required.

Law and Order

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen pulsne judges. The existing order pro-vides for a maximum of 15 pulsno Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 30 Sessions Judges in the Mufassai (including Additional agency tracts) for Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 District Judges, and 34 Subordinate Judges and 140 District Munsiffs In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of two Judges and a Small Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges Madras is a litiglous province and the rocords show one suit for every 174 persons The Police department is under an ın 1943 Inspector General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the Presidency, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investiga tion Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police A Superintendent is stationed at each district The sanctioned strength of the Permanent Police Force is 27,783 including the Malabar Special Police

MADRAS BUDGET

Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1945 46	MEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estim tes 101 16
		DEMANDS ON THE REVENCE	Rs
Revenue	Re	7 -Land Revenue	5 43 700
IV —Taxes on Income other than Corporation	j	8 Provincial Exci e	4 10 00
Tax	3 co co ooo	9 -Stamps	1 16 -00
VIILand Revenue	£ 68 000	10 Forest	6 55 900
VIII —Provincial Excise	14 10 8 00	11 -Registration	35 9 400
IX.—Stamps	s °soo	1 -Charges on account of	1
X.—Forest	1 20 60 00	Motor Vehicles Acts	68 000
XI —Registration	50 6 00	13 -Other Taxes and Dutles	1 99 600
XII -Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	72-46 600	Total	4 83 F9 300
XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	574 1000	Revenue Account of Irr gat on N vigat o Emb akm at and Drainage Works	
Total	3 03 41 00	17 -Irri ation-Interest on	
Irrigati n. N vigation Embank ment ad Drain ge W rks		works for which Capital Accounts are	00 79 000
XVII -Irrigation Navigation		kept	00 79 000
Empanyment and	{ .	18 —Irrigation—O t h e r Revenue Exp adi	
Draiuage Works for which Capital		fure financed from	
Accounts are kept- Gross Receipts	1 74 91 100	Ordinary Revenues	60 09 000
		10 -Construction of Irriga	
Deduct - Working Expenses	- 4 100	tion Navigation Embankment and	
Net Receipts		Drainage Works	1 6 000
	1 *0 60 000	Total	15 40 000
XVIII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for		Debt Sarvicos	
which no C pital Accounts are kept	958 900	-Interest on Debt and other Obligations	67 80 00
Total	216 4200	3 -Appropriation for Re	
D bt S Tvices		duction or Avoli	1 00 90 600
XX.—Interest	89 01 800	Total	-33 10 400
Total	88 01 800		
C-141	00 01 000	Civil Adm m tr t n	3 7 7 600
Civil Admini tr t on,			1 18 28 600
XXI—Administration of		Justice S — Jalis and Convict Settle	
XXIIJalla and Country	53 53 100	nents 9—Police	6 0 500 47 07 000
Settlements Settlements	10 50 800	80B -Ports and Pilotage	5 00 000
XXVI.—Education	8 88 400	36 —Scientific Departments \$7 —Education	1 37 300 4 64 56 600
XXVII.—Medical	11 2 900	38 -Medical	1 50 17 600 46 9 400
araical	14 9 800	39 — Public Health 40 — Agriculture	6 19 700



HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Dudget Estimates 1945 40	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Buiget Eatlm tes 194 46
RECEI : Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (from Stat ment B)	' Is 8014 00	DISDURSEMENTS 1 vec.s of Expenditure over Revenu (from blatement A)	Rs
I ublic Debt Incurred— I —Permanent Debt		Capital Accounts outside the Revenue account— 63 Construction of Irrigation Navigation Imbankment and Drainage Works	03 (00
H Floating Debt Treasury Dilla	3 00 00 000	Capital Outlay on Industrial Bevelopment 81 Capital Account of Civil Works outsile the Rese	13 100
Other Floating Loans	1 00 00 000	nno Account 81 4 Capital Outlay on Electricity	3 39 900
III —Loans from the Central Government	12 00 000	Schemes 63 Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	81 46 100
Tota!	41 00 000	851 Capital Outles on I rovinct l Schemes c nnected with Ue War 1939	100
Unfunded Debt-		Total	1 5 63 700
state Provident Funds	e≥€ 600	Put lie Debt Discharged— I —Permanent Debt	5 5 900
Total D posits and Advances—	69 5 500	II —Floating Debt— Treasury Bills Other Floating Loans	3 90 00 000 1 00 00 000
I -Deposits Bearing Inter		III -Loans from the Central	49 80 100
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns II —Deposits not bearing Interest—	50 600	Total Unfunded Debt— State Provident Funds Total Deposits and Advances—	58 40 000 58 40 000
Appropriation for Re duction or Avoidance of Debt F mine Relief Fund	1 0 73 800	I—Deposits Bearing Interest— Deposits of Depreciation Re erve of Government Commercial Concerns	300
Fund for the Deve lopm at of Rura Water supply	10 00 000	II — Deposits not bearing Interet — Appropriation for Reduction of Avoidance of Debt (Sinking Funds) Sinking I and	5 25 000
Province 1 Boad Fund- Other Account	-	Investme t Account Famine Relief Fund	43 00 000 3 00 000
Revenue Reserve Fund	10 % 100	Fu d for tie Development of Rural Water upply	1 41 300
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	13 80 600	P vincial Ro d Fund— Oth r Account Revenue Reserve Fund Investm at Account	4 9 000 1° 03 84 000
ep cial Reserv Fund- Electricity	5 5 400	Depreciation Re erve Fund— Electricity	13 76 300
Electricity	5 5 400	Lieutricity	13 76 300



HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Fstimates 1045-46	Heads of Accounts	Bndget Estimates 1945 46
Receipts—contd	ϵR	DISBURSENEYT conid Deposits and Advances conid	Rs
Deposits and Advances—co td III—Advances not bearing Interest—		Depo it Account of Crant from the Central Govern ment for Grant of Bon for gro in, food crops in	
Advances Repayable Permanent Advances Accounts with the Government of	84 09 100 50 000	leiu of cotton Depo it account of grant, made 13 the Indian Res arch I and association	5 0 100
Burma Accounts with the Reserve Bank IV —Suspense—	5° 000	III —Advances not bearing Interest— Advances Repayable Permanent Advances Accounts with the Govern	0 55 900 60 000
Cash Balance Invest ment Account Other Suspense Accounts	1° 03 84 000 35 6 000	Accounts with the Government of Durma Accounts with the Peserve Bank II —Suspense—	60 000
Cheques and Bills Departmental and Simi 1 r Accounts	4 13 0 000 10 000	Creh B Isnco Investment Account Other Suspen e Accounts Cheques and Bills	0 30 00 000 30 6 000 4 11 80 000
V —Miscellaneous—Goveen Miscellaneous—Goveen ment Account Total	5 5 000	Departmental and Similar Accounts V—Mitscellaneous—	1 07 000
Total	63 97 99 00	Miscellaneous-O o vers	14 67 00
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Covernment— Loans to Municipatities Port Funds Cultiva tors etc Loans to Government Servants Total	57 40 500	Total Loans and Advances by the Provincial Qovernment— Loans to Municipalities Port Loans Cultivators etc. Loans Querment Bervanta	86 43 000
Remittances -	ľ	Total	86 0 000
Cash Remittances Reserve Bank of India Remittances Adju ting Account with Katiways Adjusting Account between Control		Remittances— Cash Remittances Reserve Bank of India Remittances Adjusting Account with Hall ass Adjusting Account between Central(Aon Rail says) and	67 40 00 000
(Non Railways) and Provincial Govern ments Inter Provincial Sus pense Account		Central (Aon Rail 1434) and Provincial Governments Inter Provincial Suspense Account	
Total D	7 51 00 000	Total	57 40 00 000
Total—Receipts -Op ning Cash Balance	1,27 97 42 300	Total-D bursements	1,28 09,29 900
Grand Total	61 98 461	V -Clo mg Cash Bal nee	50 10 861
Canad Total	1 28 59 40 761	Grand T t J	1,28 59 40 761

120	in which will be reported the set the
Proceedings and Governors of Lord Skillers Grove Ward,	inka 1860
L'ECOMONG CARACTE L'AST	ik ist, there
Si George in Madius. William And twee Norther	ad (Acting) 1200
Thur G. Cont	ion, r.c.i . 1861
William Gifford (Action Vicetor and G	Ditthot Achi (wit
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Thomas Pitt	me. et (c) 1555
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Edmund Montegue (lefter) 1707 the garder John Arbuttn	ot, rest, etc. 1572
trittlam & manne (Aris 17)	1872
Joreph Collet	IN (1 1875.
Toroph Collet Picture (define) 1727 feer William Pose Parlant	or Kent Cat, 1875
Rathantel Pl wlob	
Jemes Macron . 1724 Te D Le of Muchinghan	ted Chandos, 1878
George Morton Pitt 1779 ocer, ctr	1840
Richard Benyon	
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Ji In White III (4cing) 17-0 Sit James Thomson, F.C. Charles Smith (4cing) 1750 on grand States E.C.	
Tord Macarethe, 2 7 Flom. Sir Arthur Lawley,	, 6 023, 4 0 11 , 200
	FONG. (b) 1912
Alexander Davidson (Acting) 1785 Became Governor of a Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K n 1786 Sir Murcay Hammlek, 1780 (Acting)	, Kesi, Clr 1912
John Hollond (Acting) 1740 (Acting)	00 CCTP . 1913
Throad T. Holland (Artina) 1700 Baron Pentland P.C. G	Cationies .
Motor Committelliam Modows 1788 Str. 1 G Carlett, F V 1	(AC'177)
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart 1792 Bron Willingdon, G C 8	er, po, de no, les
Lord Hohart 1704 ocir, onr (c)	nex (deline) . 1924
Major-General George Harris (Acting) 1798 Sir Charles Todhunter, F	n and GCS1, 1974
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck 1807 a Cli , C B : (Acting	
William Datela (Adtient) 1800 Paramor Cetteral IV	2.93
Sir George Hilero Barlow, Bart, E B 1807 Sir No-man Marjoribank	SS, KCSI, KCIE
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cromby The Right Hon Hugh Eillot 1814 Lieut Col the Right H	
The Right Hon Hugh Elliot . 1814 I rederick Stanley, P. Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart, 1820 (Acting Viceroy and	
Stephen Rumbold Lushington 1822 Khan Timadur Sir Mu	Mammad Ocassa
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Lieut General Sir Frederick Adam, KOB 1832 Lord Eral inc, Gorr.	- Ventate Reddl
George Edward Russill (Acting) . 1837 Rai Bahadur Sir Kurm Lord Elphinstone, o CH, PO 1837 Nayudu, K CEI (Activ	ng) 1936
Lord Eiphinstone, OCH, PO 1837 Nayudu, KCEI (Active Lieut-General the Marquess of Tweed-1842 Lord Ersline, GOIP	no) 1940
dale, Kt. OB 7 ISIr Arthur Hope, GOLI	е, и о
Henry Dickinson (Acting) 1848	reation) Baron Napier
	creation) Baron Carmi
Lord Harris 1854 (0) Afterwards (by Charles Edward Trevelvan K C B 1850 chael of Skirling	Olomotori)
William Amelian	of Willingdon -
William Ambrose Morenead (Acting) 1850; (c) Afterwards Lari	of Hammona.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sealer la art

Deputy Speaker Mer & Rukmini Lakshmipathi

Sultan Abdul Hamred Khan (Madras Cty Mulammalan Lelian) Arakal Abdor Rahman All Rajah (Chirollti Mulammeden Prof) khan ahib D At lal Rawool (Billary Muhammada Rusal) P M Adikesasalu Saleker (Madras Cu./ Soth General Erban) M Ahmed Ialha Salit (Sorth Arce Mu amm d v Srimathi G Ammarna Raja (Plose Tuen Women Cenen! Urbon) Anantachar (Hospet General I weal) Selmatti toja.al termal (Ci d'alore Bom n 1 nero P rat) h Annamalal Pillal (Tir ronnomolal Ceneral Pural) Diwan It I alor A Appa inrat Pilai (Madras eum Ci n lep t Ind an Christia) I ao Paha lur Il B Atl Gowd r (Th Adpiris General Rural) Muthu Kr Ar Kr Aruna h lam Ch ttlar (5 aga 7 Cener 1 1 1 ral) Rhan Bahador P M Attakora Tiangal (Cohert M Jammas n Birol) 9 C Bat Le huan (Pala General Pural Schel led Cartes) M Rapinced : (Fil re Ge eral F rat) Panteer Ahmed Sayeed (Chi lep t eum South teert Midamma on I ral) 11 plaktavat al ra (Tururallur General Rural) B Bhakiliarath ale Sayudu (Langer Ge aral Pur f) h Bhashyam Affindar (Cla leput Ceneral Pural) 1 \ A Blinekara Ilao Mahasayo (I al Londo Ceneral Purch E H M lower 15.0 (4 1816/19) P in hisps daywon (O we flene al furch) h Chandramouli (Tena General Prof.) C Cheliapatil Cletti (Terile We bers Trale Union Madras Laner) O Clergam Pillal (Terreall r C vent Rural S. hed led Cartes) & Chilambara Ayyac (fill p ram 6 ml 1 rul) 1 (Tinnamuth (Konipatti General Rural Scheduled Caste) T & Clorkalingan Itil 1 (Tn erely General R roll) M. F. Damodaram (Ket'ayara Gene I I uraf) M. Doralkanni Truttani General Rural Sel & Led Cautes) A. L. A. B. Doralkanni Nadar (Tut on Genel Purol) V. Girl (Polic) General I uraf) M. Gopala Broldi (Katal Doralkannu General Pural) D Covinda Does (Lellary Ce eral R r 1 Scheduled Carter) G 1 Covin dan Kapar (Kurumbrana ! General I ral) Villiam Grant (L rapran) \ J Gupta (I na apa am General Ru al) B Guruvulu (Chlencole General F ral S hed I d Castes) \ Halasjam Ayyar (Trichinop ly General R ral) Alian Salito H & Unisalin (Mangelore Muhammada Pural) D R Isaac (Vorthern & reare Indian Christian) L. Isawata (Coo & poor Ce eral I'm al Sehe duled Cartes) Mrs. Jebamoney Masiliamoney (Tennerell, cum I alan cottah cun Titucori Tours Women Indian Cirician Urban) Allu Jori Nayndu (Fiziana ra : General Ru al) A K haderkutil (I ottayam Muha imada Pural) D Kudirappa (I enukon la General Rutal Sched led Caster) A I alexwara Rao (Berwada eum Marulip am Toiens C neral Urban) K. Kamaraj Nadar (S. ur. C. neral Pural) F. Kamasan (Malappuran Ceneral Rural Soled led Castes) K. R. Karant (I talta Ceneral Peal) A. Farimakara Menon (Malappuran Ceneral Peal) A. Farimakara Menon (puram General Pural) Mirs khadila Lakub Hassan (Maires City Women M hanin ad Urba) K Kolandavelu hayanar (Mannarye di Ge e al Reral Sel eduled C etes) I Kuti Reddi (Cuddapal General Pural) C I rishnamurti (Pall ca ; Trade Union Labo r) B I ri hunn (Pollachi General Pural Soled I d Castes) G Krishna Rao (North rn Central I and Miliers) K. Kulasekaran (Tind conom Ge eral Revol Sched led Ga les) Kumararaja Sir M. A Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettin d (The Lattetottai Lagaratha & Associ t on) Aumer wand Baja (Spreiff putter of cent Rusal) Hajee I i kunhammad Jutty (Cal est cum Comanore cum Tellicherry Toiens Muha imadan Urban) I I uppuswam Ajjar (Di de-mit Comanore cum Tellicherry Toiens Muha imadan Urban) I I uppuswam Ajjar (Di degul General Rural) \ hurmayya (Bandar General Pu l Schel led Castes) Auttimalu Amma (Tell herry eum Cal cut Tosens Women P Ishbumi Ammai (17ti herry cum Cas cut 20xm; 1000 Simathi V Ishbumi Ammai (Strmaderi General Pusa) Srimathi 1 Likhmi Ammai (Danderi General Pusa) Srimathi 1 Likhmi Ammai (Danderi General Pusa) Srimathi 1 Likhmi Ammai (Danderi General Pusa) General digul Women General Rural) Dr h Laksimi Devi (Bellary Women P Madhavan (Chirokkal Ceneral Rural) R 8 Manickam (Sattur Sched led Castes) M Mariemuthu (Tanjore Gener I R al Sched led Castes) 8 T P Marimuthn Pillal (Musici General Ru al) R Marnthal (Arry her General R ral Schedul d Castes) Mir Akram All (1: agapatam cues Fast Codavors Muhammadan Pural) P K Molden Kutty (Palghat Mulan madan Rural) Muhammad Abdur Rahman (Malapparam

Mulamriadan, Ruraly, Dr. Mulammad Abdo- Salam evence Meta emodes, Rosch; That Rahadur Muhammad Schammad (P. flur, M. flow etc., I. 1717), I' Muhammad Rahmet dial (Anantopur, Muhammadan, Ruree), V. I. Muhammadan, fluree), V. I. Muhammadan, fluree, Revel Scheduled Cartes), B. 9. Murtl (Co. 1906), there exists I work, S. dulee Castes), V. Mathemanialien Tevar (Raianad, General, Inni), h. A. Nochhango Go incha (On the General, Inch). A. Pl. N. Nadhmuthu Pilol (Innie General, Pirol) & Bagapta (Russock, General Rusal, Scheduled Carle) & Baseila Androra (in colol, General Pirol), h. Nagha (Cuddepah, General, Rail & Sell I Color), h. B. Potjappa Ganda, (G. Josephilajahan General, Rural), P. L. I andman Pola (1) on oran Ceres a Loselly, C. Marril 1300 (Chieceole, Gereral, Reral) N N N ra White (Mert God ever ever & deer e w G etc. Pactory Labor, Latury, K & Names a line (Low 1, Giver 1, Blev 5), M. G. Nates Chettler (bearing of Court, Per h C OH Love (drentoner, George L. Lorsh & C Palanismani Gainder (eer tiere tiere, Lord), I K. Literievi i Goorder (Pollacki Gererol, Paral). It I Polit (see Cert Lord tiers). I Palieri Itaja, (lora ela, General Rurelly, C. R. Parthus and day and ar (C. 200 a, C. nor. L. Lovelly, E. S. P. elescond. Gounder (Leodi General, Resal) K. Penins and General (Tr. Buegeta, General Ruselly, M. P. Portuasi and (Namakkal, General, I. of Salember Cortes), N. P. Portual Charilla (Salem Town, General, Urban); B. Beremod. Sand In Consider General Rev. D., T. Prokustin (Mauras Citi, South Centrel, General Viller), D & Pros d (Perc Le, General, Lucil), R Raghano Menon (Palghat, Ceneral Rosols, Roses th I Rata Pan (General energy, Indian Christian), A. K. Rannachandra Politic (energy of the energy for the Paralal Rama Ridge Raju (Tirulla i, General, Level), T. 2. Recall has Bedll, (Mederipolle, General, Rural), D. Ramblinga Peddior (C) et General, K. S. Pamas varol Gourdan (Palladam, General, Rural), V of Renoveral Mudaller Wellore, General, Lural), & Ranga Reddl (Rajampet, General, Rural), D of T of Green or Converse, J L P Roche Victoria (Tin recelly, Indian Of relich), No. A I'm rath I'm distill (Deprity Speaker) (Modroe City Women, Ceneral, Urlian), A. 5. Silvionoman & M. (Cheb, abserta, General Lural, Sebeduled Caster), D. Silved Ibralium, (Ronned, Modern das, Riced), R. Sakthisadivelu Counder (Perchabilitam, General, Rurel), A. 3. Savin Intel (South treet ent. Trullingpoly eur. Saleis eum Combatore, Indien Christical, Dr. M. T. Samul (Central Instrus, Irdun Christian). Sankaran Kamoneripid (Perran, Gerer I Ricell, P. R K Sarma (Madeas City Doct and Kactory Labors excleding Textile and Romany Inform, Labour), K C Suplinarishi Reddiar (Southern Control Lundichies), It Suttanatha Karayalar (Konfpolli, Gereral, Rural), B T Seshadricharryar (Gulicatteri, Cereral, Rural), S K Shalis Rowther (Palghat, Muharimadar, Perat), K Shimin im (Gelur General, Rural, Schedulid Carles), K A Shanmuga Mudallar (Tiruppallur North And Ceneral, Pural), Khan Sahib K A Shelkh Dawood (Salem cum Combatore cum Tle Adore, Mulau madan Rural), V & T Shelk Man oor Thraginar (Tennecelly, Muhammadan Lural), H Skirami Reddl (Pellaru, General, Reval), J Sivashanmugham Pillal (Madras Citu, South Central, General, Urban, Scheduled Castes); D Scinivasa Ayyar (Gopiekettijalanjam, General, Pural), P 5 Scinivasa Ayyar (Conjecterom, General, Rural), Kallur Subba Rao (Penalonda, Ceneral, Rural), Narina Subba Rao (Razahmendry, General, Rural), N M P Subboraman (Madura Town, General, Urlei). Dr P Subbarayan (Tiruchengode, General, Rurel), P Subblah (Ongole, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes), O P Subblah Mudallir (Countaitore Town, General, Urban), A M P Subbrava Clicttler (Negapalam, General, Rural), K V R Swaml (Rajahmundry, General, Rural), H S Town (Turopean), Than Salib Y T Unnikammoo (Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rurel), V S R M Vallappa Chettlar (Trruppalur Ramnad, General, Rural), K Jarada chariar (Chandragiri, General, Rural), N. S. Varidicharl (Madras (ily, South, General, Urban), A. Vedaratnim Pillal (Mannargudi, General, Rural), S. V. Venaudava Gounder (Dharapuram, General, Rural), G Venlanna (Fllore, General, Rural, Scheduled Cades), Chandra Venkata Reddi (Kurnool, General, Rural), Gopavaram Venkata Reddi (Nandyal General, Rural), K Ramakotiswara Rao (Narasaraopel, General, Rural), B Venkatachalam Piliai (Ariyalur, General, Rural), B Venkatanarayana Reddi (Gudur, General, Rural), S C Venkatappa Chettlar (Salem, General, Rural), R Venkatappa Nayudu (Gootu, General, Rural), K Venkatappaya Pantulu (Guntur cum Tenali Toicus, General, Urban), P Venkatappaya Pantulu (Guntur cum Tenali Toicus, General, Urban), P Venkatarama Ayyar (Kumbal onam, General, Rural), Kala Venkata Rao (Amalapuram, General, Rural), R Venhatasubba, Reddiar (Tinduanam, General, Rural), Venkatasubbayya (Nellore, General, Rural), T Viswanatham (Vizagapatam Town, General, Urban), K P Yagneswara Sarma (Tinnevelly cum Palameottah Towns, General,

Urba – Zamindar of Chullapalli (Zabdatul Agran Sreemanthu Rajuh Larlagadda Siya Pama Prasad Bahadur Zamindar) (*Bondar General Rural*) – Tamindar of Mirzapuram (Srl Raja Meka Venkataramiah Appa Rao Bahadur) (Vorthern Landholders II)

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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Deput J President -K Venkataswami Nayudu

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Nom nated Members

The Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri FC on Mrs Mona Hensman Diwan Rahadur M. Raman D wan B hadur F Srinivasan Diwan Bahadur M Famakrishna Reddy Dr Sic C Ramalin a Reddi

North-West Frontier Province.

rontier of the Indian Empire It is in form have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a no lrrogular strip of country lying north by position dominating the Malsind Waziri country, past and south by west and may generally be of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan To the north it extends to the mountains of the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the South of the Province from Baluchistan and its total area about 39,276 square index, a little more than hif of Bontbay, or more than three fifths of the size of England without Wales. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions the Cis Indus district of Hazara, the narrow strlp between the Indus and the Hills, rontaining the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Banni and Dera Ismail Khan, and the ringed mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan Hazara and the fixe districts miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the political control of H. H. the Governor General capacity as Agent to the Governor General. ore occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of HR the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor General The area of this tract is roughly 24,986 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Mala kand, K'iy ber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier A few hundred miles of the transborder territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the transborder population is free from any internal interference, so long in certain Indian political circles and as a result is offences are not committed and the tribes of the views expressed upon the matter in the oh erve the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them

The key to the instory of the people of the N-W F P lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more casely connected politically with Eastern Front hard.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its and the protracted punitive operations against name denotes, is situated on the north-west the Waziris and Mahsuds in 1919 1920. These

and Agent to the Governor General, with head quarters at Peshawar, in direct communieation with the Government of India in the Forcism and Political Department In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and officer, an both arrangement dethe local signed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontler conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of re uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed to the security lighter political chales and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate it The Committee, presided over by Mr D de S Bray, MLA, Joint Foreign Sceretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous retreases. Its members were Mesers Raza fact the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Maho medan times its population was mainly Indian by race Early history finds the Iranians doinlinating the whole Indias valley Then came the Groak invision under Alexandor Parker, IOS (Panjab) (members) The linguity the Great, in BC 327, then the invasions of the Salas, and of the White Hins and inter the two great waves of Mahomedan invision Last came the Salkis invasion beginning in 1818 The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistanin 1919 that ins. The Hinfins arrued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause the Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause Pashts and the population contains sucreal indigent and the population contains sucreal indigent the almost an extended in the pathan Path that i.ns The Hin ins argued that a separate mambers writing each a separate report is your able to the Hindu viewpoint already explained and the majority of the Committee comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recom mendations were for-

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tril al Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a n inor administration under the Government of India

Larly crestion of a Legislative Connell for the Settled District and appointment of Mem

bors of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one

If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed sell-determination and given scope for that self development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are as nred that with a contented Frontler population India can lace with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her

is 5 415 666 made up as follows -

mal s in the towns and 887 6 females per 1 000 males in rural areas

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at

to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by administered districts according to the last other Provinces of India and to immediate re lavallation mid-lat proports is 2 6 and the d.ath _ forms initiating and provide in Copyrogress along rate 22 in

would be a valuable buttress against bestile feeling across the Border The Committees at the ministr of districts and are the ruling race of biberations ended in disagreement the two illinds of the tribulations of the committee and the state of the west. There is a long receiving the committee of the tribulations of the ruling race of the tribulations of the committee of the tribulations of the ruling race of the ruling rac divisions Carki as have recently settled in the Province The Mishomedan tribes constitute almost the whol population Hindus amounting to only 5 par cent of the total and Sikha to a few thousands The occupational clesvage of the population confuses ethnical divisions

(Under the North West Frontler Province Law and Justica Legulation of 1001) custom governs nil questions re ardin successions hetrottal marria e divorce the separate property of women dower wills gifts parti ner of Council and Minister

Appointment of a second-Judgial Coun is along when the second-Judgial Coun is along when the second-Judgial Coun is along when he should be a saccious when he should be a saccious when the second-Judgial Coun is along when the second-Judgial Council is a second-Judgial Council Cou the parties are Nanomecaus and Lindu law where the parties are Hindus is applied in so far as that law his not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not of posed to the provisions of the Fegula tion and has moreover not heen modified by any custom

The climatic conditions of the NWLP wilch is mainly the mountainons region but includes the Pe hawar Valley and the river in tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan Distinct are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent while on the mountain ranges the Trans-Indus Districts

118. Aradian Sea and Yne Bay of Bengis Yne
This last Grue also include stimated wideprend rain and snowful Both sources
population for these parts of the Aradian Webprend rain and snowful Both sources
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Trade and Occupations

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at peent be are defined in the N W F P any more than in stabled in the N W F P any more than in any other for Northern loss where it also appears. The of Northern loss where the sex of the peer than in any other Province of I and sex of the province of the sex of the peer than in any other Province of I and sex of the peer than in any other Province of I and sex of the peer than in any other Province of I and sex of the peer than in any other Province of I and sex of the province posses, as it owes to the penaltim of the province posses, as it owes to the proposition by the peer than the first peer than the province posses, as it owes to the penaltim of the province posses, as it owes to the penaltim of the province posses, as it owes to the penaltim of the province posses, as it owes to the penaltim of the province posses, as it owes to the province posses, as it owes to the penaltim of the penaltim of the province posses, as it owes to the penaltim of the penaltim of the

are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poor means of communication, have to some extent been means deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non agricultural elasses effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent and uncultivated 75 per cent

The work of civilisation is now making steady Progress, both by the improvement of communi cations and otherwise Relations with the tribes have generally improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments In the British administered districts the total Percentage of male scholars to the total male population is 50 and that of female scholars to the total female population is 16 the total female population İß 16 for the year 1942 43 25 per cent maies and 7 per cent females of the totai population The are returned as literates figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of edu-cation even for India Those for females are cation even for India Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13 3 per cent are returned as literate The mauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to number of peasant homes

Administration.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H E the Governor and Agent to the Governor General with the Council of four ministers as follows—

- Hon'ble Dr Illian Salub (Chief Minister)
- (2)Hon'ble D Bhanju Ram Gandin (Minister for Tinance)
- (3) Hon ble Q Ataulish Khan (Minister for Education)
- (1) Hon ble Mond Abbas Khan (Minister for Industries)
- (1) Officers of the Indian Political Service
- (2)Officers of the Indian Civil Service
- (3) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service
- (4) Members of the Subordinate Clvil Services
- (5) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

(6) Officers recruited for the service of requiring special departments knowledge—Miitin, Enginee Education, Medicine and Forestry Engineering,

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the 1st head above are -

Chief

Secretary, Pevenue and Divl Commr. Secretary, Development Departments Administration Home Secretary Dy Commissioners Political Agents Commissioners and Asst Political Agents The Hon'ble Judlelal

Commissioner Hon'ble the Judi-The Hon'ble Addl Indielal Commiscial Commissioner sioners' Court -Three District and & District Sessions Judges Judges Two Additional District and Sessions Judges

Commisdistricts under the Deputy sioners are divided into from two to three subcollectorates in charge of tabsildars, who are invested with eriminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsidars, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers Some sub divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners The vii lage community characteristic of some of India is not indigenous among the Pathans Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imaginary Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the uniform police, medical and educational adminis tration and the ordinary staff includes a Dis trict Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jall and a District Inspector of Schools The Province forms a single concational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara P W D of the Province carries out of Hazara P W D of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P W D who is also ex-officio Secretary to H E the Governor The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary Of the Agencies contra England (Policy Valley pay land force of Frontier Constabulary Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government The revenue administration of all six administered districts is controlled by the Revenne and For the administra Divisional Commissioner thon of civil and criminal instice there are three Civil and Sessions districts each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge The two Judicial Commissioners are the

highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province

FINANCES

In order to meet the exce a in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Ps one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues

Budget

A deficit of Rs 12 1000 is anticipated in the budget estimates of the Province for 1945 46. The tothire enue for 194 46 i expected to yield Ps 6 49 600 and ex penditure is e t mated at Rs 9 3 000

The estimates for expensiture include c plt 1 expenditure totalling 1 6 61 000 on account of Irilation Works (0 000) Liectrich; Scient (4 63 000) nnl Commutation of Pnin. (463 600) and Commutation of Pnin (467 600) which is being met from reme If these items of a pital are vinded there would be a defit of R. 63 600 on y

The total provincial bal nee at the end of - 1015 40 is e timated at Its 1 6 000

The Administration

The principal officers in the present Administration are -

H E the Covernor and Agent to the Governor Ge eral—H F Sir George Cunningham KOSI KOIE DBC (Assumed charge DBE (Assumed charge 2nd March 103)

Seer tary to Gov mor .- M for O C B St John

Judicial Commis oner-Hon ble Sir James Almond Bar at Law 1 CS

Add t onal Jud et ! Commiss ner-The Hon ble Khan Babadur Kazi Mir Ahmad I han BA LLB

P ren te and D r stonal Com niss oner-1 D F D nda CIE ics Under Se 1 Petente-S & R Omin S ab

Under 9 cu Local S If Governme !- 1 It llah Jan

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Financ 1 S cretar j -- A-P Low OBF 104

Ad ocat Gener 1 and Se reta , to Government Legislatire Depa iment-Mal k hauda Bahbeh Khan BA LLB

As ustant Secrit ru (Pitical) to G errore -Sh Abd il Ha nid I I au

isst! Fina cial S ! 4-L Devi Dly | B 1 4 stt e / Dev D pt -B Tek Ch nd I dian Person 1A sistant to H E th Governor-

h B Abl as Ali Khan

Secretary Public W rks Department—G A M H E Sir Ralph Grimth Kosi CIP Brown CIE OBE

controlling anthority in the Judicial branch, Inspector General of Ct it Hospitals and of the administration and tiefr Courts are the Inon-Lt Cl I II S Smith Ot F 1 31

I ispector General of Police-1 F Perrott 612 Commandant Frontier Constabulary-O G Grae CIF OBF IP

Directo of I He In the Con-1121 B halir Sth Nam I han wa LLI PLS

Superintendent Archaeolog cal Survey Frontier Ci cle-Dr Muhd \azim Ph D (Cantab)

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Political Agents

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W ziei ta i Malor I D S B H IP I prr m

Mr (t S Curti uf outh Wariet n

Deputy Commissioners

Milor 9 W kl ir lil 1 1 war Major H D Rulton Ha ar Mr R II D Low f B T M for t I D Dr ig MDF Cann r M for J O S D mill D all fills

Cut J & Ster rd Marda

Former Chief Commissioners Hon ble Lienten nt-Colonel Sir Harold

Deane KCSI from 9th hovember 1901 to 3rd June 1908 Die L th. July 1908

The Hon Li utenant Colonel Sir G or a Roo Keppel GCIE PCSI from 4tl Jun 1908 to 9th September 1919 The Hon ble Sr Alfred Hamilt n Grant KC I

KCIE from 10th Sept mber 1919 to 7th March 19 1

Tie Hon ble Sir John Lo der Maffey KCV o OSI OIB 108 from 8th March 10 1 to 6th July 19 3

The Honble Sir Horatio N rman Bolton ECIE CSI ICS from th July 19 3 to 0th April 1930

The Hon ble Sir St uart Pears PCIE CSI 10 Iron 10 h May 1930 to 9th September

1931 The Honble I lent Col R D H Griffth CIE f om 10 9 30 to 17 4 3

Forme Governor

from

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Elected Members

Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, 11 4 , 611 (Pechanar Cantonment, General Urban) , Lala Bhanja Ram (Dera Ismail Ishan Town, General Rural), Dr Charuchandar Ghosh (Peshawar Wet, General Rural), Lala Jamna Das (Peshawar Last, General Rural), Rui Bahadur Lala Ishar Dass Sawhney, MA, LIB (Hezara, General Rural), Lah Hukam Chand (Kohat, General Rural), Lah Tek Chond Dhingra (Dera I noil Khan, General Rural), Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar, BA, IL B (Peshcuar City, Mahtrimadan Urban), Nawih Nasiullah Khan (North Best I routier Province Towns, Michan nadan U-ban), Licut M Muhammad Zaman Khan (Tanawal, Muhammadan Rural), Pir M hammad Kamran (Abbottabad Beet, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Sahib Raja Abdul Rahman Khan (Abbottabad Lust, Muhammacan Rural), Sardar Baliadur Khan (Haripur Central, Muhammadan Rural), Raja Manuchehr Khan (Haripur South, Muhammadan Rural), Abdur Reshid Khan (Haripur North, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan (Mansocia North Muhammadan Kural), Khan Salah Muhammad Attal Khan (Upper Pakhli, Muhammadar Rural) , M Lagura Khan (Jouer Pal hlt, Muhammadan Pural) , Qazl Attaullah Khan (Bura Mohmands, Muhammadan Rinal), Khan Bihadir Sher All Khan (Khahls, Muhammadan Lural), Khan Abdul Girifoor Kinn, Bur-ut-law (Hashinagar North, Muhammadan Rural), Dr Khan Sahib (Hashtnagar South, Muhammadan Rural), Arbah Abdur Rahman Khan (Doaba Muhammadan Rural), Minn Jaffar Shah (Nowshera South, Muhammadan Rural), Lhan Muhammad Samin Jan, BA, LLB (Noushera North, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Zarin Khan (Baiza, Munammadan Rural), Khan Anur Muhammad Khan (Kamalzar, Muhammadan Rural); Khan Abdul Aziz Khan (Utamannama, Muhammadan Rural), (Ruzzar, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Allahdad Khan (Amazar, Munammadan Rural), Khan Sahib Malik ur Rahman Khan, MA (Hangu, Muhammadan Rural) Par Sayed Jaial Shah (Kohat, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan (Tere South, Muhammadan Rural), Kiran Nasrullah Khan, BA, LLB (Bannu East, Muhammadan R cral), Khan Akbar Ali Khan (Bannu West, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Fuzullah Khan Ghazni Khel (Lalli East, Muhammadan Rural), Nawab Muhammad Zaffer Khen, Welinal (Laklı West, Muhammadan Rural), Nanabzeda Muhammed Said Khan (Tant, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Sahib Asaduli ih Khan (Kulachi, Muhammadan Rural), Nawab zada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar at Law (Dera Ismail Khan South, Muhammadan Rural), Khan Abdullah Khan Daga Ismail Eban Dis Abdullah Khan (Dera Isme il Khan North, Munummadan Rural), Sardar Ajit Singh (Southern Dis tricts, Silh Rural), Ishar Singh, Bar at Law (Hazara Mardan, Silh Rural), Khan Bahadur Sandullah Khan (Peshawar Landholders), Sardar Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan, BA, LLB (North West Prortier Province Landholders), Mun Ghulam Hussain (Peshanar City, Muhammadan Urban) K Mohd And Khan (Mardan of Patto Gudham Constituency), L Kewai Ram (Bannu), L Hans Ray (Bannu) , (Sikh, Peslawar Dist)

Orissa

Like Sind Ories was constituted a grantal province on April 1995 It film was asparate goverablent ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boun stay-of loundst Presidency then a w province of Oriest State Presidency than a province of Oriest State of the State

The Oriyas are an intensely natriolite recopie who beargrand love for their culture and languar. They have slways opposed any more to dimender the Oriya speaking racts for political or administrati e consider tions. The Oriyas tree tief traditions are note to the days of Libboharata when there was the to the days of Libboharata when there was the to necessary and the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the original contract of the Oriyas are shown in the contract of the Moreila Contract was the contract was broken up and the people radially lost race conscious a Albough and the allowed the allowed the allowed the original contract was broken up and the people radially lost race conscious a Albough and the allowed the contract of the contrac

Tato consciousness, was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great I mine of 1868. Sir Stafford vorthooks sufgested the separation of Oriess from Boogal. The proposal was turned down but the particle (sev us underlying the new move p raisted and gave rise to a series of domands.

History of Separation

The agitation for the unification of Origin test sint obtained offield recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringings in the scatter described and the principle of the scatter described and the scatter described an

The firsteface of success was achieved in 191 when the area of modern Oriss was servanted four Alogaria and amalgamated with Bilbar it form what came to be k own as the province of Bilbar and Oriss Although the status of Bilbar and Oris was but better than before the advocates of Oriya unity that the status of the Committon of the press their claim for the Iornation of the press their claim for the Iornation of the press their claim for the Iornation and the press their claim and the status of the Oriyas along and generally lavou ed the redder button of provinces on a li guistic brail bor the successof tenomolake government. They leftit however tenomials produced the proposals after the field government sonormed to formulate phalons and make con set proposals after the success of the produce of the produc

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council and read the id a of malgamation but the Madras Council held an inconcisely debate The Madras Government was agail at the surrender of any of its territory while the C 1 Government had an open mind.

The Government of In Ha tien a polaried what is call 1 bl a thing-buff committee to make local logarities with a view to ascertaining it attitude of Oriya spaking people in the north of Madras Prendeney on the qui sit not their union with Orias. Meaves of L. Philip and A. C. Buff reported that there was a genula long standing and original control of the original long standing and original control of the Oriya special curve in the Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Oriya special curves with Original Control or original curves with the

The next stage came with the appointment of the Simon Commistion in 10 A sub-committee of the corrunts ion pre ided over by M yor Atti o econim ended the creation of a significant control of the contro

Round Table Conference

When the idea of a f 1 r tion of a ite nome out that dawed at to first Rows I rable Conference the Orlyas demant was pre-sted in a reytallized form by the Mahar Ja (iten Raja) of Tariskiner in the order of the Raja of the Raja of Tariskiner in the order of the Raja of Tariskiner in the order of the Raja of Tariskiner in the order of the order of the Raja of the Dails of the Dails of the Dails of the Dails of the Orlean tage and tage as of the tariskiner and page 10 projected to relieve and to be effect by the projected to the Raja of the Ra

The O is a demand derived adventitious support from the stren th of the Mu lim claim forth countitution of Sind as a sep rate province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose the Origon claim will be ther fore came to be recomised at it of Round Table Conference.

In september 1931 the Government of India appointed the U Donnell Committee to ex mine and report on the in notal and other consequence of the control of th

ola paration the Committee made r commendations generally on the linear the Sind Committee In J nuary 1936 an Orde in Council w s is a od by Ills Majest, a Government con thuting

ise od by His Majest; a Government con tituting Oriss as a separate province to be brought i to H e with other p vincial units on the f anguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1 1937

Extent of Province

The following are the areas comprised in the new proxince of Orissa -

- That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof
- Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras -
 - (2) The Ganjam Agency Tracts,
- (22) The following areas in the non-Agenev poition of the Ganjam district, viz, the taluks of Ghmmsur, Aska, Sunada, Kodala and Chatra-pur, so much of the tiluks of Ichapur and Berhan pur as nes to the north all west of the bound iry line,
- (11.) So much of the Parlahimed: Estate as lies to the north and cast of the said line, and
- The following areas in the Vizigapitam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible) Lst ite and so much of the Pott ingi taluk as is not included in that estate
- the Central Aleas transferred from Provinces -
- (1) The Kharnar Zamindan in the Raipur district, and
- (a) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detaclied portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapur Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages, viz, Kuliakunda, Badimel, Panelipudgia (Soda), Barhampura (Maiguzari), Panelipuragia (Palsada), Jogni and Thakurpal (Jognl)

Agriculture

Agriculturally and industrially, Orlssa is a backward region. It has suffered as the result of being tacked to one or the other of many provinces for administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big tactories in Orissa, although there are a large number of mangenous eotinge industries bespeaking the people's artisanship Among the cottage industries may be mentioned hardloom industries brass, bell metal silver filigree, cuticity, wood and paper pulp and lorn afficies Sugare me and jute are ti o mi ottant commerci lerops in Orissa, and ners under both these tre already mereasing The Orr, a torests can supply a large quantity or valuable timber and fuel. Fisheries too are in import eit industry of Orissa The two valuable acurces of supply are the extensive Child like and Puri where on an average 9,000 mounds of eured fish and 50,000 maunds of uncured fish respectively are exported to Calcutta every year

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica Ironore is mostly found in Mayurbhan, Keonjhar, and Bona, all States The deposits in this area and Bonni, all States are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich oro they contain. More than 60 per cent of the ore extracted in In lie comes from these areas of Orusea for which Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Mesers Bird in principle and derogatory to the presti

Orissa cannot boast of such & Co of Calcutta extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and Bilhar, but coal has been found in Angula, Sambilpur and in the States of Gangpura, Taleher and Athmalik Taleher has the largest eorlfields and they are being progressively exploited. The Agricultural and the Industries Departments which remained under the control of the Revenue Commissioner till November 1936 was taken over by the Director of Develop ment A Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed for Orissa By the amalgamation of the ox Madras and ex Central Provinces areas 15 additional factories were added to those already in Orissa Division and four fish euring yards with their staff were transferred from the Madras Presidency

Administration.

Sir John Austen Hubback, Kosi, was ap pointed to be the flist Governor of the Infant province of Orissa

Under paragraph 19 of the Order in Council, the Patna High Court is the High Court for the Province To enable the High Court to hear on Circuit, cases of the Ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas, Clause 35 of the Letters Patent was amended by Regulation XII of 1936 A new Court of an Agency Sub-Judge at Jey pore, a Munsif s Court at Nawapara and three addition al Criminal Courts, consisting of a District Magistrate's Court and two sub divisional Magistrate's Courts, were established in 1936

The Cadre of the Indian Civil Service was provisionally fixed at 17 including 18 superior posts and 4 inferior posts As it was considered undesirable to form a separate Cadre for such small number the Cadre is joint with Bihar

Provincial Autonomy—The first general elections under the constitution which estab lished Orissa as a separate province resulted in a clear majority for the Congress Party Out of 56 elective seats in the Assembly (four are nominated, making a total of 60) the Congress counted 36 as its adherents. The Governor thereupon summoned the leader of the Congress Party to form a Ministry but the latter, in obedience to the directions of the party beadquarters declared unless he the party headquarters, dechned unless he were given certain assurances by the Governor (See chapter on Indian National Congress) After a prolonged controversy this point was a microbly settled, and the Congress Party leader of the Congress of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the Lorentz College of the College of the Lorentz College of the C formed a Cabinet I ate in 1937 the legislatur decided that Cuttack should be the capita of the province

The working of self government in the lufan province was threatened with interruptic twice in 1938—one early in the year an later in the summer The former did not relate directly to Orissa, but the latter did. In this chapter we are concerned only with th iatter Sir John Hubback wished, for reasons (health, to go home on leave In his place ti Revenue Commissioner, the semormost civilis in the province was appointed to set for in the province, was appointed to act for period of four months. The Premier oppose this appointment on the ground that it was be

Orissa 137

othodinistry to ask it to work under a Governor; We fink, that our duty to the country out who till the other day took his orders from the building the output of the country of the distribution of the substantive post. The Grisar reversion to his substantive post. The Grisar Premier's complaint was taken up by the Congres, and Mr. Gandhi. An all India crist was threatened on this issue but it was are through the goodness and self-ascriftee of Str oth Illustrative who postponed his leave. ohn Hubback who postponed his leave

Thus assured of a period of peaceful promes the province continued to be adminitered by the Congress Ministry for a number of roonths blighted by the political crisis which overcook ! I stakin it could at a 1 the 1 supporters all the Congress governed provinces T Oris.a lott fr m the Oppellion and from the Loupe of Ministry regigned alon with other C mark of a resultered its are the city of the Cablants and there below no prospect of the Cablants and there below no prospect of the Cablants and there below no prospect of the Cablants and there below no prospect of the Cablants and there has no prospect of the Cablants and there has no prospect of the Cablants and there has no prospect of the Cablants and there has no prospect of the Cablants and there has no prospect of the Cablants and there has no prospect of the Cablants and there has no prospect of the Cablants and the Cablants are cablants. any reasonable chance of stability the Governor

New Ministry

Some of the Courtess Party memi rs soon I it that the official policy of the Con rein th interests of provi et l'acif g vernme t l'in the wiler interest if the ec intra they with it to replace the gubernatorial rul iv a popular administration which would activ by n fertake ti e task of marshallin the res urces nd ron

when not the a reflowing decause there we have little prospect of forming, sayth of like a slab! Ministry in face of the solid block of the Congress Party in the Assemity Moreover the first flush of fall-goin enthusiasm generated by the civil disobedience movement did not reveal the firstness which have above a large the party of ranks of Congres men in Orissa

official Congress policy became e flent. The next harvest congress Farty in the province was never a unit d house Even in the days before the wr when the Congress Ministry ws in office the committee with the congress of the confidence of the conf when the Colories allinists we in place the rewer members who were straining the leash if they did not openly revolt it was because of the riours of party dicipline This state of affairs underwent a chan e under the stores. the stress of war conditions Wi en ti e novelty of the civil disobedience mov ment wore off the dissenting elements set about to work

As far back as Septeml er 1941 el ht roembers As far back as September 1941 el ht noembers I tho Gris Congress Assembly I arty torned themselves into a n w no p under hi leadersh per le Pandit Godwarts Misra I twas int pretent at the time as the first deep in an effort to form a limitry in co-operation with the m misra of not so compendito with the m misra of not so compendito with the misra of not so compendito with the misra of not so compendito with the misra of not so compenditors. The dist ess cau ed by funine in Orl was a not pretent and pretent and pretent and not so compenditors of not be compended to the compenditors of the compenditor

Is now the aver slind make up their rain is Notwith their the licipile ry action taken by the concers executive against some of the prominent seeders the n w group rum incl I to in Octobr tle Mal at ia of hrm

With this proved strength the leaders of the as in other elimits province a sum of charge of new part for in uch ith it dovernot as it the entire province under Section 93 of the fare it cit like to it mit to the operation of Government of India Act By a re-obtain of settlon 93 of its comment of the part of the pa the entire province under Section 93 of the footment of India Act by a resolution of Section 93 of the Go eram at fight, tet and Section 94 of the Go eram at fight, tet and sea approved and the period of the operation of the India Section 1950 of the Go eram at fight, tet and the India Section 1950 of the Go eram at fight, tet and the India Section 1950 of the Go eram at fight, tet and the India Section 1950 of the Go eram at fight tet and the India Section 1950 of the India Section 1950 of the India Section 1950 of the India Section 1950 of the India Section 1950 of the India Section 1950 of the India Section 1950 of the Go eram at fight tet and the India Section 1950 of the India Sec arlier proclamation und r eceti n 03

> The Minitry t 1 to pastire glorient v limenti in in its ct i their fro confi following the Armitriol theoret ALCC A non-ber of Crossisty in niera of the Lethture voor residuand publication

the task of marshallin the resisters and ron-power of the prolines of ran all outselforts in the Akis power.

With this of Jeet In view this section be to work for a popular front. A first their effort for not it is regrously because the resonance of the resistance of the resistan Party in the Assentity Morrover the first mas ket, th reby dept ling th '1 of foot turns inshed full-good enthusiasm generated by it of avail ble to the people of Orl 4 In o c will disobedience movement dil not reveal to quence the tro includ \(\text{Vermitted}\) the try to the line of \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make a fine for the morrow of \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make a rich and \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make and \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make a rich and \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make a rich and \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make a rich and \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make a rich and \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make a rich and \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make and \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make a rich and \(\text{Vermitted}\) the make a rich some entation to the Government of In his to As days rolled by signs of disapproval of the lold free trade in Grissa in ab pance till the

> In tie autumn the provin was affe t lly the cee onle plight which ove too the all ent the cee onlie plight which over now then a province of Bengal. The ish not so many a in Ben al tiere wer a kilo number of star flow deaths in Get a. The limitent ry storet y told the As embly that O cares of death d. to maintriff in h i ceutred in Balasor Mor mainutriti n h i ceurred in Bulasor Mor than 300 eas a t d tist ere rejorte i in Ga j m district U official opinion placed the runt r of such deaths at a much hi her floure In

we have come to the conjury should order and the light but I am in that the present statemate in the country should order when the present official Congress policy the worst period

an accession of strength as the issult of seven settlement of exists and opinim licences, the more Congress M L As' deciding to join lands with the Ministry Even so, however, the obtains and the increase in the Treasury price of internal party position contained to be fluid opinim, a substantial improvement in the excise and, while nunsterribet spokesmen claimed growing support for the Government, the Opposition continued to challenge the Ministry to release the imprisoned M L A and then face the House with a motion of confidence

Late in the summer of 1944, the cohesion of the ministerialist party showed signs of weaken-ing. This development affected the solidarity of the cabinet, and the Prime Minister tendered his resignation. The Governor held consult ations with the leaders of legislative groups and, finding that there was no prospect of the responsibility for the administration of the province under section 93 of the Government of India Act. Thus provincial autonomy was

Larly in the new year the Ministry secured revenue at Rs 7,21,79,000 As a result of better revenue was anticipated

> Expenditure under War Police, 60 per cent of which is borne by the Government of India, was expected to mercise considerably, chiefly on account of mercased staff, the mercased cost of clothing and the grant of dearness and the war allowances

A sum of Rs 23 19 laklis was provided in the revised estimates of 1944 15 and Rs 47 5 laklis in the budget for 1945 46 on account of advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Louis Act and the Agriculturists' Loan Act
Of these sums, Rs 17 70 laklis in the revised
estimates and Rs 44 88 laklis in the budget
represent loans for the furtherance of the food
production campaign Provision was also made once again eclipsed in Orissa

1945-46 Budget—The budget estimates for long to the Orissa Provincial Cooperative
1945-46, published in a Gazette Extraordinary, revealed a deficit of Rs 8,68,000
The total revenue was estimated at the Hindu Religious Endowments
Orissa and the Hindu Religious Endowments
Orissa and the Hindu Religious Endowments
I'mid A loan of Rs 67,000 was provided for the total revenue at Rs 3,03,01,000 inclusive of a sun the revised estimates and Rs 80,000 in the budget of Rs 59 85 laklis provided for new expenditure. of Rs 59 85 lakks provided for new expenditure was provided for purehase and supply of ran Receipts other than revenue were estimated at materials to the distillers to supply country Rs 7,31,50,000 and expenditure not charged to inquor to North Orissa districts

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir William Hawthoine Lewis, Kosi, Koie, 108

ADVISERS

S L Mary ood, CTE, ICS, B K Goldhale, CIE, ICS

SECRETARIES

Secretary to His Lacellevey the Governor -R S Swann, I C S Recentle Commissioner -R P Waid, vo, Drc, oir, ics Chief Secretary -R A E Williams CIL, ICS Secretary, Law, Commerce & Labour Department -J E Maher, 108 Lecretary, Lducation Health & L S G Department -M Azfar, I C S Secretary, Planning and Reconstruction Department -A H Kemp, I C S Secretary, Resenue and Development Department—Rai Bahadur P C Das Secretary, Supply and Trunsport Department -C S Jim, O B E , I C S Secretary, Public II orl's Department —Rai Bahadur Brij Narayan, I 8 E

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPRIKER -The Hon Sri Mukunda Prasad Das DEFUTY SPEAKER -Sri Nanda Rishore Das

Elected Members

Bichitrananda Das (Central Cuttack Sadr General) Atala Behari Acharya (North C 111 L Sadt General) Jadumant Mangaral (Central Lendrapara General) Brajanath Misra (Sorth hendrapara General) Dirakishore Behera (Fast Jajpur General) Dwarkanath Das (Last Jajpur G neral) Birabar harayan Chandra Di ir hares dea Jemin tar of Madhupur (West J sipur G neral) Jagabandhu Sinha (South Jurt Sale Ceneral) Real DI en (North Ju Satr (n ml) Ja sun th Misra (North Puri Sadr General) Hontle Landit Coinvaris Mi ra (11 t I h nis General) The Hon, Sri Mukunda I rasa I Das (Spenker) (C trul Bula ore & dr Cener I) Sants Ki here Das (Deputy Speaker) (South Halarore General) Charu Chandra Ray Mal 2 310 (North Balasore General) Chahradhar Behera Mal a ayo (l'ast H) Iral Gereral) Nicht Das (Weet Lha Iral General) Arupalal Singh (Sambalpur Sadr General) 1 ral abadral Lath (Hest Bury th General) l'akira Behera (Last Ba arh General) Itisi Gan la (L. st Largarh (ereral) Ini Artatran Deo (Klanar General) Biswanath Das (Opposit on Lealer) (Clum ur C neral) Raja Bala viur Rama Chandra Mardaraja Deo (Phudala General) Rai liai adur Man li ata Corschan I Patnail. Mahasayo (Chatrapur General) Gobin lo Podi ana (taka Su ala Cener 1) Punya Nilko (taka Sureda General) Divahara P tnalk (Berhampur G rat) Ram chap ira Delo (Berl empte General) Vysyatoju I asi Liswanadiana I. ju (Perha op r Cen al) Captain Mahatoja Sri Sri Sri helshna Chandra Gajapati Sarayan Deo (f arlaku e li General) Sadasho Tripati Mal 14030 (Augrangen General) Radiamohan Salin Majiasayo (Jeppur Ma kungiri Ceneral) Radi akrishna Bishwasroy (K raput General) Than Paliadur Salyl 1 11 mad Baksh (C # ck Sadr Muh amajan) fairid Farlo Haque (orth Cutta L rum Angul Matammadu) lion lie Marivi Midus of h n Khan (Balayore cum Sambalpur M chammadan) Maulani Muhamm d Intifur R. hm. 1 (South On sa Muhammadan) Srimati i Sa ala Devi (Cuttack Town Women s) Mrs. 1 Laksi mi Bai (Be hampur Town Women e) Tremananda Mol anti (Ort to Ind on Cleution) Lan Lai (Ortisa Commerce and Ind stry) Draja Sundar Das (Fast Orissa Landhold r.) Raja I tiduna Chandra Mausingh Hariel an Ian M rdaraj Bhramarhar Lai Raja of Lutikud (il est Orissa Landi ble s) Pyarl Sankar Roy (Orusa Labou) Rev L M I rans (Cume it Udaja pei C 1 jan Dulrich hominaled) Nari Pani Jennah (Seringo Ganjam Distric dom natel) Balabhadra daragana Samanthaory (Laurangpur D strict I oraput dom na ed. Nalha Mohan Panda (Pagaghada District Koraput Aominated)

The Puniab

The Yunjib or I ad of the five rivers is so population of the Province in 1931 including called from the new river by which it is on the Blacket thinks on the board of the Dabia closed namely the Jhelmu Clicadb Ravil Gharf Khun Dittlet was 3 400 85 of whom leas and Sulej Toucher with 14 both 4 940 00 were in the Indian States of the Private of Kanning which lies to the poorth of the Private of Kanning which lies to the poorth the Yunjah complex the extreme north west. The greater p rt of the Punjab consists of concer of the Indian Empire and with the one wast alluvial plait stretching from the exception of the above mentio ed province Jamans in the east lot in the Suleman R pg. in comprises all of British India north of find the west. The morth east is occupied by a second result of the suleman R pg. in comprises all of British India north of find the west. The morth east is occupied by a second result of the suleman R pg. in the second results and results are not results.

comprises all of British India north of Sind the west. The north said is occupied by a mad Ralputana and west of the river Junual section of the Illumbyas and the Sail Range Previous to Octob r 101 the Isafab with forms fits north western angle A fow small as fruitatories embraced an area of 130 336 spurs of the Aravaill mountain system traver e of 301 miles and a Population at the Census the extreme south-east and terminate in the Crostle Blands 750 (I cluster of L S87 time) 1 fdge at Delhi The Punjab may be divided in the Great of the India Empire Dut the Computation of the India Empire Dut the Computation of the India Empire Dut the Computation of the India Empire Dut the Computation of the India Empire Depulation of the Punjab by about 450 square tract lender as acred to 000 square miles and 330 000 souls respectively The total

states in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Pataud and the mount mous tracts of Murree and Dajana, which were supervised by the and Kahut, approximate closely in character-latics to the Himalayan tract. Leept in the with the formation of a new Political Agency at hills, the rainfell leaves little in right for protection against distress in unfavourable serious and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Simplify runs the parent submontant. the base of the hills ind including the low range of the Siwahks, runs the narrow sub montane ract. This tract, secure in an imple rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, computed portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost arge town in Sirlkot. Of the plains of the Pinjab, the eastern portion covers an area of 50,000 square miles with a nopulation is excrivile realisting in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual amine. Within the eastern plains let the large town is comployed, any material reduction in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual and incompanion with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover and is largely urban. The western plains cover and is largely urban. The western Punjab is largely urban. The western Punjab is largely urban. The western Punjab is largely urban. The western Punjab is largely urban. The western Punjab is largely urban. The western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover and the population of a lattle over six milhous. The rainfall agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found. ation of a little over six millions. The rain-speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important fail in this area, heaviest in the north and agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found east and decreasing towards the west and south in the eastern half of the province and in the is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only jextreme north-west possible with the aid of artificial Irrigation or closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very elecumistance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost inde pendent of rain, a fulure of which means nothing worse than a searchty of rrise So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crips may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chemb and Jhelum Canels which now chellenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous pertions of the province Multan and Lyalipur are the largest towns in the western area Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfell and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expense of untilled plairs, the climate f the Punjab presents greater extremes of both hear and sold than any other portion of rada The summer, from April to Septemoer, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sing frests are common But the bright suu and invigorating air make the climate of the Punneh in the acid make

States.

of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly In the political charge of the Punjab Governmenty ment In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patlala, Bahawaipur, Jind and Nubia, wore formed into a separate of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjah States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjah States The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government were the Simia the Punjab Government were the Simia province affording the main means of substates, for which the Deputy Commissioner is essentially a country of peasant proprietors

speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chicay found In organisation Into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and relicious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are iandholders, the trading castes of the Hadas (Clastel Across and Baying) the tho Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading costes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas), and the numerons artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Kinan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Minimali districts Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

Languages

The main language of the province is Pan The man language of the province is Pan publ, which is spoken by more than half the population Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns), Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts, and Rajastiani, the language of Rajputana Baluchl, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population

of Simla was Political Officer, and three small is essentially a country of peasant proprietors

result of which many colonies have sprung up The Lower Chemb Count has brought under hough show I 20 million acress most of which lampla has four promising oil fields at Khaur was formerly waste land Similarly the Lower Dhuian Chivart and Joya Mair. The ttock Jalema and Lower Lari Book Canals are report. Gill Company is en aged in extracting, and uses for 1 and 1 4 million ceres respectively. The Suitely Asiley Canals and Haveil Canals command 3 3 and 1 3 million acres respectively. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as f rets lands the total extent of which is about 0 000 square miles. If the cross from whach is, the most important and the

Although the Panjab does not yet rank with

About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property the remain for five-white belonging to private owners and a large part of the whole area is lactory at Wah tunnerles at Wazirabad as large part of the whole area is landburn and Lahone factoris at an a large part of the whole area is landburn and Lahone factoris continued that it cannot be brought under the off code stuffs at Lahore Lahone at unit with the continued without extent he irrigation been put into execution and irrigation facilities provided in the continued of the state of the manufacture of the continued and Lahore and two glue factories on Amritsar and the other at Ambila refining mineral oils in western Punjab and Rawalpinds district

Handloom weaving is one of the most important industries in the Punjal blankets and woollen ru s are produced in con derabl quantities and a good deal of hosiery work. Is done on cottage lines Otler cottage indus which is about 0 up square mass. On the distribution of the state of commercial importance or ion safes.

Rrown wheat is the most important and tie is done on cottage mass. Importance or ion safes. development of Irrigation has led to a great tries of commercial important e or iron safes expansion of the wheat eres. Next in important degical and surgical in true ance to wheat is gram. Other important steples iments and hospital furniture at bislach Lai oro save to when in gram Other Important stepres are barley rice milliets make oilseed rich are seen save account carminute as blacker black properties and seamum) cotton and sugarcane. In the canni colonica large areas of American colonical and the cannical see grown but in the other cotton growing Jesuch Gujianeola and lever's and cultery districts the short staple indiscensus varieties at Nizamahad and W girlbad Worker in and being a second properties of the country being and second properties of the country being a second properties of the country being preport of any preportion of the weight of the people lies in live stock and properties of the properties of th

Administration

Although the Punjab does not yet rank with the industrially ask need provinces of India and the proof of the Administration of the West Proof of the Administration of the West Proof of the Administration of the West Proof of the Administration of the West Proof of the Administration of the West Proof of the Administration of the West Province and servari modern cotton spinaling and waving militar Ammistar L ho e Lipalipur and waving militar Ammistar L ho e Lipalipur and waving military and the West Proof of the West Province and School of the Administration of the West Proof of the teliminate militario, in once are a riusona and telegistation and control. The business of artisectic days to get each of the manufacture and stike we can be a first products factory of the manufacture of the product of the manufacture of the manufacture of the product of the manufacture of the product of

stav in winter in Lahore and summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in ment Trusi Simia Under the Governor, the province is tant towns administered by five Commissioners (for Am bala, Juliundur, Labore, Ravalpindi Mulian) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district

The principal heads of Department in the province are the three Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Apriculture and the Court of Wards) the five Chief Lineincers, the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Porests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co operative Credit Societier and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original eriminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil juris diction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers), Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (22 in number) each of whom overeises civil and eriminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Irontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment

Local Government

Local Government is secured in certain anches of the administration by the branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exer cising authority over a district of a Corporation at Lahore or of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchaya's, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession and other takes and miscellaneous fees, and those of the Lahore Corporation and Muni-cipel, Town, and Notlied Area Committees from octrol or terminal tax and other forms of taxation, from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abate

Secretary and of the I ducation Department a jorder to modernia the towns of the province, Secretary to Government The Government the Punjub Iown Improvement Act, 1922, s likely provides for the constitution of Improve-ment Irusis, has been extended to nine impor-

Police

The Police force is divided into District Police, Rullway Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Provincial Additional Police The combined force is under the control of the Inspector General, who is a member of the greeted force and his under him five Deputy In-pictor? Usin rid in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a sixth Deputy Inspector-General la charge of the Criminal Intestigation Department and of the Hinger Print Bureau at Phillium There is a Police Training School at Phillium controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police The Railway Police and the Provincial Additional Police are cach under an Assistant Inspector General The District Police are controlled by Superin tendents each of whom is in charge of a district and his under him one or more Assistant superintendents or Deputy Superintendents

As a war increase the creation of a Civic Guard has also been effected. It is under the control of an Assistant Inspector General of Ponce

Fducation

Rapid strides have been made in education in the Punjab during the last two decades The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties in addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains that the form of the province of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains that the form of the province of the pro Eventeen arts colleges (including two for Europeans and Four for women), five normal schools for males, fourteen training classes, and combined institutions for females, one lundred and sixty eight secondary schools for boys and girls and fifty eight centres for vocational training Apart from these institutions for general education, Government institutions for general education, Government mulntains nine higher grade professional institutions, viz., the King Edward Medical College, de Montmoreney College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricul tural College at Lynlipur, the College of Engineering and Technology at Moghalpura, the Central Training College, Lahore, the Lady Maclagan Training College for Women, Lahore, and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghorngali, and one school. viz. the Lanlacering School at and one school, viz, the Lnglneering School at Rasul In addition there are forty two technical and industrial schools (thirty one for males and eleven for females) scattered over the province

The Department of Education is in the charge of the Minister for Education, who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction

Medical

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel He is assisted by ment of nuisances and other matters In a Deputy Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab an I M S Officer of the rank of a Major an Assistant Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Punjab who is an Officer of the Provincial Civil Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Surgeon a Lady Assistant Inspector Ceneral of Civil Hospitals Punjab who is senior Member of the Women a Medicai Service (Indian) and a Personal Assistant of Oazetted rank

Public Health

The D partment of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Inblic Health who has workin under him four As Ltant Directors of workin under him four As Liant Directors of () A Chemic l'Laboratory. In il is in titu Public Health—one Superintendent Tunjab tion chemical an ly s of sp c in m so f food and Vac ne Institute 34 District Medical Officers writer sent from all over the province ar carried of Realth a Nutrition Officer a Statistic I Officer a Medical Officer of Health for Factories and industrial diseases (post vacant) and a Povincial Leprosy Officer The subordinate Public Health staff consists of 84 Sanitary In pec tors and 5 Sub Assistant Health Officers There i in addition a Public Health Corps for combatin manditudia rusa resisti corps for concern epidemic diseases consisting of 2.8 Sub A. Istant Health Officers 8 Sanitary Inspectors 56 Sanitary Supervisors and 330 Sanitary I turos A sp il staff for anti malaria work has also been organi ed comprising 7 units each con is tim, of 1 Sub-Assistant Health Offic r 1 Linto such of 1 sub-Assistant Revith Offic 7 linto | the control of the stability of the stabilit

Beside the Director of Public Health at Assistant Directors of Public H 4th District and Municipal Medical Officers of Health a the Paul hearty of received the second and the second a

An expert in Sanlitary Engineerin who have the statu of a Chief Dai lineer and is assisted to the statu of a Chief Dai lineer and is assisted by two Seprelinednian Lumineers is assisted to En lineer and staff acts as technical cables to the Public licalth Department in sanlitary en ner in matters

bern established

The lubile Health Department controls -(1) The langue Vaccin In that V cane lymph is prequent at this institution. The requirements of not only the Punjab but of the Army in Southern India, and several Provinces

and Indian Stat s arc m t

(1) An Prideriolo leal Bur au Tlis etablishment is jimmariy a bact nolom al laboratory in which examin it is of w ter food morbid material from et s of in thous disease etc are cirried out Auti malan work is controlled from the libreru whi halo serves as a He Ith Propagand e nire

Both in the Chemical Laborators and in the Epidemiological Bureau research work is undertaken

(4)—1 Punjab Health School It exits for the purpo e of trainin If alth 1 lifers wie take chinge of Maternity in al Child Welf re Centres throughout the Iro in The Dep thrent away as bol riships for t in m's mudulf y to girls who wish to join the Lady Health Visitor Class

t cheme whi h provides for the stallil in at of 134 additional Maternity and Child Welfare

for each of these centres A Health Clinic each in Lal ore and Rawal pinds di trict has been stal it led as an experi mental measure for carying out intensive public

The Sadiary Board Purjob is a standin boy which ramin s drainage water supply not available at the time of goin to press it is and other public to laters set as a major general to go and other public to laters set as a more supply sadices. Occurrence to come and the control of the control o

To ensure purity of articles of food a cadro of Gorean ent lood inspects a has be nes netloned and four Di Long I. Latoraties are being and the control of t

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The Finances of the Punjab.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB

	Budget		l Budget
HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Estimate, 1945-46	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Estimate, 1945 46
Revenue Receipts	(In thousands of Rupees)	EXPLADITURE CHARGLD TO REVENUE	(In thousands of Rupees)
Principal Heads of Revenue 1—Taxes on Income other	1,86,32	Direct demands on the Revenue	go 04
than Corporation Tax I—Lang Revenue (gross)	6,46,48		63,04 13,67 2,94
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irriga- tion	<u>-3,13,16</u>	9-Stamps 10-Forests 11-Registration	74,26 1,46
Net Land Revenue	3,33,32	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	5,32
I—Provincial Excise S—Stamps	1.23.40	13—Other Taxes and Duties Total	9,39 1,70,08
X—Forests I—Registration I—Receipts under Motor	83,73 20,35 12,65		2,10,00
Vehicles Acts II-Other Taxes and Duties	85,07	Irrigation Revenue Accounts	
Total	11,73,00	17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts	}
Irrigation	22,10,00	18-Other Irrigation Expenditure	1,69,72
II—Irrigation—Works for which Capital Ac counts are kept—		financed from ordinary revenues	57,07
Direct Receipts Indirect credits (Land	5,24,00 3,13,16		2,26,79
Revenue due to Irrigation)		Debt Services 22—Interest on Debt and other	
Gross amount	8,37,16	Obligations 23—Appropriation for Reduction	1,03,92
Deduct-Working Expenses	-2,34,63	or Avoidance of Debt	33,02
Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts	6,02,53	Total	70,90
III—lrngation—Works for	3,05	Civil Administration - 25—General Administration	1,80,61
which no Capital Ac- counts are kept		27—Administration of Justice - 28—Jails and Convict Settlements	65,11 64,29
Total Debt Services	0,05,58		2,82,04 7,81
XX—Interest	32,47	Total	5,99,86
Total	32,47	Beneficent Departments	_
Civil Administration XXI—Administration of		36—Scientific Departments 37—Education (European and	32
Just ce XXII—Jails and Convict	16,25	Anglo-Indian) 37A—Education (Excluding Euro	6,83
Settlements XXIII—Police	4,85 8,14	pean and Anglo Indian) 38—Medical	2,10,91 70,41
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	7,49	39—Public Health 40—Agriculture 41—Veterinary	38,39 1,03,65 24,06
['] Total	36,73	42—Co operation 48—Industries	39,86 35,18
Beneficent Departments XXVI—Lducation	25,54	Total	5,59,61
XVII—Medical XVIII—Public Health	17,32 2,27	Civil Works and Miscellaneous	
XXIX—Agriculture XXX—Veterinary	52,55 3,97	Public Improvements 50—Clvii Works	2,26,56
XXXI—Co operation XXII—Industries	4,52 14,10	52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	29,56
Total	1,20,27	Total	2,56,12

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budges Estimate 1945-46	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimato 104 -4!
Civil Works and Miscellaneous	(In thousand of Rupeer)	Mescekaneous 54—Famino	(In thousa de of Pupees) 300
Publ c Improvements XXXIV—Civil Works		55-Superannuation Allowance and Pensions	9 1
XLI-Receipts from Electri	15 6	55—Stationery and Printing 57—Miscellaneous—	_1 4
city Schemes (gros.) Deluct—(1) Working Expense	6 48	(a) Micellaneous (b) A R P	61 46
(Other than therepresented)	_808	Total	18 17
() Depreciation Fund Deposit (3) E tablishment Charges and Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	9 00	Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Centr I and Provincial Governments	
Other Miscellaneous Expenditure Act XLI-Electricity	-14 75	6 Miscellaneous adjustments	
chemes	SO 6	between the Central and Provincial Governments	ł
Total	45 91	Total Revenue Pxpenditure charged to Revenue	19 5 03
Muscellaneous		Fatraordinary liens 63-Extraordinary charges	
XLIII—Tran fers from Famine Relief Fund		CAPITAL ACCOUNTS CHARGED TO	
XLIV-Receipts in aid of 8n		EXTRAORDINARY RECFIPTS	
XLV -Stationerwand Printing	6 90	19-Construction of Irrigation etc Works	
XLVI-Miscellaneous 1	87 77	43 A-Capital Outlay on Indus	
Total	99 40	50 A-C pital Outlay on Civil	4 18
Contributions and Afficellaneous Adjustments between Central		5Capital Outlay on Electricity	
with a loringial Governments		65 A-Commutation of Pensions Tutal Capital Accounts charged to	
L-Miscellaneous adjust		Revenue es met from Latra nrdinary Receipts	4 18
Central and Provin		Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	19 9 1
cial Governments	3 47	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE KOT	10 0 1
Total Revenue Receipts	1 16 83	OHARGED TO REVASUE 68-Construction of Irrigation	
Ext aordinary Items		Works	3 30 10
LI-Extraordinary Receipts	4 05	7.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	
Total Benerate	1873	81—Civil Works outside the Beyenue Account 81 A—Capital Outlay on Electri	
1		clty Schemea	16 3
1	1	I rovince 1 Works outside	
j		83-Payments of Commuted value	7 00
}	{	of Pensions 85-A-Capital Outlay on Scheme	77
ì		Connected with the war 1939 Total Capital Accounts not	40 84
1		charged to Pevenue	3 10 7
Receipts ~	Budget 1915 46	Disbursements	Badget 1945 46
PUBLIG DEET			
Permanant to a .	In thousands) of Rupees)	ľ	In thousands of Rup et) 20 5
hent the Central Govern		Permanent Debt (Discharged) Loans from the Central Govern	
- Total	j	ments-R payments	9 65 SO OO
zotat (ı	Total Public Debt	a) 00



Administration

Goternor H E Sir Bertrand James Claney ROSI KOLE LOS

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary G M Brander 10.8

Muldary Secretary Lt Col R J Corner M e Captain J R S Wace and Ardes de Camp Captain B S Phillips

Hony It Indian Aides de Camp К Muhammad Sarwar Khan Bahadur OBI Hony Asst Recruiting Officer late 1116th Punjab Regiment Chanda Singh Hony Capt 8 D 10 M Late 1 th F Reg and Bhagi, Subedar Major and Hony Lt o B I

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS The Hop ble Malik Khirar Hayat Khah

(Premier) The Hon ble Dr Sir Manohar Lal Barrister at Law (Finance Minister)

The Hon ble Mian Abdul Have (M nister of Rducation)

The Hon ble Barday Daldey Singh (Minister of Development)

The Bon'ble Sir Mohammed Jamai Khan Leghari Minuter of Public Works) Hafor Kawab A hiq Hussain MBR (Minister of War Planning

The Hon ble Ch Tikka Min DA LLB (Minuter of Levenie)

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Rai Bahadur Thakur Repudenusingh (Financ) Khan Bahadur Shakh Faiz Muhamed Ba LLB (Local Gort of Public Works) Sardar Jagat Singh Tnam (Home)

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES Syed Amjad All Shah OIE OBE (Fero epore East Ru al)

Bhegit Hans Raj BA (American and Stalkot) General Reserved Seat (Rural) Sir William Roberts ht OIE (Eu opean) Sardar Gop | Singh (America) H BE (Ludhiana

d Pero epore) Ge eral Resert d Seat (Rural) Sardar Lal Singh use LL D (Ludhuana Centrol) Silh (Rural)
Rao Bahadur Ch Suraj Mul Ba LL B (Rum)

Mian Sultan Mahomed (Hotiana Pakpoters) Muhammadan (Rurol)

CIVIL SECRETARIAN

Chief Secretary H D Bhamut OIE 168 Home Secretary A A MacDonald CBE 168 F nancial Secretary O N Chandra CIB 108 Secretary Medical and Local G vernment Depart ments E A. R. Eustace OBE LOS Secretary Electricity and Industries Departments B R Tandan 108

Director Civil S pplies Deptt N M Buch OBE ICS Secy Transport Deptt J W LC.S Hearn GIE

Secy Post-wa Bassala OBL 108 Reconstruction Deptt Akhter

Public Works Bepartment Irrigation Branch

Secretary (Vorthern Canals) P 1 Haigi Secretary (Southern Canals) D h hhuma Secretary (Bestern Canals) 1 L Irotle oc Buildings and Roads Branch

Secretary II A Harris 18 E Financial Comm scioners J D Anderson CIE 105 (Recenue) Sir James Downing, P ung CIF 105 (Development) KOIE 091 ICS Hearn OIL (idditional) Y Salusbury CIE. 108 AFC

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Punjab and \ W F Province (Joint) -P W Marsh 031 012 108 (Rtd) Chairman K B Mohd Zarlikhan 209 1 B Na anb Mozaffar I han 012 8 B S Moh a bin h Ole Ch Bhuat Sin h BA LLB Members 8 A Kureshi Ics beeredary

MISCRILARROUS DIPARTMENTS Director of Igraculture Malik Sultan Ali Soon

1 4 9 Dt ector of I and Records and Inspector General of

Registration K S Sardar Hafi li iliz Chular i Hassan Khan Leghari Director of Iublic Instruction W H F Arm

ettong IBS Inspector General of Police D W C OIR IP 1

Got! F OIE Clif Conservator of Forest D50 1F5 Inspector Gereral of Cu ! Hosp tals Col. D Clyde IMS

Director of Publ e Health K B Dr Abdul Hand Butt HDBS DFH BTM th (Lor)
Impector General of I recons Lt Col > D I uri
Accountant Get rol P D I ude
Postmoster Ge eral L D Mobd Zamen Khan

LIZUTESART GOVERNORS OF THE PURIAB

1850 John Lawrence Bart OCD 18 9 Bir Robert Montgomery K 0 B 1865 Donald Friell McLeod O h Henry Durand 1870 Major General Sir died at Tonk January KCSI CB

1871 1871 R H Davies 081 R E Egerton 081 1877 Sir Ch ries U Attchison E Car OIE 188 1887 James Bro dwood Lyal 1892 Sir Dennie Pitzp tri k ROB1 William Macworth Loung OSI 1897 1902 Sir C M Rivar E 081 1907 Sir D C J Ibbetson Kosr resigned 2nd January 1008 1907 T Q Walker OSI (Offg) Sir Louis W Dane ROTE OST 1005

1911 James McCrone Doule (Offg) 1913 3h M F O Dwyer KOSI 1919 Sir Edward Maclagan Kore Cs I GOVERNORS OF THE PURJAN Sir Edward Maclagan E OJE CST 1920 19 4

Sir Malcolm Halley E.OSI OIR Sir Geoffrey d Montmorency 001 2 1928 KOSI KOYO OBE 1033 Sir Herbert William Prerson COLE ROLL OIR CAR TOS Sir Hen y Dum Id Cr ik Rart 1038

ROST Sir Bertrand James Glancy R CSI KOIP

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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Minn Abdul Aziz (Outer Lahore Muhammadan Urban), Abdul flamid Khin Sufi (Karnal), Minn abdul Rah, Ba, Ll B (Jullundur South Mukanmadan Rural), Chaudhrl Abdul Rahim (Shalargar Auhammadan Rural) , Kitan Shahib Chrudhri Abdui Rahim (Gurdospur) , Cinudiiri Abdul Rahim South East Gurgaon Muhammudan Rural), Chaudhrl Ahmad Yar Kiian (North-West Gurrat Muhammadan Rural), Sardar Ajit Singh (South West Punjab Silh Rural), Pir Akbar Ali, MEF Tazilla Muhammudan Rurel), Cirudiri Ail Ai.bar (Gurdaspur East Muhammadan Rural), Khan Inhadur Nawab Sir Mailk Allah Baksh Klinn, u u r (Shahpur Muhammadan Rural), Klinn Balia lur Mien Aliah Vaikhan Dauitana Lala Amar Nath Shah (Sialkot Amritsar General Rural), Khan Bahadur Minn Amir-u Din (Inner Lahore Muhammadan Urhau) , Chaudhri Anint Rim, B & , LL B Karnal South General Rural), Kiian Sahib Chuudhri Asghar Ali (Gujrat East Muhammadan Rural), Chan Biladur Sayed Badr Mohy ud Din Qadri (Batala Muhammadan Rural), Sardar Balwant Singh (Siall of Silh Rural), Wilk Barkat Ali, MA, LLB (Castern Towns Muhammadan Urban), iala Bhagat Ram Choda (Influedur General Rural), Pandit Bhagat Ram Sharma (Kangra West Jeueral Rural) , Rai Bhagwant Singh (Kangra East General Rural) , Lala Bhlm Sen Sachar, P A IL B North Western Towns General Urban), Kanwar Brijraj Saran, M.A. (Last Punjab Landholders), Diwan Chaman Lali, B A (Oson) (Fast Punjab Non Union Labour), Sardar Chanan Singh (Kasur Sikh Rural), Sardar Dasaundia Singh, BA, LLB (Jagraon Sulh Rural), Lala Deshbandhu Gupta South-Eastern Towns General Urban), Dev Raj Sethi (Lyallpur and Jhang General Rural), Major Dina Nath, MBE (Kangra South General Rural), Lala Dini Chand (Ambala and Simla General Rural), Mrs Duni Chand (Lahore City Women General), Chaudhri Lagir Chand (Karnal North General Reserved Seat Rural), Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Fagir Mussain Khan (Tarn Taran Muhammadan Rural), Subedar Major Raja Farman Ali Khan (Gujar Khan Muhammadan Rural), Capt Bhai Fatchjang Singh (South Last Sikh Rural), Khan Baladur Raja Frieh Khan (Ranalpuidi Last Muharmadan Rural) Captuln Min Frieh Muhrmmad, MBE, (Gugrot North Muhammadan Rusal), Inlik Tateh Sher Khan (Montgomery Muhammudan Rural), Khan Sahib Chaudhri Pazal Din, upr Aznula Muhammadan Rural), Khan Solub Mun Fazal Karım Baksh (Muzafiaqarh Sadar Muhammadan Rural) , 1° Fen (Anglo Indian) , Ghazanfar Ali Khan Raja (Jhelem), Sardar Ghans Bakhali Khan Mazari (Dera Ghazi Khan), Khan Bandur M Ghulam Moh? ud-Din (Sheilhpura Muhammadan Rural), Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan (Man ish North Muhammadan Rural), Chandhri Ghulam Hasul (Stall of Central Muhammadan Resol), Khan Sahib Khawaja Ghulam Samad (Southern Towns Muhammadan Urban), Mahant Girdirari Das (South East Multan Dirision General Rural), Dr Sir Gokul Chand Narang, Ya, Pn D (West Lahore Division General Rural), Rai Bahadur Lala Gopal Das (Kangra North General Rural), P H Guest (Punjab Commerce of Industry), Cordor Garbokhsh Singh, (Patala Sikh Rural), Khan Bahodur Milik Habib bilah Khan (Sargodha Muhamn a lan Rural) Khan Haibat Khan Daha (Khanewal Muhammadan Rural), Rai Banadur Rai Han Chand ("ina General Rural), Munshi Hari Lal (South Western Towns General Urvan), Sardar Hari Singh (isa igara and Northern Hoshiarpur Sibh Rural), Sardar Hariab Singh (Hohurp ie South Si'h Rurul), Laia Harnam Das (Lyallpur and Ihang General Reserved Seat Rural), Captun Sodhi Hurnam Singh (Ferozepore North Sikh Rural), Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Het Ram (Hissar South General Rural), Nawab Iftikhar Hussaln Khan (Ferozepore Central Muhammadan Rural) Saraar Pahadar Surdar Indar Singh (Gurdaspur North Sil hiRural), Chaudhri Jafar Ali Khan (Olara Muha umadan Rural), Jahan Ana Shah Nawaz, Mrs, MBE (Outer Lahore Muhammudan Woman), Sardai Jogindar Singh Man, MDR (Gujranuala and Shahdara Sikh Rural), Chaudhri Jugal Kishore (Ambala and Simla General Reserved Seat Rural), Master Kabul Singh (Jhullundur East Sigh Rural), Sardar Kapoor Slugh, BA, LLB (Ludhana Last Sigh Rural), Khan Bahadur Shukh Karmat All, ba, deb (Nankana Sahib Muhamniadan Rural), Chaudhri Kartar Singh (Hoshurpur West General Rural) Sardar Kartar Singh (Luallpur East Sil h Rural), Lala Kidar Nath Saligal (Lahore), Seth Kishan Dass (Ihullundur General-Rezerved Seat Rural), Sardar Kishan Singh (Amritsar Central Sil h Rural), Chaudhrl Krishna Gopal Dutt (North-Eastern Towns General Urban). Mir Maqbal Mahmood (Amritsar), Maulvi Mazhar Ail Arhar, BA, LLB (North-Lastern Towns Muhammadan Urban), Rao Sahlb Mohar Singh, BA, LLB (North-West Gurgaon General Rural), Sayed Mohi-ud Din Lal Badshah (Attocl South Muhammadan Rural), Capt Sayed Muharik Ah (Jhang Central Muhammadan Rural), Chaudhri Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan

(Ihull ind ir North Muhammadan Rirah) I fran Ik hadur R ja Muhammal ikkem klan (Je. 1 Muhammadan Pural) Dr. Shalkh Muhamma I Alam w . (Honour) (Oxon.) 11 1 (D. iblin) P pudi Di son Torne Il la cradar (rea) I han 8 ll h likh Mi hami ad Amin (M ! Diregion Towns Muhami udan Lieb n) Chauthri Wel mm 1 1 traf (th Het C ja W ! maden Parell Khan Salib Sar lar Muharamad (2am 11 n (Derril) 1111 1 dh Mi a R all Muhammad Faiyax (II khan \awal ra la (F r al W 1) na nf rall tla idl ri W and Hasan (Luddi on Muhama at I wall for H to all the Muhama ay I Wall ros I H an (theme Mulammodan Pural) Sardar Mil mmad Hi alu (c) n Mil mi f 1 Bafreler Chruthel Mihammad Nu sala wa LLL (f fea seesla Last W fa w d n f (1) Mahammad Milkar ud Din na (Oron) (fa ur M finn It I t f) Lien Col at r Sir Muhammad Sawaz Klan (Ata I Central Village tin Lie I) Min Milam nat Suri Boom (London) (Lielleue Muham naden 1 ruf) I ban Sall Chauftri M tamm 1 Q t (Biolegi Muhammadan Laral) Makh lumza la Hall's pel Mul nn 11 at at had a ni St y A Webammadan P rath Aban Baba bar I ban Williamma i ras lat All Khan (Sam. 1 M.) mad a Pumil Chaudhil Muliamma I barfraz klan (all 4) th William I I all Taja Muhammad Saffrax Klean (Chalmel Withammer 1 1 stal) 11 n 1 al 1 ir Withan ma 1 1 aft All Khan Chandhel (Roklal, M. 16 menada, 1. ml). Mal h lorer ad. II ji fi a l. Muh. mm ad. Wilay t. Hussin Jerlani (Lodhran Mi kamma lan. 1. r. f). kl. n. 6. lib. Cl. a. dt. i. Mul. 2000. d. lin. kl. i. BA LLB (North West Gr gron Melar restan for f) I han Maharen 1 3 isaf khan Ba LLB (laurely de Seder Milammod n. 1 ref). Rel ik hadur Mr. Mirkin I. I. Luri (l. u. lp. r. i. Dunion General P. ref). Sandar Mooda Single (the leave of Mention of P. 101 at l. at). Muntar Muhammad Lihan Danitana Man Fan lit Mi ni Fal Kalia (1 Dic a 11 frece rol Pr 1) Khin B hadur Man Mushtan time 1 (urft rul (11 Ma ; 1 tort) 11 ? of n Read Sardie Muzaffar All hl a Qizill asl (Lafore 11 lan da 1 r f) hl a li l lur Cartain Walla Muzeffar Khan MBE (Mighirghi South Unham to I ral) 1 h n b had r Cl wthel \ ir ul Din (Gurrs wabt North Muhammadi : I end) I han Fahilb I it I n it ill Din Sii in (Tota Tek Sogh M ham iadan F e al) Para da rullat I ton dit (Nort e; e Net M tannata P at Capt & rear Sannit al Sin I Mann whe (Stell) p to He 1 Stat to 1 Set aw a h All Shah (Thong Last Mulammodan Prh) ha Bahalur Man ir tha ad I fan (Drhir Muhammad Pural) Fordar Lortab Singh (1 tear 5 tl Sih 1 rah 11 an 5 lib Claullil Pie Nahammad une (So tl last Cej at Mular matt P roll) Clauthel Prem singh (S tl Past Gurgaon General Leserred Seat Bural) Malu nt Is m Sin h (G ja and Shahp r Sih 1 1 rat) 8 rate Bahadur Sandar Pritam Sia h Sia lh : 18 4 Li W (Ferorep re li est 5 Lh f' f) Shrim ti Ma, able Kaur (Americar Silh Ho ten) Me h I Italia Rata (Il et Certmil t et ab I ta : Cir. lan) Chaudhel Ram Sarup (Poliat Ce tral Ce eral Pural) Chaultel Itanpat Singh (Karn ! Nort General R rath Begum Rashi la Lattif Haft (Inter Lattore W 1 to nath Women Urban) Khan Bahadur Chandhri Rissal Ai wur (II ft bad U tammal F al) li n Bahadur Cho dhei Poshan Din (Shahd ea M han malt luraf) Surdur Rur Sit is (be o ejoer Past sith P , h Sadiq Masan Shafkh B . Bar at Lan (Im tetr Cty Mihamn fin Url n) Ih a - ltl Chaudha | Salib D | Khan (flie to Melan mala e Reral) Ch e dharl - hil Ram (flieste Sorth General Ru al) Bardar Sampura i Sin li (Lially r Wet Sill I ril) Cartar a ntokh Singl (Lautern Towns S. L. Urban) Dr. Sant Ram S th (in their Cifle rat Urban) M por Malik S rear kin n 1000 (1 " Tunfab Landhold re) Khan Sahil Ral Sahalat I han (Je wake Mil n din P vol) Shelmati Shanno Diel Set v | (West Mellan Des an Gen rol Rurel) Sertar Sh ukat Hayat Khan Advocate I ohtak (Attock) Sard rSh r Sha h (Vontyme y Last Sh! F : 11) 1 i dit Shil Ram Starma (So ther t Towns Ce e al Urban) Di an Bal dir 5 I Si ha (L st Cent al P nj b I dian Christian) Inla Sita R m (I rade Uni n I ibon) Ral B ha tur Lala Sohan Lal (North Punjib Non Union Labo r) Sird r Sohan Sin h Joel (1 iritear North Sikh P raf) Clau thri 8 i Chand (Noyar General Const t ene.) Selh Sudar h n (Fister i T & Cene ul Urban) Cha idhrl Sumer Si h B & LL B (South East C region Ce cal R rid) I'l nT ill H is in I l u (Jha q Wet Muh a sadar R r f) Sardar Safith a rdar T ra Singl (Fe ozepo e S U S Ih I rol) Surdar Teja Sin h Swatant r (Latore Bed S & Reral) Sarder Bala her Sard r Ujjal Sin 1 M & (Il term Torns Sih U ban) Sard r Uttam Si 1 D al (do th Wet I njab Sikh I wal) 1 h n Bahi dur Sardar Wali Muliammad Sayyal Hiraj (Kabirwala M lam a lin I iril)

Sind.

Sind is one of the two provinces created in and the infant in respect of development loans 1936, the other being Orissa Unlike the incurred during the joint family period Lands, latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic forests, buildings, property, etc., will pass to the basis from three older provinces. Sind was a province where they are situated. Arrears of compact unit and was considered a province taxes will belong to the province where the taxed within a province even before its separation From the point of view of geography, ethnology took place Of the outstanding Bombay and language, Sind has greater affinity to the Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Punjab than to Bombay Nevertheless it has Its 2,74,96,384, including Rs 73,687 of the been attached to the Bombay Presidency debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Bombry Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843 \

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin. It was only about a dozen years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming mejority, should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution, so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a majority What was stacted as a bargaining point in inter communal negotiations has now become an accomplished

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930 The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of was asked to conduct an inquiry He the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked report, according to which Sind gets a cash for it An expert inquiry was hold and it subvention of Rs 105 laihs for a period of ten for it An expert inquiry was hold and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial fature of Sind Its findings can best be sum marised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind." Barrage can stand surety for Sind"

Demand for Separation

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this confer (including Scheduled castes) number 1,229,926 ence, whose charman overtually submitted a land the Muslims 3,208,325. The rest of the report according to which the canual deficit population is made up of 20,209 Christians, of the new province for the first six years of its 31,011 Sikhs, 3,687 Jams, 3,838 Parsis, 1,082 life would be Rs 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Jews and 36,930 others. According to the Barrage being eaten up by luterest charges (Consus of 1041, 380,332 mains and 00 000 females) Barrage being eaten up by luterest charges Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the there would province Based on this assumption manguration of the new regime

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order in Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April, 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is maugurated in accordance with the provisions

Bombry and settle the liabilities of the parent 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females

property is situated or the taxed transactions system, will be borne by Sind, and the rest by Bombay Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabid section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind The out The out standing Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay Other loan works will be chargeable to the province where the works are located

It is also understood that the Central Govern ment will have to come to the reseue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the In order to make arrangements first few years for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy completed his investigations and submitted his years, after which the aid will be progressively decreased. While on the subject of help from the contre, it may be mentioned that, according to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind will get after the first five years of provincial autono my 2 per cent of the distributable portion of the income tax revenue

Population.

Sind has an area of 48,136 sq miles and a population of 4,535,008 Of this, the Hindus Census of 1911, 389,333 maies and 90,020 females ould in the Province of Sind are literate, represent the ing 156% and 44% of the total male and the female population respectively 138,249 Mus authoraties set about perfecting the admini lim males and 16,416 Muslim temaics 201,000 strative machinery in preparation for the Hindu males and 64,498 Hindu females are literate The language of the Province, Sindil, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persuan influence and is written in Perso Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language. The Hindus are far mere ndvanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province As against 263 Hinduliterate males per 1,000, only of the Government of India Act, 1935

Of a permanent character are those provisions of the Order in-Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent 10 000 males and 24 route 200 females.

ed in a riculture and animal husbandry Ten per cent are engaged in manufacturing tudus tries most of which are however of the cottage type there being very few factories in Sind

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sulknir Barrage and Sind canals which with other translations of the Categories of the Sind canals which with other translations of the Categories of the Sind Categorie province as a whole Already there has been a growth is the production of long staple cotton sil of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills

Lloyd Barrage

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the real of the I te Lord Lloyd the then Governor of Bombay whose name It hears Started in July 1923 it was completed in January 193 It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer sad an almo t incredible boon to the cultivator who f menty carried on his sericul tural operations in a hapitazard manner heing unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Ladus What it means to the Sindhi the Sindhi alone knows for the Barrage has convert a smiling gerden flowing with milk and honey

The magnificence of the achievement that is The magnifeence of the achievement that is the logol marge can be imagined u hen its realised that it is a hage water regulator consisting of 60 spans each start feet-wise the openines held regulated by steel gates each wid hing fifty tons. The Startegis is about a will be shoot five times the length of the marget start of the street with the street water through through the street water through the street water through the street water through the street water through the street water through the street water through through through the street water through the street water through the st were excurated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main can is to only two or three feet la the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 6 000 miles and that of water courses over 30 000 miles The total 1 ngth is thue some 36 000 miles which means sbont 1; times the circumference of the earth

The total quantity of earthwork invoived excluding that for the watercourses was 6.8 exteading to a height of over 115 miles

distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators The distribution is made through seven great canals regulated through regulators on both banks of the riverfour on the left bank three on the right. The c at he left bank are Robri the Eastern Nara than Khaipur Feeder East and the Khaipur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the Khaipur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the North Western Canal the Rice Canal and the

and such opening being equipped with three under cotton and 598 811 acres under rice

Outofevery 100 workers in Sind 59 are engage electrically operated gates. The total discharge in a reculture and animel husbandry. Ten of water into all the canals is approximately recet are engaged in manufacturing todus. 45 763 cusers of \$100 gallons per second. The total length of all irrigation channels including old and new watercourses is 54 300 m le To accomplish this staggerin feat excavation of earthwork to the extent of 7 500 000 000 cubic feet was involved as much as would fill a dra n

following approximate quantities

Wheat 11 3 000 tons cotton 540 000 bal rice 447 000 tons jacear bijri etc 1 0 tons nad ollseeds 117 000 tons

Inter-communal Co-operation

Politically the province is backward the Hindn minotity is politically minded tho Muslims owning allegiance to personalities ratic rithan to principles. The Hindus are openly atraid of Muslim dominance and of heing outside from public life. On the other hand there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minority in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rights ed-or hopes to convert-a wateriess descri into Leaders of hoth communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an area of inter communal which was tring about an erea of inter communa-co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful workin of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions

comparatively new town for coording to known facts it was as recently as 17 9 th ta few traders of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the Kalachl the land of the sand dunes It was several years later that its potenti li ics as a harbour were realleed by the Briti.h-Sir Briti.h-Sir Charles Napler the Conqueror of Sind is said to here forecast that Karachi would some day become the Giory of the East Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled for with the tolid c lumn measuring 100 feet by 100 feet growth of aviation harachi which is on the The function of the Barrage is to best the year of the tree of the parts of the tree of the Barrage is to best the tree of the Barrage is to best the tree of the Barrage is to best the tree of the Barrage is to best the tree of the tr Il that is expected of it Karachi may has to hadie in 1960 a very large portion of the pro-duce mentioned above of the Barrage produce as also the produce from 4 0 800 acres of Dubari cropped land That this is not itog the Utoplan is evident from the fact that within seven years of the comm neement of Ba rago The total number of openings in all the canal in a contract of 1991 in follow operations. In the 1892 in a contract of 1991 in follow operations. In the 1892 in a contract of 1991 in a contract of 1

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D C Barty, 108, Secretary to H Governor

Major D M Smyth, Military Secretary to H E

Lieut R Collett, Aide de Camp to H L the Governor

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Speaker —The Hon Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah Zainulabdin Shah Deputy Spearer —Miss J T Shipahimalani

Members

Dr Popatlal A Bhoopatkar (General Urban I aracl Cd., Vorll) I u tomji 1 hur hedji 5 lhwa (G neral Urban Farachi Cts South) Mukhl Gobindram Pritam das (1 neral I to n Hyd rab 1 Cty) Albehaldas Chatomal Yazirani (General Peral Para Is Distr 1) Lollub | Ren ch ad Motwani (General R ral Dadu Dut) The Hon ble R I Sahib Cohald a Mewal las (General P al Lariana Dist) The Hon ble Dr H mandas Rupchand Widhwant (Ge r l litral Upper S nl Front er Dist) Doulatram Mohandas (General Peral Sellur Het) C T Valecha (Ceneral Rural Suklu Central) Men hraj Behrumal Lalla (General Pu al Siklur Last) Newandram VI hindas (C e al Rus I Naualshah Vorll) Ral Rahadur Hotchand Miranan I (C neval P iral Vaualshah Coult) Chan hyam Jethanand Slivda and (General Pural flyd r bad Suburba) Tal la) Ghanamal Tarachand (General Lor ! Hyderolad \orti) Dr Ch thram I Gldwani (Ge eral P ral Hyterabad Soull) Partabral Kh isukhdas (Cerer I Jur ! 21ar P La West) T ra chand Dhar mdas (General R ral Thar Parker Vortl) Allift Latan ng Sodho (General I rat Tiar Pa lar So th) Than Bahadur Allah Bakhsh I luda i I Tian trai ol (Mul tri t alan Ordan I ara di Cit, dott) The Hon bi Haji Muh n mad lia bii Filz Muham mad Cardar (M I amn adan Urban I arael: Cit, So ti) Muhami ad Usir au Muhammad Khan Sumro (Muhammadan Pural Karacli Norll) Muhammad Lu if Than Bah dur Khair Muhammad Khan Chandio (Wele amatem I unai I acla Sotti) Pir Ghulum Hide Shah Sahibdino Shah Bulul (Wul mmadan P vol Tarach East) I F Ghula 1 Muhammad Abdullah I'han Isran (Medammalan Rusal Dade Voril) Tie II n bie Pr Ill bi Bakhsh dawaz All (Muhammadan Pu al Datu Ce tral) S ved Chul m Murtaza bhah Muhammad Shat (Muhammada Rural Dadu Soull) Shaikl Ablul Majid (Mula malin Pu al La kana i ril) The Honbl K B Muhammad Arub Fhan Sh h Mulammad Flan I hubro (Mulam nadan Rural Larkana Cast) Naw b H Il Amirall Th to I h n Inlari OBF (Meh 11 m da Rural Larkana So (1) Mir Muhammad Flan Nawal Gl Ibi Khan Chan ito (Muhammadan Ris I La Lana West) Mahammed Amin A Aziz khan Floso (Mutam na ian Pural Oppe & d Fronter East) Khan Sahib Surdar Sohrab Lhan Sahibdino Khan Sarki (Ma) am tadan Pural Opper Stud Frontier Central) Khan bah dir Juli t l'han Gil Mubammad I'l n Burdi (Mutammadan I ral Upper S d Frontier West) Phan B hadi r Ahmed I'h n Sa layo (Mi hi mma d a Pural Sullur do th West) Shamouddin Flan Abil I Falle I hav Afghan B rakeal Du vol (Met amada Pural St. Her S ull West) Abdus S ttar Abdul Rahm n Prz da B rat Law (Muh mm d n Peral S Hur South Fast) Rals Ali li r khan H ji I h n Mahar (Mula riali P tol 5 kk (r C tral) S rdar Bahadur Sardar I al r Fhan (hulani Muhamm 1 khi n (I sh mn lan Pu al S Ikur N rtl List) Say I Muhan m d ili Si h ili hando Si ah (Uula n m dt Rural Yawab hal North) Sayed Ni Milan ma I Shal M rad III Slah (Mammal n I al langustah l rih W st) Rais Rasul Bal bebl han Sahuh Mi h min d.l han Une (M han ma d n f , l hauabehal West) Sard r Bab dur ka ab Haji Jam Jan M h mmad Khan Jam Mahammi d Shariff Junejo (Muhammad n Perul A mabel il Soeth) Saye I F bair Si ah Imam All Shah (Mul ammad 1: rat \ accabehal East) Mukhdum Ghul m Hyder M kh lum Zahir ud d n (V hammadan F at II d abad borth) Mer Ghulann Allah I I an Mir H pi Hu n Bakh, h Fhan Talpur (Muhammadan P rat Hyde ab'id Soith Wet) Mir B nd h h I h n Mir Han Muhammad Hossa a Khan Talpur (Muha m dat Ri al Hyde abat East) Vi Ghul mal Flan Bandehalt Elan Talpu (Mutammadan P er il Hyderabad S ett) Sa dat Bal adur Mir All hal ad Khan Imam Lakhsh Khan Talpur (Muhammada P ral Trar Parkar West) I'h n Dah d r Haji S yed Ghulam \ bi Sub Moujall State RBE (M has m das Pural Tila Park North) Arbeit Tor chi Mir M hammad (M ta m d n P al Thar Parlar So th) Mi Jetli Tils d s Sipah malani (Women Gracel U ba Hid ab leum I rah C ty) Mrs Jenubal Ch lamali Allana (W men Ut I mmada Cr. A rand Ctl J Fr ve (Er p Fra h Cut) Cell Hahm Cr. Mahon Cl E (E rop an Ball Landsa Variandma) (Commerce ni I d ty Ind an Comm re) The Hon bie Sir Giulandman (Commerce ni I d ty Ind an Commerce The Hon bie Sir Giulandman (Commerce ni I d ty Ind an Commerce) Russaln Ridayatuliah Kosi (Landfold) Dialmal Doul tram(Landholder) ha aindas Anandji Pechar (Lawe 1) Lt Col W B Ho sack (Commerce and I dustry Karact's Chamber of Commerce)

The United Provinces.

Nepal, on the cast and south east by Bihar, on the south by two of the Choia Nagrur of the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Guallor, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Shimoor, and Jubbil, and by the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab Its total area amounts to 106,247 punjab. Its total area amounts to 106,247 punjab and the three Indian States of Indian States of Delhi and the Province of Delhi and the Province of Delhi and the Punjab Its total area amounts to 106,247 punjab Its total area amounts to 106,247 punjab Its total area amounts to 106,247 punjab Its total area amounts to 106,247 punjab Its total area amounts to 106,247 punjab Its Indian States Indian Its India equare miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tchi-Garhwal and Benares with an area of 6,276 square miles, giving a total of 112,523 square miles. The total population according to the 1941 census 15 5 60,46 456

The Province, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so unalgamated in 1877, vas named the United Provinces of Agri and Oudh in 1902 and received its present designation on April 1, 1937 It licludes four distinct tracts of country portions of the Himalayas, including the Kunnon of the Himalayas, including the Kunnon of the Himalayas, including the Kunnon of the Himalayas, including the Kunnon of the Himalayas, including the Kunnon of the Himalayas, including the Research of the Himalayas and the Himal of the Himalayas, including the Kumpon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the inits and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Rimisvan tract, the great Gangetic plain and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkh nd The Gangetic plain is' profected by an extensive canal system, which though somewhat hable to run short of weter in carremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two or these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian pateau is almost equil-ty infertile, though better populated Tic soil ly infertile, though better populated of the Gangetic plan, however, possesses an extreme ferfility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons wer square mile in the west to 575 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Province as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delli and Bengal In the south there are lov tocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhya mountains, covered with stunted trees and junche, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affordin. excellent blg and simili grime shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass or adges, ever higher and aigher, and its reaches the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers the Ganges, Jumna and Gogra

Administration

The Province was until the close of 1920

The United Provinces lies in practically the centre of Upper India It is bounded on tormed, under the G I Act of 1935. This the north by Tibet, on the north east by Bihar, Notember 1 1939. But after the outbroak of the Nepal, on the east and south east by Bihar, Notember 1 1939. But after the outbroak of the Notember of the South by two of the Choir Nagrur administration were assumed by the Governor States of the Central Provinces in the Source district of the Central Provinces in the south of the Contral Provinces. Secretary), and 14 Deputy Secretaries including one Deputs Tegil Remembrancer who is ex-Offico Deputs Steretary in the Judicial Depart-ment There are also four Under Secretaries and 11 Assistant Secretaries The Chief Secre and 11 Assistant Secretaries The Unlef Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General administration, Secretariat Listablishment and Accounts, and Ecclesiastical Departments, the Funnee Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department, the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue, and Searcht Departments, the Lduration Secretary is in charge of the Education Department, the L S G Secretary is in
tharge of the Local Self Government, Municipal,
Medical and Public Health Departments, the
Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembranect
is in charge of the Judicial, Civil and Legislative
Departments, and perform the duties of Legal Departments and perform the duties of Legal Remembrance, the Public Works Secretary is in tharge of the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation and Forest Departments. The War Irrigation and Forest Departments Production Commissioner, is also e2 Officio Sceretary to Government in the Industries and Excise Departments The Information Secretary is in charge of the Information and Rural Development Departments The Secretary, Agricultural Department is in charge of the Agriculture Department. The Secretary, Home Department is in charge of the Home Department (Ciminal), Home Department (Jails) and Home Department (Police) There is one Secretary, Rationing who is in charge of the Rationing Department The Secretary, Depart nent of Leonomics and Statistics, is also Economic Adviser to Government There is a Secretary in the Department of Civil Supplies. Supplies He is also Director of Food Supplies Government spends the cold weather, October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in remains Lucknow, though the Sceretariat remains throughout the vear at Lucknow The Governor and some of the Sceretaries and Deputy Sceretaries speud part of the hot weather in Nami Tai, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as ho does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forta-eight British districts, that; saying Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,213 aguare miles and average population a nullion though the Sceretarint The Province was until the close of 1920 reft cases from the rolling assisted by a Lieutenant-Governor, chosen the ranks of the Indian Civil Service Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor in Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Executive

he Fumon division the civrge of which in held particles pencium was are non node at you he Deputy Commissioner Natal Tal the addition to his dulles. There are not a division to the dulles of the national sharing an average population of newly the Constant was an average population of newly the Constant was an average population of newly the Constant was an average population of newly the Constant was an average population of newly the Constant was a care of 182 a juro miles and an average population of newly the Constant was a constant was a considerable to the Constant was a constant was a considerable to the Constant was a constant was a considerable to explicate the Constant was a con present of village accountants, check then titeline of set of a monage of the present and make such inquiries as many be neution to present and the present of the my superior Officers For Johnson of the my superior Officers For Johnson of the my superior Officers For Johnson of the my superior Officers of the my superior Officers of the my superior Officers of the my superior Officers of the my superior Officers of the my superior Officers of the my superior of the at one of more total it as the case may be to distrapping an i Beautics stat and the maint catch this subordinates who may be core time of clock, and it and spills this no lotter mainted cultians (Joint and Assistant Ma listrates and Assistant Collections of members of the Profinedial Service (Deputy Collectors and Industry in Amore district the Collections and Industry in Amore district the Collec Magistrates)

Manufactures The province is not run in minerals and copp r are found in the Himainyan di tricts The standard of the control of the c There is a plywood f etcry at Sit pur a model Chile were sold on at necknow whe red by the sold of the recknow whe red by the sold factory at Mee t a loce meal at Man board Chile were good as much by the control of the sold factory at Mee t a loce meal at Man by the sold factory at Mee t a loce meal at Man to work so on the vertice the sold factor is made to be sold for the sold factor is made to be sold for the sold factor is made to be sold factor in the sold factor is made to be sold factor in the sold factor is made to the sold factor in the sold factor is made to the sold factor in the sold factor in the sold factor is made to the sold factor in the sold factor in the sold factor in the sold factor is made to the sold factor in the sold fa

A a result of the war blanket to hims has

Camprore is ti lil tin i t i isl contr Tt 1 18 tannerier soon factorie oil tills often voollen Iron and Jul mills or is uco fo to I s and otl r ndlls The rooff n mill i the large tin 1 d The rest in a sol disportance there form it is battown to a misso that pur mile see billy most of this host of production and in see billy most of them have been closed as a see billy most of them have been closed as a see billy most of them have been closed as a see billy most of them have been closed as a see billy most of them have been closed as a see billy most of them have been closed as a see billy most of them have been closed as a see billy most of the see billy most of the production of the batter of Reak Salar in the first of the sends in some the quantities by we him and all, the They are now 18 to 7 action the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in some the sends in the sends i

There is a plywood f etory at Sit pur a straw board factory at Mec t a loremeal at

old, Chandausi, Burelly, Scharappur, rangar Ghazi ibad, Khunja, Gorakhpur, n, Publit and Shahjahanpur

Agriculture

hief industry is agriculture, which is the il source of inchinood of a little over 70 it of the population and a subsidiary of theome to a further 8 per cent. The the province rill into three groups, lley soils of the Hundley 18, the main m and the Central Indian alluvium, the haracteristic soil or the Central Indian m is the black soil, with a lighter variant, here also there are light foams and at ivel lmalayan soils me of local origin and vary he nature of the rock from which they been formed, whilst the main alluvium le sand, clay and loun, the loum being lly the most productive The soil liv yields excellent crops of rice, millet, imseed, mustard cotton wheat, barley, ane, pulses and pot itoca, rice being grown 7 m fow lying heavy class and potatoes; higher villeys. The greater part of file ice is highly cultivated. The rainfall from 50 to 70 mches in the fulls to 10 to hes in the Benarcs and Gorakhpur Divisions, the Agia Division receives only about Drot glit seriously 30 inches annually ed Bundelkhind ind the Agra Divisions ie past, better drainage and irrigation have effected considerable improve In the latter area, however, shortage ter in the earlis and the general lowering e water trule still continue to react igainst grieultur il retuins Steps are being tiken ere ise the amount of witer passing down canals. Lacept in the case of lice, the sol chief food grains showed on the whole The price of rice ndeney to decline almost steadily till August when the mum price was attuned, followed by a ly decline. As regards wheat, the price to (lily till March when it attained the peak in after which it steadily declined till June, wed by a use during July and August and eady falling off thereafter. In the case of ev, gram and arher dal, the maximum prices attimed during the month of Linuary, seeded by a more or ie-s storiy decrease in subsequent months nere was some merease in the nea under

ent but a marked decrease in that under on, as compared with the corresponding res for the preceding var. The average turn for cotton remained more or less sta my, that for wheat being uncertain . I slight merease in the area under rice but 10 decrease in the veries outturn ards sugarcane, the swas a decrease both in area as well as the meange outtime

and is held on Zam adari tenure in Agra and ugaan tenure in Oi di. The principal land lugarıı tenure in Oi di om own very large estates. The area held om own very inige estates Taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of

total area in Oudh

at the previous census. The total of all other communities was 1 44% comprising of Indian Christians, other Christians, nt the previous census communities was 1 44% complising of Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, other Christians, Sikhis, Jains, Pursces, Buddhists, Jews, Iribes oilier than scheduled castes and of persons who declared themselves as belonging to no caste or religion. Among the Hindus are included scheduled castes, easter Hindus and large complisher.

Arya Samajists The three main physical types are Dravidian, Arvan and Mongoliold, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub Himalayan districts and the former to South Mir/apur and Bundel kliand, whilst the high caste Aryans frequent the western district of the Province Most of the people, however, show a mixed Arya Dravidian origin

The ordinary spol en language of the Province is Hindustrul, Viltten in Augri and Persian There are distinct literatures in Hindi and Urda languages respectively and a certain proportion of residents in urban areas, irrespective of their religion, speak and write in Urdu which has a close relationship with Persian and Arabie

Local Self-Government

The main units of local self government are the district and municipal boards, of the Most Chairmen have non official municipal boards having an annual income of Rs 50,000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved The administrative functions of the municipal ind district boards are performed by the Chair man and Executive Officer or the Sceretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The district boards obtain 45 77 per cent of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income are the least rate levels from sources of income are the local rate levied from the land owners and the tax on circumstances and property imposed by some of the boards The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act came into force with effect from January 1st, 1936 The tax realised under this Act is also utilized in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction, muntenance and improvement of The chief source of municipal meomi is the oetrol or terminal tax and toll which is a Local opinion octroi in modified form strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes

Justice

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judienture at Allainabad in the portion of the province known as Agra and by the Chief Coursition of the sitting of The Province in the sitting of the sitti sitting at Lucknow in the portion of They are the final ap province known as Oudii pellate authorities in both ernning and envil cases The former consists of a Chief Justice and ten perminents, and one Additional Judge six of whom the Indians and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and three permanent and one additional street consists of a Chief Judge and three permanents and one additional street and one additional street. and one addl judges two of whom are Indians. There are 30 posts of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been The People

The population is mainly Hindu. The 1941 listed to the provincial service and the bar insus has disclosed slight variations in the minural percentages. The Hindus were continuous the Hindus were continuous as against 84.4% in 1931, the line as a significant the United Provinces Tenancy Act in cases under the United Provinces Tenancy Act in cases under the United Provinces Tenancy Act in cases under the United Provinces Tenancy Act in cases under the United Provinces Tenancy Act in cases under the United Provinces Tenancy Act in cases under the United Provinces Tenancy Act in cases under the United Provinces Tenancy Act in cases under the United Province as they have been discussed as the provincial service and the bar usually they exercise appellate jurisdiction in usually they exercise appellate jurisdiction in the United Provinces Tenancy Act in cases under the United

jurislation The Chief Courts out last juri die the construction of about 18 000 1 lies of un tion w a soll hed in 1939 by an 14c of the inetalled roat 1 Airre number of tril ic 18 Prothed Levilature District Officers and all o proposel to be contructed out I which this, a istant including tablidary preside over 184 will have from 100 feet w 300 feet in criminal courts as ma istrates and as collectors and as I tant collectors in rent and revenue water way In a liltion there will be courts and dispose of a good deal of the work 0 bout tridges 10 lerri 0 cau, wi Monorary magnitudes and honorary as Island 12 culture, height of the decked it carry, cultured in the districts all o whitehead runs 12 rapposed to a sate radial with criminal revenue and reat cases on this a hemo duting 134 41 on one of the Uppendary Recenno officers 1 vs. be n proads 17 be building and 1 and the rich of the results collectors who function in all the districts all of vehicular traffic. It is proposed to s art at the dril with criminal revenue and reat c so on this ahemo duting 104 4 bon ome of it dipendary. Revenue officers lee by the province are roads. The building and I had it related to the profit of temperature and the best late of the profit mi sioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts in the test of the province there are civil judges jud es of small cause courts and munsifa who d pose of a large number of civil suits The jurisdiction of a civil jud e extends to all original which are heard by the district jude Sm. H cause court jud es ordinarily try suits to the rains of Rs 500 hut the senior Judges of Small Cause are empowered to try suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed 12a 1000 There are also locotary munits whose jurisdiction! Hentled to Its "00 and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at

P blie Works Department

The Public Works Ber artment Buildin and department is held by a member of the Indian peres sucarcane

and each division is in th t of an Liecutive Ln gineer All metalled roads are maintained from Provincial funds and the construction of all Dep rimental buildings except those of the Ir ignition Branch costing mo e than Rs 7 500 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch

The Buildings and Roads Branch has been more then doubled in size since the outbreak of Camp ign a numb r of clannels have be n

mainten acousties h & S for construction and the Barda Canal and about 00 miles in the Building, and Ronds kinnth has under the Building, and Ronds kinnth has under the Building of the Build

water way and 0 vill have more than 00 n t r) t Cer res

The Irrigation branch is administer d by three Chiel Engineers The province is divided into

circles and divisions.

The Irrication Branch admini ters the various Irrication works in the province as well as the Gangea Canal Hydro-electrin Grid the Tube-Gangea Canal Hydro-lectin Grid the Tube-Well trigation scheme and the Fyxbad Electricity and Goya Pumpia Schemes II o Ganges the Lastern Jaman the Agra Canals and the Canges Canal Hydro Licettis Gril are administered by the Chiel Fa inter (We ty white the barda Canal the Tyant & Licetti City and Go to Fumpiar echem s the Bun deikbral Canals and the Tube well are a liministered by the Chiel Fa intere (Fast) The Inject Christ Iri at in New 1s under December 1 and 1 lopment)

The Canals and Tabe Wells admini lered by the Irrigation Branch irri ate over 50 lakhs

acres annually acres annually acres annually acres annually acres annually acres and acres annually acres and acres annually acres which includes 3 0 or acres and acres annually acres ac The Pulle Works Department Dullding and looks so I mile for making the total length of the main posts of the Alvie to the Governor Lacrons and branches including distributaries soit Advier to form of upper precision of the Alvier of Coremn virgity repetitively 6400 miles. The area irritated is over 10 department, the processing of the Alvier of Secretary to Coremn it in this like of acres annually including over 22 laking the processing of the Alvier of the Al

The Ganges Canal-Upper and Lower The Buildings and Bonds branch is admit !

The Buildings and Bonds branch is admit !

Iterd by tao Chi f Lucineers Th. Province is

furided into circles and divisions. Each circle

In the Saharanpur district Into Upper

Assorts in the Builand h it district. The Upper

Language Canal came into operation in the year In the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Duland h in district. The Upper Ganges Canal came into operation in the year 1855 56 and its total mile go of channels is 5 9 6 miles. The area trig ted annually is, over 14 inline of seres. The lower G rgs? canal was opened in 1879 36 and the total matter properties, thereby 10 laths at area. This system irrigates nearly 10 lakhs of neres In coan ett a with the Grow Moro food

war and has undertak n an extensive to diremodelled and improved with s view to increase and are has undertak n an extensive ro d remodelled and improved with a view of increase northern programme in it is province. In their we supplies and it evil y enabling the model along number of mit says which is non-trivial to right is given and a large number of mit says works n we been so structure to a door the own distance of mit says over a modelled now on the Says and a about 00 miles n the middle now.

Seven of the ten waitable falls have been head created by the storage dam at barnessed for generating electric energy and a station situated immediately below stand by steam power station has been expactly of the installed plant is explained at Chandrusl of 9000 KW. The United Province on the large of the large of the installed plant is explained. stand by steam power station line constructed at Chandiusl of 9 000 capacity, making a total of 28,000 K available on the Grid Besides supp energy for lights and fans and minor industrits to about 03 towns, the Grid provides power for under consider ition at present irrigation pumping from rivers, tube wells indicate the consideration at present The Gauges Valler State Tuber open wells. In addition to the Chandausi steam which originally comprised 1656 t station, the steam station at Hariltagan will now being extended by the constantive be in commission generating about 600 more additional tubewells to hel 10,000 K Vs when in operation The More I and Campaign These tul Mohammadpur water power station de igned to generate about 9,000 K Ws 14 at present under construction and in addition a project for the construction of a further water power stitlon at Pathri, nevr nules 10 of the Ganges Canal system is under preparation and when completed nerest under the ultimate developm is expected to generate 22 000 K.W. This apply hitherto without any source of irriging the control of th of cheap power from over 2000 sub stations in the Grid is already having an important be which on the economic disposal of crops and the development of industries in the urban and rural erens of the Grid zone which had materialis helped the war efforts

The steam power station at Sohwal has a capacity of 2,500 Kilowatts. It supplies energy to the towns of Fyzahad and Ajudhla and for pumping 180 cusers of water from the Gogra at Reunall into a canal system 129 miles long, designed to irrigate 43,000 acres

designed to irrigate 43,000 acres

The United Provinces Covernment line various irrigation and por cr projects under consideration for the posture period. Frief details of these projects on which investigations have advanced sufficiently are given below

Sarda Can'l Hydro Llectre Sclone It is proposed to recenstruct 12 miles of the Sarda Main Canal to combine the present falls on the e isting channel into one drop of 50 it for generating 20 000 KW minimu n at one power station with an installed capacity of 41 000 K W The station would in the first instance, be linked with the Gauges Canal Hadro thermal system in which it will inject 10,000 K.W. Transnussion lines will also be run into Philbhit, Barellla, Naint Tal, Shahjahanpur and Khen districts where energy will be made excelled to account. where energy will be made available for domestic agricultural and industrial purpose line silent sometime such as the completed and construction work will start after the rains of 1945. It is anticipated that power from this power station will be available sittles of Aliahabad, Lucknow, All start and particular that the complete state of the start and particular sittles of Aliahabad, Lucknow, All start against the start and particular sittles of Aliahabad, Lucknow, All start complete starts and particular sittles of Aliahabad, Lucknow, All start complete starts and particular sittles of Aliahabad, Lucknow, All starts are supported as the start and particular sittles of Aliahabad, Lucknow, All starts are supported as the start and particular sittles of Aliahabad, Lucknow, All starts are supported as the start and particular sittles of Aliahabad, Lucknow, All starts are supported as the start and particular sittles of Aliahabad, Lucknow, All starts are supported as the start and particular situation is maintained in part and particular situation is supported as the start and particular situation is supported and particular situation in the start and particular situation is supported as the start and particular situation is supported as the start and particular situation is supported as the start and particular situation is supported as the start and particular situation is supported as the start and particular situation is supported as the start and particular situation is supported as for consumption by 1949

It is proposed to im Nayar Dam Project pound 1 1 million acre feet gross in the valler of the Navar a tributary of the wanges 50 miles above Herdwar, by building a dam 650 it high across the gorge in the river near village Marora in Carhwal district 0/8 million are feet is external side, tiz the Agra at expected to be available annually for irrigation draw off Primary coation louis power to the external off office at Agra, the Christ Churc extent of 15,000 KW and secondary power to the important of 15,000 KW and secondary power to the mounting to 70,000 KW as also proposed to be generated at the dam side Geological myestigations with regard to rock at dam site and an are to be taken shortly and the project will take some seven years to complete

Richard Dom Project It is proposed to lunch and middle schools which proposed in the sound of the project is proposed to lunch and middle schools which proposed is the state of the project in the proposed to lunch and middle schools which proposed is the state of the project in the proposed to lunch and middle schools which proposed is the proposed to the project will be project wi in Garhwal district 0/8 million ere feet is capected to be availably annually for irrigation draw off Printary capitla louis power to the extent of 15,000 K W and secondary power important to 70,000 d. W is also proposed to be generated at the dam site Geological investigations with regard to rock at dam site.

basin in Singhruth (argan, Murzpur district conducted by the Board of Hilling 264 feet high'd im icross a gorge near Pipri intermediate Education, which provides Provided to the Provided Provi Power will be generated by the artificial for high school and intermediate village

ment are carrying on the investiga Besides supplying regard to this site pending formation Valley Corporation the formition c

The More I and Campaign These tul Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpa Bulandsimhr Aligarh, and parts of Barelly introducing irrigation on the esstem over approximately an area (

The Irrigation Branch also n Research section at Lucknow, whic problems of llowing water, slittin scouring action below puces wor loases, model experiments of eproposed Canal works, etc

The Police I orce is administered end two temporary officer, and to to I G of Police, 48 Superintende one S P Railways and one additic tendent of Police, 11 Assistant Sujand 71 Deputy SuperIntendent a Police Training College at Morad Superintendent of Police as Prin is i C I D forming a separate dep an Assistant Inspector General (to charge and three Superintendents Military Police section under the c Superintendent of Police assist Assistant Commandant and one been added to the provincial polle administration of the Jali Depr charge of an Inspector General of is a retired officer of the Indam Me

and Benares (Hindu) and the affil-sity of Agra The last named w in 1027 and consists, besides cla eolleges situated outside the Uniter the twelve colleges, some of which associated with Allahabad Uni take some seven years to complete

Rihand Dom Project It is proposed to high and middle schools which proposed to high and middle schools which proposed to high and middle schools which proposed to high and middle schools which proposed to high and intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High School and Intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High School and Intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High School and Intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High School and Intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High School and Intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High School and Intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High School and Intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High School and Intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High School and Intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High School and Intermediate Colleges and Art Road of High Road

There are 49 Government High schools for some Branewaye a lock at 1 may boys and 9 for girls and 8 Gos rom at lot r mediate Colleges for be a ar I ore for girls th remaind r are unl r private manarem et and are ald d by Covernm nt

The Isabella Tholurn Coles at I whow and the Vahlla Vityalaya Colle I ikn wingart University el atl n to Inlian gid. The Assant Colego for Wonn n at Benare the Catalla Volego for Wonn n at Benare the University has started a course lesting to the h te afr ady btain d ti diploma of bT of

There is a Department of Uning and Malling in the Benares Hind: I ni city of the Benares Hind College at Roorkee (Thor a on College) a Tool of irts and Cr its in Lu know and an Agri cultural Coll go a Techn lo leal Instit to known as the Har urt B itler Technologi al In til to and a Ce tral Textile Invitute t (awapore three Government Te halcal luxilintes at Core of the service for the service of the service

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a new i at the lotter Rather R The Habells Tholum Coles at 10 know and the Vallis Viljalaya Cole 11 km and the Vallis Viljalaya Cole 11 km and the Vallis Viljalaya Cole 11 km and the Vallis Viljalaya Cole 11 km and the Vallis Viljalaya Cole 11 km and the Vallis Viljalaya Cole 11 km and Viljalaya Cole 12 km and Viljalaya Cole 12 km and Viljalaya Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole Cole Vallaya Viljalaya Viljala tial ist and not come t mi in tgri il re at t rs ant lakt ti cult reliation re almot ette to maint t rall 113 district ar 1 to m 1 1 1 1 ar 1 a of the litrkt lo. rl a litel ly a veral sul deputy I ructors Ther ares en I pe tors
who supervice 1 oth Au I vrn ular an I
vrnacular rigidation in tich it le

for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant In two stations (Rankhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge There are about 100 Provincial Medical Service officers in charge of important dis persone omeers in charge of important dispensives and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers Women's hospitals are incharge of PMS (W) or PSMS (W) Officers Government have also instituted Provincial and Subordinate Number Services to be controlled. Subordinate Nursing Services to be controlled by a Superintendent of Nursing Services, WP, whose appointment is under consideration

The best equipped hospitals for Indian pa tients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow, the newly-constructed Hallett Hospital, Cawnpore, the Prince of Wales Dispensary and the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Benires, and the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo Indians and Indians llving in European style) The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naimi Til is a first-class institution and there are also the Dufferin and Women's and there are also the Dufferin and Wonten's Hosp tals at various places for rendering medical aid to women HE the Vicerov performed the opening ceremony of the Hallett Hospital, Cawnpore, on December 16, 1944 The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, and the Agra Medical College, Agra, are two of the best equipped colleges, in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors and the hospitals attached to the Colleges are the best equipped hospitals in the Province The Cucen Mais self-order of the momen and children is also attached hospit is in the Province. The Culen May 8 Hospital for women and children is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides chineal material for the instruction of attidents in midwifery and gynaceology. At Agra this is done at the Lidy Livall Hospital There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowall in the district of Naini Tal is an unit of data and well equipmed institution for the up to date and well equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consump-There is also a Government T B clime at Allahabad

Arrangements have been made for about 175 Avurvedic and 50 Unani dispensaries to work in villages, under the charge of qualified Vaids and Hakims under the Rural Development pro grumme A compounder leas been engaged to assist Forty eight Fixed and sixteen Travelling allopathic dispensaries are also woiling under the Rural Development programme at suitable places in the country side. The duty of the medical officer appointed to the Rural Development Dispensaries is not only to provide medical aid in villages but also to inculcate habits of elevaliness and carry on propaganda to ensure personal hygiene and health

The alm which has been kept in view in opening rural indigenous and allopathic dispenetities is to make available medical aid in illinges situated in the interior or the districts

Givernment deprenation every year grants for the tractment or eye diseases at certain entres it rivil arcis [A good number of medical stores and equipment which was store and equipment which was store and other at hospitals in the Province for A R P purpose at lospitals in the Province for A R P purpose at lospitals and the stores have received treatment under the list also being acquired for use at hospitals and the stores are stored to the stores and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored as a stored as a stored and equipment which was stored as a stored as a stored as a stored as a stored as a stored as a stored as a stored as a stored as a stored as a stored r.h me

There were about eighty subsidized dispen saries and thirty subsidized medical practitioners working at the end of December 1944

Facilities for the training of Indian girls as nurses and midwives have been provided at almost all important hospitals in the Province A Government Nursing Service has been in augurated

The Government have established a Hospitals Fund to improve Medical facilities A sum of rupees eighty-two lass has so far been allotted to this fund Applications for grants out of this fund are considered and sanctioned by Government from time to time but it is in the main being conserved for post war developments, when articles of equipment and building materials will be much einesper

A systematic campugn has been undertaken and large funds allotted to bring the hospitals at District Headquarters and the Dufferin

Hospitals to a direct level

Adequate steps have been taken to ensure that the hospitals and dispensaries in the U P do not run short of medicines, drugs and equip ment during the war period A sum of Rs 41 lakhs was illotted to provide a reserve stock of medical Stores. To tide over the difficulty of getting imported drugs a new pharmaeopoer of mdigenous drugs has been introduced at hospitals and dispensaries and an Indigenous Drugs Factory has been started at Agra Arrangements have also been made with the Director General, Indian Medical Service to obtain supplies of medical stores from the Medical Stores Department A Scheme is being sanctioned to train 90 Compounders every year for hos-pitals and dispensaries in the Province and it is in operation now

An important event in the medical administration of the UP during 1943 44 was the decision to take over under the direct control of Government important hospitals in the Province Accordingly, 9 important hospitals were taken over under Government's direct control in 1944 45 and it is proposed to take over 15 more during the financial year 1945 46 has also been decided to provincialise women's hospitals at Dist headquarters in instalments

The Board of Indian Medicine, UP, esta blished by Government in 1926, advises Govern ment for giving grants in aid to Avurvedi and Unani Dispensaries These aggregate about Rs 50,000 every year It also conducts Avur vedie and Unani examinations of student studying at its affiliated Ayurvedic and Unan Colleges and awirds diplomas to successful candidates. It also maintains a register of candidates are a second control of the candidates of the candidates of the candidate of the candidates of the candidates of the candidates of the candidate qualified vaids and hakims Government als give aid to subsidised Ayurvedie and Unan dispensaries and practitioners in rural areas on of an allotment of Rs 42,500 Government object is to render medical aid through a syster in which villagers have confidence

A Blood Bank scheme has also been started

It is getting quite a good response
Particular care has been taken in recent year
to provide X rays and cold storage plants a
important hospitals at the expense of the Pre
vineral Government. The surplus stock of
medical stores and equipment which was store
at hospitals in the Province for A.R.P. purposes dispensaries in UP

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces

Heads of Reverus	Budget E timates 1945 46	Heads of Experditure	Budget Estimates 1945 46
ı	_		
Principal Heads of Recenue	Ra	Direct Demands on the Revenue	Ra
IV —Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	3 60 60 000	7—Land Revenue 8—Provincial Excise 9—St mps	1 06 15 000 15 8 00 3 5 400
VII —Land Revenue VIII —Provincial Excise	6 6 46 800 5 15 31 500	10 —Forest 11 —Registration	87 35 00 8 04 600
IX —8tsmps X.—Forest	21 56 000 193 6 600	1.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acta	16 57 500
XI —Registration XII —Re cipts under Motor	15 00 000	13 —Other Taxes and Dutles Irregation Revenue Account	99 800
Vehicles Acts	16 49 000	17 -Interest on Irrigation works for which Capital Accounts	
XIII —Other Taxes and Duties	1 46 57 000	are kept 18 -Other Resenue expenilture financed from ordinary	1 33 100
Irrigation Ele		Revenues Irrigat on Capital Account (Met	13 3 800
XVII Works for which Capi tal Accounts are		from Revenue) 19 —Construction of Irrigation	
kept— Receipts	414 100	Works— B—Financed from Ordinary Revenues	1 05 400.
Less-Wnrking Expenses	° 16 36 000	Debt Services -	100 100.
Net	1 97 68 100	-Interest on debt and other	
XVIII - Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	31 00	obligatious 3 — Appropri tion for reduction or avoidance of debt	6 88 800
Debt Services	l		-0.00.000
XX.—Interest	99 08 300	(1) Sluking Funds (11), Other Appropriations	60 88 800 13 82 00
Civ ! Administration		C: al Administration — 5 —General Administration { 10 11	50 17 700
XXI —Administration of	24 01 600	7—Administration of Justice	1 40 31 000 67 41 500
XXII - Jails and Convict Settlements	9 91 300	6-J lls and Convict Settle ments	75 96 00
XXIIIPolice	70 46 000	29 Police 38 Scientific Departments	3 74 49 000 39 300
XXVI.—Education	17 36 00	37 —Education	57 46 000
YXVII -Medical	7 58 600	36 —Medical	1 61 800
AXVIII -Public Health	7 08 100		40 67 700
XXIXAgriculture	4 39 000		94 45 300
XVIVA—Rural Development	8 100		17 6 000
XXX. Veterinary		41 —Veterinary	6 40 500
8			

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates, 1945-46	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates, 1945 46
Civil Administration—contd	Rs	Civil Administration—contd	Rs
XXXI -Co operation	11,99,400	42 —Co operation	13,89,600
XXXII —Industries	62,21,900	43 —Industries 47 —Miscellaneous Departments	93,72,200 3,95,900
XXXVI —Miscellaneous Depart ments	1,69,400	Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements —	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements		50 —Cıvıl Works —	
XXXIX —Civil Works —		(a) Provincial expenditure (b) Improvement of Com munications from	2,59,66,000
(a) Ordinary	50,22,500	Central Road Fund Accounts	39,78,700
(b) Transfer from Central Road Fund	39,78,700	Miscellaneous —	•
76 77.		54 —Famine Relief —	
Muscellaneous —		A -Famine Relief	, 81,000
XLIII —Transfers from Fa- mine Relief Fund	81,000	B-Transfers to Famine Relief	
XTIV —Receipts in aid of superannuation	88,600	Fund	
XTV —Stationery and Printing	12,75,000	55 —Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,35,87,300
TTVI —Miscellaneous	28,61,600	56 —Stationery and Printing 57 —Miscellaneous Charges	28,36,500 49,32,200
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments—		Extraordinary Items 63 —Extraordinary charges	75,58,700
L—Miscellaenous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	15,000	64A —Transfers to the Revenue Reserve Fund 64B —Civil Defence 64C —Transfer to the Supply Schemes Stabilization Fund	2,71,50,000 16,05,000
Extraordinary Items —		Capital accounts outside the revenue account	•
LI —Extraordinary Receipts	12,06,400	68A —Construction of Irrigation works 68C —Capital outlay on Hydro	78,16,200
LII-A —Transfers from the Revenue Reserve Fund	16,05,000	Electric works 71—Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement	79,97,900
LII-B —Civil Defence .	10,50,000	and Research 81—Civil works not met from	64,81,000
		revenue 83 —Payments of commuted value	49,51,000
Total Revenue	27,52,15,100	of pensions 85A—Capital outlay on Grain Storage schemes connected	-3,66,100
TOWN TICABILIE	, m () U () L (with the War, 1939	-46,02,200
		Total, Capital Accounts, etc	2,22,77,800

•	<i>110</i> O 1111011	110000000	5
Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimates 1945 46	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimates 1945-46
	Ra		Rs
Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads		Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads N PUDLIC DEBT	
N-PUBLIC DEDT		A -DEPT RAISED IN	
A —DEST RAISED IN INDIA	•	I Primanent Det (i) Provin fal Loans hear ling Interest	
I -Permanent Debt-		United I rovinces En	
(i) Provincial Loans bearing		Acts Bonds	14 00 000
Interest-		5 per cent UP Loan 1944 3 per cent United	7 00 000
New Loan		Provinces Losn	° 59 600
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	1 00 00 000	3/UP Loan 1952 (si) Lo us not bearing interest	
(ii) Losus not bearing Interest		6 per cent United Pro	5 000
II -Floating Debt-		II —Floating Debt— Treasury Bills	4 00 00 000
Treasury Bills Loans from Imperial	4 00 00 000	Loans from the Imperi i Bank for financing grain Burchas s	- 00 00 000
Bank for financing grain pu chases Other Floating		Other Floating Loans	50 00 000
Loans	60 00 000	III -Loans from the Central	
III —Loans from the Cen tral Government		(i) Repayment of Consolidated Debt	24 5 200
Total N	5 50 00 000	(t) Repayment of Lo ns for Rehabilitation of Sugar In dustry in U P	
0-UNFUNDED DEBT		() Adva ces for purchase of food grains	
State Provident Funds—		Total N O-UNFUNDED DEBT	5 03 46 800
G neral Pro- Rnpee Branch	45 74 000	State Provident Funds	
Coterine, Branch	73 000	General Pro- Rnpee Branch	73 000
Indian Civil Rnpee Branch Service Pro	1 83 000	vident Fund Sterling Branch	46 000
vident Fund Sterling Branch	88 000	Bervice Pro-	58 000 34 000
Indian Civil Bupes Branch S rvice (Non Enropes n	84 000	vident Fund Sterling Branch Indian Civil Enpee Branch	10 000
Member) Provident		Service (Non European) Nombera)	
Find Sterling Branch	d 000	Prnvident	
Contributory Rupee Branch	65 000	Fund Sterling Branch Contributory Rupee Branch	9 000
Cotening Branch	1 000	P n vid a nt Sterling Branch	
Other Mis Rnpee Branch cell nons Rnpee Branch Provident	5 000	Other Mis Rupes Branch	
in ds Bierling Branch	6 000	Provident Funds (Sterling Branch	
Totel O	54 96 000	Total O	28 89 000

HEADS OF REVENUE	Rudget Pstimates, 1915-16	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimates, 1915-46
P - DLPOSITS AND ADVANCES	Ra	r —Drpoqita and Adaloes	Rs
Deposits Bearing Interest Reserve I unds— Depreciation Reserve Fund Irrigation (U P)— Reserve I und Deposits Not Bearing Interest (A) Sinking Funds— Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt— Sinking I unds—	15,10,000	Deposits Bearing Interest Reserve Funds— Depreciation Reserve Fund— Irrigation Deposits Not Bearing Interest (A) Sinking Funds— Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt— Sinking Funds—	3,90,000
5 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund 3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1941 66, Sinking Fund (Depre	2,55,000	5% United Provinces Loan, 1044 Sinking Fund 3 per cent United Provinces Loan,	7,00,000
ontion) 3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Lund (Depreciation)	3,08,800	1961-66 Sinking Fund (Depre- ciation) 3 per ount United ProvincesToan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Deprecia-	2,57,000
3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) 3 per cent United Provinces Loan,	5,25,000	tion) 3 per cent UP Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	5,25,000
1952, Sinking Fund (Liquida- tion) 3 per cent United Provinces Loan,	12,81,100	Sinking Fund Investment Account— 5 per cent United Provinces Loan,	
1958, Sinking Tund (Liquidation) Other Appropriations Sinking Lund Investment	40,00,000 13,82,200	1944 3 per eent United Provinces Loan,	•
Account— 5 per cent UP Lonn, 1944 (B) Reserve Funds—		1952, Sinking Fund (Liquidation) 3 per cent U P Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	12,84,100
A—Famine Relief Fund— Transfers from the Revenue Account	{	(B) Reserve Funds— A—Famine Relief Fund—Trans	81,000
Interest Receipts Recoveries of famine expenditure United Provinces Sugarcane	1,95,200	fers to the Revenue Account Transfers to General Balances for repayment of Debt	1,00,000
Compensation Fund United Provinces Road Fund Hospitals Funds Magh Mcla Fund, U P	66,50,000 50,50,000 1,53,500	United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund United Provinces Road Fund Hospitals Fund (UP) Magh Mela Fund, United Pro-	27,100 35,31,200 8,00,000
Revenue Reserve Fund— Transfers from the Revenue Account Interest Receipts	2,71,50,000 7,28,000	Revenue Reserve Fund— Transfer to the Revenue	1,53,500 16,05,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Press Nazul Fund, Lucknow Supply Schemcs Stabilization	17,800 1,79,500	Account Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Press Nazul Fund, Lucknow	6,100 1,74,900
Fund— Transfer from Revenuc Account (C) Other Deposit Accounts— Deposits of Local Funds— District Funds Municipal Funds Other Funds	2,47,88,000 82,00,000 12,76,000	Other Deposit Accounts— Deposits of Local Funds— District Funds Municipal Funds Other Funds	2,33,41,000 75,41,000 10,98,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits Civil Deposits—		Departmental and Judicial Deposits	
Revenue deposits Civil Court deposits Criminal Court deposits Personal deposits	92,00,000 1,17,60,000 3,20,000 4,60,85 000	Civil Deposits— Revenue deposits Civil Court deposits Criminal Court deposits	76,00,000 1,00,40,000 3,00,000

HEADS OF REVENUE	Bodget Estimates 1940-46	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimates 1045 46
(C) Other Deposit Accounts-	Rs	(C) Gither Deposit Accounts—	Ra
Forest deposits Pyblic Works deposits Tru. t Interest Funds	5 80 000 4 9 000 6 6° 003 5 000	Personal deposits Forest deposits Public Works deposits	4 56 39 000 1 40 000 44 78 000
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund Deposits for work done for pub- lic bodies or individuals	000 90 8	Trust Interest Funds	6 00 000
Uncl im d deposits in the Gene rai Provid at Fund Deposits of fees received by Government servants for-		Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund Deposits for work done for public bodies or ind! idnals Unclaimed deposits in the Gene-	5 000 9 11 000
work done for pri ate bodies His Fr ellency the Covernors War Purposes Fund His Eacellency the Viceroys War Purposes Fund	000 6 50 000	ral Pro Ident Find D posit of fees received by Government sevents for work done for pri ate bodies His Excellency the Governor	4 000 7 50 000
8t res Purchase Depo ita Indian Red Cross Society De pos is 8t D naton e Home for blind	1 53 000 3 12 000	War Purposes Fund Illis Excellency the Viceroy a War	_ 000
Boldlers	1 000	Purposes Fund stores Purchase Deposits	1 34 000
Int et received on account of deposits with Central Government	45 000	Indian Red Cro a Society Deposits	69 000
Transfers from Tamine Relief Fund for repayment of debt	100 000	St Dunston a Home for blind	1 000
Other Accounts Subventions from Central Road Fund	4 5800	Deposits of interest realized on Co- lie tive abscriptions to asferred to the Central Government	3 000
Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Raral Area—Articult rai Sciemcs Deposit count of grants from the Central Go erment for Economic Development and Improvement of Brants Areas	7.00	Other Accounts Sobventions from Central Road Fund Deposit account of grants for Economic De elopment and Im	4 5800
Woolleo Industry Deposit account of the creat made	1 600	provement of Rural Areas— Agricultural Schemes Deposit account of grants from	
Committee Contract Cotton	9 100	the Cectral Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas— Woollen Industry	1 600
Deposit account of grant made by the imperial Council of Agricul tural Research	17 000	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	9 100
Deposit a count of grants from the Central Government for the der lopment of band loom in dustry	1 02 200	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agri cultural Res arch D posit account of grants from	1 72
Deposit count of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	3 00 000	the Central Government for the de elopment of band loom In dust 1 e	1 40 000
Ad n es not b arl g interest— Ad ances Repay bl	86 03 000	Deposit account of grants from 8 gar Excise Fund	3 00 000
Permanent Advances	8 000	Advances not bearing interest—	
Accon t with the Government		Advan es Repayable P man t Adv n es A count with the Government of B ma	3 93 00t 10 00t
Account with the Reserve Bank	40 000	Account with the Reserve Bank	43 000

HFADS OF REVENUE	Budget Latimater, 1915-46	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate 1945-16
Other Accounts-contd	Rs	Other Accounts—contil	R3
Suspense— Suspense Account	1,99,50,000	Suspense— Suspense Account	20,
Discount Sinking Fund 3% UP Loan 1952		Discount Sinking Fund 3% UP Loan 1952	
Cheques and Billa Departmental and similar Ac-	1,33,61,000	Cheques and Bills Departmental and similar Ae-	1,32,94,
counts— Chii Departmental Balances Miscellaneous—		counts Civil Departmental Balanecs Miscellaneous—	4,97,0
Government Account	11,80,600	Government Account	
Total, P	21,03,05,500	Total, P	14,43,85,
R LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNUT T		R LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	
Loans to Municipalities, etc		Loans to Municipalities, etc-	*****
Loans to Municipalities Loans to District and other Local	8,25,0 00	Loans to Municipalities I oans to District and other Local	10,00,0
Loans to landholders and other	3,75,000	l und Committees Loans to landholders and other	63,5
notabilities Advances to Cultivators	19,10,000	Advances to Cultivators	40,50,0
Advances under Special Laws— Advances under the Bundelkhand		Advances under Special Laws United Provinces Encumbered	
Encumbered Estate Act United Provinces Encumbered	1,500	Estates Act Bonds	1,00,00,0
Estates Act Bonds Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	11,50,000	Miseculaneous Loans and Advances Loans to Government Servants	12,0
Loans to Government Servants	20,0110	House building advances	7,0
House building advances Advances for purchase of motor	18,000	Advances for purchase of motor cars	35,0
cars Advances for purchase of other	3 0,0 00	Advances for purchase of other conveyances	6,0
conveyances Passage advances	5,000 500	Passage advances	2,0
Other advances	300	Other advances	51
Total, R	43,61,000	Total, R	1,51,76,0
S Remittances		S Remittances	
Remittances within India— P W Remittances	5.41.00.000	Remittances within India— P W Remittances	5,41,00,0
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	49,23,00,000	Other Local Remittances and	49,23,00,00
Remittances by Bills Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern-	43,23,00,000	Remittances by Bills Reserve Bk of India Remittance Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern-	
ments		ments Adjusting accounts with Rlys	
Inter Provincial Suspense Account		Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	54,64,00,00
Total, S	54,64,00,000	Total, S	54,04,00,00
Total, Debt and Deposit Heads,	82,16,22,500	Total, Debt and Deposit Heads,	75,91,97,20
Total Receipts	1,09,68,37,600	Total Disbursements	1,05,51,59,9(
Opening Balance	61,39,919	Closing Baiance	4,78,17,61
Grand Total	1,10,29,77,519	Grand Total	1,10,29,77,51

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Administration
         Governor — His Excellency Sir Maurice Garmier Sir T Slaan H.A (Glas) KOIE CSI 10S THAT OF THE Hallett GOIE KCSI 10S THAT OF THE THAT OF THE HORSE HAVE A STATE OF THE THAT OF THE THAT OF THAT
            Major (Hony Lt Col) R Wilmot on E MC
PD Major (Hony Lt Col) H \ Brock
ED Major (Local Lt Col) W E Andrews
                                                                                                                                         (afternoon)]
                                                                                                                                  Br Marayan Prasad Ath na CIE Mt
                                                                                                                                         Advocate-General (Appointed
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               July
                 BB
                                                                                                                                        1937)
                             Hono ary Indian Aides-de Camp
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Hon Capt and subedar Major Matabak h
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                  Industries Excise and Local Self Govern
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                  (forenoon)]
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                                                                                                               Secretary Local Self-Government and Public Health
       J B H Zaheer ICs
       Hafaz t Hussain 10s
C W. Ke OBE 10s
I E de V Moss OIE 10s
       M W Abbasi 108
       R N Marsh Smith CIE IP
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       G A. Halg Les
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                                                                                              BEPUTY SECRETARIES
              Rai Bahadur Jyoti Prasad B a
             L. D. Aldred, 108
K. L. Mehta 108
F. A. Gopal Krishnan 108
Zahurul H. san B. Sc
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                                                                                                               General Administration Beptt (Tempy)
Finance Branch
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        E. A Mid ley 108
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Home Beptt (Tempy)
B p tm at of Civil Supples (Tempy)
Dept of Civil Supples (Addl.) (Tempy)
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Shrl Pat, MA,ILH Rizwan ul Hasan, MSc Kehar Singh, BA (Hons) J L Pande, MA

UNDI R SPCRFTARY

Chief Secretary a Branch Acriculture Department Information Department (Temps)
Dept_of I conomics and Statistic (Temps), and Statis tician to Government

IAW OLLICLES TO GOVERNMENT

S B Chandleamani 165 Shrl Goval Singh, M. C. IL B.

Sir Chas H T Crosthwaite, RCSI

Alan Cadell (Officiating)

Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secretary Deputs Ie, il Pemembranece and exofficio Deput

Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, GOIE, 1939

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Department (Secs., Teglilative Assembly, D.P.)
tion Department of Leonomics and Stati Hes
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Marketing Officer (Food Grains)
Animal Husbandry U.P. (Temps.) Rationing Authorits (Motor Spirit and Tyres)
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lier Consumers Goods Distribution (Tempy) Magte & Colir) Dy Controller Consumers Goods
Sir Antony P MacDonnell, L C S I (a) 189
Sir J J D La Touche, KCSI 190
(a) Afterwards (by erention) Baron MacDonnell
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOPS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH
Sir J J D La Touche, K C S I 1905
ISIT J P Howett, KUSI, OIF / 1907
L A S Porter, OSI (Officiating) 1912
Sir J S Meston, KC51 [afterwards (by 1912 creation) Baron Meston]
SI TY
GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES
Sir Harcourt Butler, KCSI, CIE 1920
CI. 277111 25-1
Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, KOIE,
OSI (Opterating)
Died at Main In
Major Nawab Muhammad Alimad Sald 1928 Khan of Clihatari, Kosi, Koir,
MBF, LLD In charge
Sir Malcolm Halley, GOSI, GCIE 1928
Sir George Bancroft Lambert, Rosi 1930
(Offg) Sir Maleolm Hailey, GCSI, GOIE 1931
Major Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad 1933
,
MBE, LLD Sir Malcolm Hatley GOSI, GOIF 1933 [afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey]
Sir Harry Graham Haig, KCSI, CIF 1934
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, GCIE, 1938
KCSI, (Offg)
Sir Harry Graham Haig, Kosi, Cie 1939

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UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY The Hon ble SHRI PUPUSHOTTANBAS TANION MA LLB Deputy Speaker ABPUL HARFEM MA LL.B

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Scheduled castes

Chief Commissioner's Provinces

AJMER MERWARA

Ajmer Merware is an Lolated British Prn Amer netware is an Loisted is fifth fra
vines in Haputana and is administered by a
Chief Commissioner Ti o Province is divided
into th Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kerla and
Beswar with a total art a of 400 square miles
and a population of 583 693 At the close of he Pisdari war Da lat Rao Scindla by a treaty d ted Jnn 25 1818 ceded the district to tha British Sirty two per cent of the population are supported by a riculture the indu trial population being prin ipally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are make millet barley cotton off seeds and wheat

Chief Commis oner H R Shevdssani OBE

_ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

This is a group of Islands lying in the Bay of Bengal Port Blair the chief town is 780 miles from tale it a 740 miles from Madras and 360 miles from Rangoon.

The Islands were administered by a Chief Commissioner until March 194 when they were occupied by the Japanese

COORG

Coorg is a small Pro ince in Southern India west of the Stat of My ore Area 1 593 square miles population 168 6 Coorg came under miles population 165 °C Coorg came under the direct protection of its 18ths flowerment during the war with Tippt in May 1834 °C The Pro Image and the protection of the property of the proper tion of coffe Court Dewan Bahadur R Cheng pp

BALUCHISTAN

Baluchistan is a obio g stretch of country pastoral focuspying the extreme we tern corner of the lightly india, namelyne. As a divided into three main fane tulin divisions (1) British Baluchistan with an area in rvest of yators (1) British Balbenistao with an are of 1476 square miles consisting of tracts as signed to the British Government by treaty in 1870 (1) Balbenistan Leased and Tribal areas with an area of 44.454 g are miles of tracts which has been of tracts which has been otherwise. composed of tracts which has a from time time bettine been acquired by leass or otherwife brought nuder co trol and placed direction nuder B titah officers and (3) the indice of the landing of the land Indian States of Kalat Las Bela and Kharan with an stea of 79546 square miles The Povince embraces an ares of 13400 aqu re miles and according to the census m 1941 to contains 857,835 inhabitants

The country which is almost wholly moun tain u lies on a great belt of ranges coun cting the Safed Kob with the bill system of Southern Iran Iran It the s forms a watershed the draft as of which enters the Indna on the east a d the Arabian Sea on the south while ou the quantities

north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a leature of Central Asia Rugged barren sun burnt mountains tent by high chasma and gorges alternate with arid deserts and atony plains the pre valling colour of which is a monotonous sight But this is redeemed in places by lev I valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised

The political connection of the British Government with Bainchistan commenced from the ontbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839 It was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied nutil 184, to protect the Britih lines of communication The districts of Kachhi Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Politic i Officera we appointed to ad minister the country. At the close of the First Afgian War the British withdrew and these fisticts were assigned to the kban of Kaiat The founder of the Baluchistan Pro face as It now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who It now exists was our novert canaciman who broke down the clove border a stem and welded fae Baluch and Brahni Ci lefs into a clove con federacy in the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin Shorarid Sibl Z wara Valley and Thai Chotisil were handed over by Yakuh Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman & strennous lusistence

Industries

Bainchistan lies ontsids the monsoon area nd lis rainfall is exceedingly irregular and Scanty Shahrig which has the heaviest ainfall records no more than 14 72 inches in a year in the bighlands is w places receive more than 10 inches and in the plai the average radiali is about 6 inches deere sing in some e sea to 3 The majority of the i dig nous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Aighen and the B inch as a rule culti ate their own I nds Tha Brahuis disliks agricultue and prefer a pastoraf fife Pre lou to the sdy t of tha British fifs and property were so in coure that the relievator was reference him respet his it rvest. The establishment of peace and accurately has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which scot as for the lucrease in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes Tha Mekran Coast is famous on the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is const ntly dev loping Fr t is axiensively grown in the highlands and tha export is increasing

Education is imparted in public schools of all kinds There is a distinct desir for edu c tion amongst the mor enlightened he dm n round about Quetta a dother centres but on the whole education or the desire of it h a mads tittle or no advance in the outlying di tricta Coaf is mined at Sharigh and H rnaio the Si d Pishin Rallway and in th Bolan Pass Chro mile is extracted in the Zhoh District n r Hindpbagh Limestons is quarried in small

Administration

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner Next, in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration functions of a and excreises the High Judicial Com The keynote Commissioner of the Court aя of administra Province tion in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrleved and the settlement of the feud, not retaination on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unob trusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three fregular Corps in the Province, the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagal Levy Corps Fundamentally the Province is not self-supporting, the deficit being met from Imperial Funds

Baluchistan Agency

Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Lt-Col W R Hay, CSI CIE

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, H Weight

man, CIE, ICS

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, B M Bacon, ICS

Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, J N Dhamija, I P S

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Colonel H F Barker

Director of Food Supplies and Dy Secy, Revenue, to the Baluchistan Administration, Capt I S Chopra, M B E

Director of Food Supplies, Mir Nur Uliah DyKhan

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin, Major B Woods Ballard, CIE,

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commis sioner in Quetta Pishin, Capt S I Hasan, I P S Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, Lt-Col N Alington, M C

Political Agent in Chagai, Capt A D Khan, IPS

Assistant for Mckran to the Political Agent in Kalat, Capt H D H Rance, I P S Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi,

Major L A G Pinhey, o B 1

Assistant Political Agent and Colomization Officer, Nasirabad, Cipt H P Hill Political Agent in Loralai, Major Abdur Rahim

Khan, IPS
Political Agent in Zhob, G H Emerson, ICS
Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan, Lt -Col H H Elliot, OIE, MBE, MC, IMS Civil Surgeon, Quetta Sibi, Major H A Ledgard,

IMS

DELHI.

The Capital of India

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911 It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was un attainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capitai of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Gov ernment-for several months in every year it was also desirable to free the Bengai Government from the close proximity of the Goven ment of India which had been to the constar To achiev disadvantage of that Province these two objects the removal of the capita from Calcutta was essential its disadvar tages had been recognised as long ago as 1861 when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change Various places had been discussed as possible Capitals, but Delhi was by common consenthe best of them all Its central position an situation as a railway junction, added to it historical associations, told in its favour and as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on th "to the races of India, for whor subject. the legends and records of the past are charge with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of vene table Empire should at once enforce the con tinuity and promise the permanency of Bri sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country"

The foundation stone of the new capits was laid by the King-Emperor on Decembe 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on th eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delh of the past The land chosen is free from hability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treat ment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi A Committee consisting of Surgn -General Sir C P Lukis, Mr H T Keeling, CSI, AKICE, and Major J C Robertson, IMS, was appointed to consider the comparative bealthiness of the site and of al alternative one to the North of the existing city Their report, dated 4th March, 1913 stated that "the Committee, after giving ful consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can crist as to the superior healthmess of the southern sife, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site"

The Town Plan and Architecture Town Planning Committee, appointed to advise Government, submitted its report in March, 1913, with a pian of the lay-out and work was begun in accordance with that Report The central point of interest in the iny out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House and two large blocks of Secretariats This Govern ment centre was given a position at Raisina Sir Edwin hill near the centre of the new city

Delhi

Lutvens is the architect for Covernment House [19 1 that the revised estimates then amounted and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats The so 1 30 lakh of rupees been utilised. The Screenlat personnel has largely increased in the past tew years and nn merous addition I rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season 19 9 To the east of the forum and below it is a spacione lorecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked un to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrap ast Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shop ping centre Other ro ds run in different direc tions from the entrance to the forum The axis runnin north east towards the Jama Masjid lorms the principal appro ch tn the new Legisla tive Chambers They are nfficially described as the Conneil House and the road is named Parlia ment street The railway etation for the new city finds its place about hall way between the old and new cities off the rnad through Paharguni which iles to the west of Old Delhl in the direction of The Ridge The main roads or avenues range from 6 feet to 150 feet in width with the excep tion of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1 175 feel has b an allowed has b an allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axts

strict sorder to this main east to vocat alis

In Constitute of a processmanton there was constituted in any processmanton there was constituted as the processmant of the process of the transfer of the commissioner. The population of the main the process of the transfer of the commissioner of the processmant of the and several of these habitations ha e been crected

There was as regards architecture a pro inneed Finally to use the language of the architect ft has be n the alm to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its u ers the Lical and the lact ni British rule in India of which the New Delhi must ever he the moun The Inspiration of the designs is ma !

this amount included former building was estimated to cost approxi allowances for hullding new Legislati e Ch mbers mately Rs 140 lakhs and the latter groups were and Hostels for Members of the Indian Lagle of its ally estimated to some Rs 1 4 lakhs. The lature which were not allowed for in the earlier provision made in the design of the Secretariata estimates The New Capital Enquiry C m for extensio s in case if used has already partly littee in its report published in January 19 3 ittee in its report published in January 19 3 astimated the total expenditure of Rs 129 lakhs including Rs 4 lakhs fr loss by Fx ch nge Actual expenditur upto approxi-mately the end of f 9 9 was Rs 14 c ores This m y he taken as the figure for the compl tion

of the main proj et The Project Estimate contains certain items each as land residences water supply electric I ght and power and Irrigation on which re coveries in the form of rate or taxes will in ad dition to meeting current expenditure partially at any rate cover the interest on the anital outlay whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the cale of leases general taxse and indirect receipte is secured The projet after being complet d and clo ed was re-opened in 1933 34 This becam neces sary owing to the need to increase residential accommodating for officers and etaff and was commonatum for omesrs and staff and was full tated by a period of cheap moncy Gov enment utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting member of the Indian Legil tue. The expenditure on the construction of h. D link is. Residential accommodation of the construction of h. D link is. Residential accommodation of the construction of h. D link is.

049 6 5 (Includin Rs 15 70 944 debited to D fence I stim tes) upto the end of 1944 45 The population of the new City is 93 733 accord debited

were also housed in there in the winters of t9 4 5 and 19 6 The original programme of residenti in ilidings for Go ernment o nicer a d wall of virtues grades were then meanly tom fleted The whole of the cl Helde of Oov rnment moved from Old Delhi into their ou rters lo the new Secretariats on coming down from Simia In November 19 8 All Gov ram at Depart in Joysmoer 19 6. All Gov rim in Depart meets Including the Army Dep rim its and Army Headquarters and R. A. F. Headquarters have their offices in the new Secretariats of which the builders has c all eady had to carry out the first section of the extension in the same was the second to

Dellu. 174

dueed for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat individual artists, were invited tirrough local in New Delhltill mid April and bringing it down tovernments, to send in by the beginning of from Simla again in mid-October The experi Narch 1928 small scale designs for approval ment was not very successful and was not by a Committee After approval by the Com repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment mittee both as regards the design and colour Committees had strongly recommended a longer the pictures were to be drawn out and vainted to stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by period from the seasonal official occupants of its the Committee, fixed according to the marou residential buildings, the rents in Deilil being linge process in situ Other techniques, such higher tian those for residences in Simia early descent from Simla was postponed in the or sche autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October Comm But various factors, including especially the increase in personnel in the Secretariat and consequential congestion of office and residential accommodation in Simia, are making tire extension of the Delhl season unavoidable. The provision of considerable further housing accommo dation both for offices and residences has become jeets would be given preference over rell imperative. The only question is whether this glous ones and English artists living in India should be undertaken both in Delhi and in Simia were barred from competition, the work being or in Delhi only Pressed by sharp financial strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous stringeney, arising partly out of the emergency artists submitted designs, especially those of created by the institution of the Constitutional Roforms, the Government of India appear results that the specially appointed Expert results that the specially appointed Expert results that the specially appointed experts the constitution of the constitutional results that the specially appointed experts the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitutional results that the specially appointed experts the constitution of the constit Roforms, the Government of India appear declarely moving in the direction of making Delhi an all the year round Capital Certain Departments are already now kept in Delhi throughout the year. The office personnel of throughout the year others are kept in Delhi throughout the year

There was in recent years an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi This led to a special inquiry in 1936 The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall The water borue sewage of both Old and New citles is dealt with in a farm which, when the new eity was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and those miles further away from the city Anti-malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs 14 lakhs Improvements a more distant site and chose one some four in the water supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer has also been effected

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were, in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be for cold weather occupation only This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth from the sun as possible Secretariat, residen tial bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation

Art Decorations —The Government of India 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement or Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Deliii The outlines of the scheme are larger as tollows. A certain number of domes briefly as tollows A certain number of domes and cellings lu the New Secretarist Buildings

An is fresco or tempera, were optional Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale draw lngs, had to bear the initial expense of preparing When these were approved by the tee, the out-of-pocket expenses Committee, the paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pletures donc from approved sketches but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved Government intimated that historical or allegorical sub Government Committee approved of nearly all A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work was continually progressing until the world-wide dopression in recent years dried up funds

All India War Memorial -H R H the Duke of Connaught on 10th Fobruary, 1921, lald the foundation stone of an All India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the eonstruction of the building was for economy's The memorial Lord Irwin in sake proceeded with slowly was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in Indla, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators

George V Memorial —It was decided In 1936 to erect a memorial tatue to His Late Majesty, King-Emperor George V, in Princes' place, the large park-like area lying between the All-India War Memorial and the Purana Qila The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, some time prepusely to meet a white memorial some time previously to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty dled The matter was then con His Majesty dled The matter was then con-oldered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All H E the India memorial to His Late Majesty Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willington opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs 5,000

proposed was Public Institutions —It at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs The various schools of art in India, as well as should be established at Delhi and in this

I75 Delhi

connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political;

void to erected in the new c pits. The which is farnished with the most m dern plan was to provide a local understry an equipment for day and night dying Building the model recommended for Daccu University has already taken piacola tho s me neighbour by the Calcutta University Commission. He protision of funds for the complete re listing of the university being an university being a mitter of time it was decided to comme te work with the ching college in their present with the ching college in their present of the complete re with the ching college in their present of modify their organisation was a galakly effected by the Fre cui o Council Undertunately the inability of the Government of India to liot considerable the council Undertunately the inability of the Government of India to liot considerable the considerable was a severe handlean It was hoped that was a severe handlean It was hoped the form the store of the university buildings in November 19 but this proved impracticable The general question of the line of the considerable the considerable that the considera allotted free land to various colleges in Old Delhi

H H the Msharaja of Bhavnsgar having offered Rs 500 000 for the provision of some amenity in the now city the dovernment of In its decided to utilize the number of the provision of a Stadi m The gro ind which th y took f r this was a large area lying immediately below the westero wells of the Purace Oils ie b tween them and Princes pi ce Thie area w tween them and Princes pi ce Thie area w originally marked by Sir Edw rd Lutyens in hi plan to be en ornamental i ko Practica Practical plan to be an ornamental 1 to reaction to siderati n led to its a bandonment for that purpo nd the area wa laid o t as a park Als g propo tionofthe M h rais R 500 000 wis utilized for the provision of a huge hotels grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park takes for the Stadlum

langural Ceremony—The New Ch) with the seeme of not blo and eleborate languation remo is la F brus y 1931 The remois remois la F brus y 1931 The remois remois la F brus y 1931 The remois remo out eys I tuns is Incommon and every I tuns in the hit toric on a certed in various parts of h is d by A k and wre peent d by Canada Anetr lia N w Zeal and and South by Canada Anetr lia N w Zeal and and South of these Alis The firt two and for the otherse Dominion ent this rown rep statis to perform the cer mony of un ellis N w Zesi dominated M mber of the Government of India and Amber of the Government Af ja T Dominion of ludia to act in her behalf for the same purpose

City Extension -The main direction for the future exten ion of the new city is southward estimated capital quitary of Rs. L.; lasths

The Government of India further in the Sprite session of their Legislature in 19 libridored sol carried a Bill for the est bill henet of a unitary, teaching and residential. introduced and carried a lift for the realismilation of the control of the contro

Addl Dist et Mag st ate -C H Disney MBE

Delhi Improvement Trust -W T Ch rman Bryant ORE ICS Cuty Magistrate a d Secretary Notified Area Com muttee — R. B. Kathu Ram NBE

JUDICIAL.

Dutrect and Sessions Je dge -D Falshaw 1 C8 Se 10r Sub J doe -A L zarus

POLICE

of Pol ce -W for S perentendent Robinson OBE IP Τ,

Supe nte dent of Pol ce C f D -W St Addl Sundt of Police -S C Terry

MEDICAL

Ch ef Med cal Off er and Cu I Surgeon Delh -Lt Col P A Darg n I M S Cu ! Surgeon New D ih -Lt Col F H Whyte

IMS Medic I Super tendent Irwin Hospital New

Delh -Lt Col B S Net IMS Add t onal Civil Surgeon Delhi -Dr Susante Seu

Addit onal Civil Surgeon Irwin Hospital New Delha -Dr Helim Din PCMS

Add tronal CtlS q on I/C Eye Ear Nos a d The f Departm t Irwin Hospital hed Delh -Dr Sukh D val PM 3

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors In 1784 Farliament established a Board of Control with full nower and out he a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and eoneerns relating to the civil and military government and revenues of India By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India With modifications this system lasted until 1858 when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India

The Secretary of State

Until the Act of 1919 came into force, the Becretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council had and exercised the fullest powers of superintendence, direction and control over the government and revenues of India, subject, of course, to a large measure of delegation Secretary of State was the statutory heir of the East India Company and the Board of Control, and it was as such that the generality of his powers were exercised

The Act of 1919 transferred a substantial share of power and responsibility in relation to the Government of the Provinces to the Pro vincial Legislatures and Ministers while it greatly increased the elected element in, and the influence of, the Central Legislature at Delhi sphere so affected the power and responsibilities of Farhament and its representative, the Secretary of State, were correspondingly ourtailed, but outside the field of administration so transferred the responsibility of Parliament for the good government of India remained unimpaired No stitutory change in the rela tions between the Secretary of State and the Central Government was made, but there was a very marked alteration in the balance of authority corresponding with the enhanced status and influence of the Indian Legislature The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill of 1919 recommended that a convention should be allowed to grow up that only in exceptional elecumstances should the Secretary of State be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India arc in agreement

The Council of India

The Act of 1858 established besides the Sceretary of State the body known as the Council of India which was associated with the

conduct of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India of 1919 established the number of members at a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12, one half of whom were required to have served or resided in India for at least ten years Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and from 1917 the usual number of Indian Members was three

The India Office.

The Secretary of State, like other Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is served by a body of officers and scryants known in this case as the India Office Its staff are recruited through the same source and serve on the same conditions as Civil Servants in corresponding positions in the other Gevernment Offices in London Until 1919, the whole cost was borne by Indian revenues, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions, in lieu of a direct contribution, amounting to £50,000 a year. The Act of 1919 transferred the salary of the Secretary of State to the Treasury, and, in accordance with its provisions, an arrangement was devised whereby a contribution from the Treasury of about £115,000 was made to the total cost The basis of the contribution was that Home esti mates should bear the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions of the India Office, Agency functions being still an Indian charge

The Government of India Act, 1935.

Substantial changes in the machinery de scribed above have resulted from the Government The Secretary of State is of India Act of 1935 no longer the final authority upon whose superintendence direction and control depend the Acts of the Government of India and all grants, payments and charges arising out of the revenues of India The powers of the Executive in India of India now run in the name of the Governor General and the Governor, to whom they flow direct frem the Crown, and there is no delegation of pewers through the Secretary of State In so far as the Executive Governments in India function on the advice of the Ministers responsible to the new Legislatures, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament, and consequently his centrol, is at an end Where, however, the Governer General or the Governors are empowered to act in their discretion or on their individual judgment, they are subject to direction by the Secretary of State who remains, in these matters, the channel of their responsibility to Parliament During the interim period between the 1st April, 1937 (the date on which Provincial Autonomy came into operation) and the establishment of the Federation, the Secretary of State has power to issue directions to the Governor-General in Council, and such directions, if they are with respect to the revenues of the Governor General in Council, require the concurrence of his Advisers The Council of India ceased to exist from the 1st April, 1937 Some of its functions, particularly in relation to Service matters, have passed however to a body of Advisers with the same numerical limits due to the integral partial. powers and in particular, held control of the reduced after Federation to a minimum of 3 and revenues of India and was charged with the

functions till performed by the Secretary of State for the Government of India

To some extent the working of the Home Government is offected by the separation of Burma lovolvio as it does the separate exercise in respect of Burma of the functions of the ecretary of State Tile Government of Burma Act provides al o for the appointm nt of not more than 3 Advisers to the Secretary of State io relatioo to Burma hose status and functions are analogous to those of the Advisers e tabilehed by the Government of India Act Provision has also been made for the payment from the revenues of Burona in respect of the expenses attributable to the performance on beh if of the Go ernmeot of Burma of such functions as the Secretary of State agrees that hi Department should perform

THE INDIA OFFICE

Secretary of tate The Rt Hon Lord Pethick Lawrence (Private Secretary F F Turn

Parliamenta y Under Secretary of State Henderon RC M.P

Parliamentary Pr vate Secretary II Thorney croft, M.P.

Permanent Under Secretary of State Sir D T Mont ath ECHOOB CVOOBE Dep ty Under S cretary of State Six W D Croft, KBE, CIE CVO

Deputy Und r Secretary of State for Burma Six G Laithwaite ROLE OSI

Ainst at Under Se et ses of State Patrick, CSI GH Baxter CLE Smith CLE (Burms) FWH

Attacer All SH II Craw K BE 01F B W Swithlaban C R.E (Burma) Political 4.D C to the Scritary of State It Col E de M S Fraser C SI 01E PSO and Secretary Multary Department Geograf Sir Volley Mayne A OB D SO S P C (Personal Assistant Bri J I Maril and

OTE MC)

Heads of Departments Secretaries Militar (Joint Secretary) J A Simpson OIE Financial F E Grist CIE k Anderson Political J P Gib on M J Claisoo Ecocomic and Overseas A Dibdin OIE Military W D Tomkins CIE OBE H A F Rumbold F te unl E P Donald on CMG Kumood F te ni E F Donaid on ON G Services and Gen ral and Establi hmeat Officer R F Field OPE Accountant General S r S Turner C B E F IA Burma General Gonstone NO Staff Officers atta held to the Military Department.

Bit J R. Reynolds O FE Lt Col M M Stefenson Lt Col J L Carter M.O It Col A R Kemsley Government Directo of Indian Pailway Com Lt Col M.

panies R Mowbray CIE Librarian H N Raudle MA

Pre ident of the India Office Medical Board and Medical Adviser to the Secreta y of Stats Lt. Oen Sir F W C Bradfield KCIE OBE IMS (retd)

Legal Adra er and Solic tor to the Secretary of St to Sir K MCl Kemp Rt Adreser on Publicity Quest one A II Joyco

CIE OBE Superentendent of Records R. W MBP St perintendent Telegraph and Mails B anch A H Pope MBE

The Indian States

The area enclosed within the boundaries of them But broadly it may be said that as line area enclosed within the boundaries with a popula india is 1808 679 aqu re miles with a popula ti not 390 million of people—nearly one fifth of the hu n race But of this total a very large part is not u der B itisb Administration The area covered in the Indian States is 712 508 equar miles with population of 93 2 milli n the Indian States embrace the wid at variety of country and jurisdiction They vary in aire for petry states like Lawa in Rainman. Ralputana with an area of 12 square miles and the Simia Hill States which are little t ore than amall holdings, to States like Hyderabad as large as Italy with a population of over fourteen millions. Thy loed do the inhos plable region of We tern Ealpatans Barods, part of th Garden of lodis Myso e rich in a gleditaria wealth and Kashmir on of the most favoured spots of the f ce of the ginbe

Relations with the Paramonnt Pawer So diverse are the coodition under which the Indian States were established and came that Indiaso States were established and came that We Jesire no extension of our present Los point all relation with the Ooverament of ladia that it is impossible even to summarise print no aggression on oor dominions rour

the British bound ries exp oded the states came n der the loduence of the Covernment and the rul a were confirmed in their posses sions To this geo rai policy however there was for a brief period an important departure During tie regime of Lord Dalhousle the Government introduced what was call d next then through tapse. That is to say when the was no direct helr the Oovernm ut considered whether public loterests would be secured by grantlog the right of adoption Through the application of this policy the at t s of batars and of happur f ll lo to the ha t India Company and the kingdom of Ondh was annexed because of the gross misgovern ment of its rulers. The came the hinti y it was followed by the transfe uce of the dominions of the Last findla Company to the Crown and a lire ocable declaratio of policy toward the Indian States in the bistorie Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set oot

rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall must act so that no just cause of offence is allow no eneroachments on those of others viven by its subordinate allie. All Indian We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour States alike are under an obligation to refer of the Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social a fixed proportion of Indian States Torces advancement which can only be secured by units for co operation with the Imperial Government in peace and good government. Since the leave of that provingently they have been internal security purposes. These units are the Issue of that proclamation there has been internal security purposes. These units are, no eneronehment on the area under Indian generally speaking, organised and armed on rule by the Government of India On the the lines of regular Indian Army units. In eontrary, the movement has been in the op-posite direction in 1881 the State of Mysore which had been so long under British admini stration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great talugdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive pos sessions On many occasions the Govern-ment of India has had to inverse, to prevent gross misgovernment or to earry on the administration during a long minority always with the undeviating intention of re storing the territories as soon as the mecasity for intervention passed Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs

Rights of Indian States

the Indian The rights and obligations of States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer The Chiefs have, without everp tion, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States The in habitants of the Indian States are the subjectof their rulers, and except in case of personil jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India Criminals es caping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the per mission of the ruler of the State The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their in ternal authority The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened Finally they particularly is seriously threatened clpate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the rali ways, the ports, and the markets of British India Except in rire cases, applied to mari time states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they ievy their own eustoms, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states, the authority of their rulers has no existence out side their territories Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects Where foreign

the lines of regular Indian Army units addition, many states keep up irregular forces, maintained almost on a feudal basis These forees do not possess modern arms and equip ment Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajahs' dependants or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the 'Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbed area, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so" Of tills necessity the Representative is the sole judge inbject to the control of Parliament the law of British India coniers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it "The subjects of European Powers and the Umted states are on the same footing Where can states are on the same footing tonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power

Political Officers

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Crown Representative is represented by a Resident and in groups of states by a Resident, assisted by local Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Crown Representative with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Princes and Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which In any administrative or other matters on which they may be consuited

Not only in preparation for the framing of an eventual constitution for the government of the whole of India, but also to ensure the enjoyment of modern amenities by the subjects of smaller States whose rulers do not all have the where withal to provide such amenities, the Crown Representative in April 1943 announced a selieme to attach the smaller States to some of the bigger ones pirely for administrative purposes The process of attachment, which was at first confined to the very small States, namely, the non jurisdictional and the semi jurisdictional ones, was in November extended to what are called the 3rd and 4th class States

Details of the attachment scheme, its repurcussions and sequei in Parliament are discussed interests are concerned, the Paramount Power Princes"

AIDES DE CAMP TO HIS MAIESTY

Indian Princes who are Hon. Aides de Camp. to His Malesty -

Hon Major Gen the Maharaja of Ratiam Hon Col the Maharaia of Indhour Hon Coi the Newah of Palannur

Hon Col the Meharela Jem Scheb of h amentrar

wan Aides-de Camp to the King (extre) -Wan It Gen the Mahernie of Jammu and Kashmir

HYDERARAD AND BERAR

powers retained by him or delegated to indi powers retained by him or delegated to indi-viduals or institutions Before 1919 the Government consisted of a Prime Minister directly responsible to the Nizam with Assistant linite s but on Executive Connell was estab ished in that year which now consists of seven members

There is a Legislative Conneil consisting of members of whom besides the President.

and the Vice President 11 are officials. There are seven non offici I members of whom one e cb is nominated by the Sarf i Khas Mubarak and the Paigah Ja irs two e ch are Mobersk and the Paigah Ja its two ech are sixt dby the Bar and the Jagrdars and one is minated by the Government to repre ent the minated by the Government to repre ent the control of the pair of th by the Ruler

The administration is carried on by a regular The administration is carried on Dy a regular system of Departments on line similar to those followed in British Indie By the 1836 Berar Agreement the sovereignty of the Mizam over Berar was re affirmed the Berer re t was to continue as before to be paid by the Briti b Government to the Ni am but the administration of Derar was to continue as befo e as part of the Central Provinces The State (apart from Berar) is divided into two divisions Tellingana and Mahr twarn seventeen district and 153 talug a Lo ei boards are constituted i e.ch district and taluga. The State mainti-State maintai s its own currency which consists of gold and sliver coins and a larg not i sue The rupes known as the O m nia Sicca ex changes with the Briti h Indi n rupes at an aver ge ratio of 116/10 8 to 100 There is a State postal service and stamps for internal

Fann —Hyderabad State is by far the watchiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 164 e ores will his approximately double that of the Central Provinces and Berer and more than double that of any other of the larger States its Imanes are in a watcheapens condition a di could that of any man for the liner chine in the language and a proper could like in a prop

His Exaited Highness the Nizam exercices show an ordinary revenue of 1864 00 fakhs full sovereignty in all internal affeirs He and an expenditure of 1855 09 fakhs inclusive grant titles and is the fountainhead of all of large cums act aside for famine insurance of large cums act aside for famine insurance ment Reserve is irimarily meant for meeting post war needs but the Budget Estimates for 1944 45 also provide for a total expenditure of Ha66 00 lakhs wisch includes 10 lakhs for rehabilitation of soldiers and artisans returned rehabilitation of soldiers and artisans returned from War 15 lakhs for establi hument of a College of Agriculture and Anim i Husb ndry 10 lakhs for Indu trial Research tabe ato y and 10 lakhs for new building and equipment for Women Sollege The e pital expenditure programme provid a for an expenditure of 10 48 l khs which Includes 387 lakhs for of 63 1 khs which includes 387 lakhs for preliminary survey of large Irrigation projects and 100 lakh for railway construction 8 88 lakhs for Dom nile University huldings 11 96 lakhs for Military buildings 1 20 lakhs for construction of Roads The year opened with a cash battore of 480 94 lakhs which is expected to be 849 31 lakhs by the end of the year

In addition to the raunificient gifts of His in addition to the raministent gifts of His Evalted Highness the M am and the contri-hution of the public and other direct and indirect War expenditure the State is subscrib-in at the rate of 11 kbs ann ally in its own currency to the Empires War Effort. The direct and indirect expenditure connected with 1358F (5th October 1944) amounts to nearly 54 erores

Osmania University which was established at Hyderabad by a Charter in 1918 m rks a new depart re in Indian education as it imparts new depart. Te is Indian education as R imparts in truction in the Feenities of Arts Science Law Muslim Theology Medicine En.insering and Education through the medium of Urdu, En. lesh being a comprisory i normage in the leading of the true of true of the true of true of the true of true of true of the true of true o expenditure is about Rs 6 lakhs

Ex cu ve C u cal.—His Excellency Colonel Nawah Sir Saldul Mulk B hadur of Chhata i ROSI KOLF MB.E. LL.D President N wah Sir Mahdi Yar Jung B hadur MA (Goon.) Extraordinary Member and Sice President

Nawab Alam Yar June Bahadur, n.t. n.c.r., Heavy chemicals factory, a Plastics factory (Bar at-Law), Judicial and Reforms Member, a tinner, worls, an oil cloth factory, a who Nawab Zuln Yar June Paladur, P B D and malls products and partuners works are also Nawab Alum Yar Jung Bahadur, NA NCI, (Bar at-Law), Judicial and Reforms Member, Nawab Ziln Yar Jung Piliadur, PWD and Commerce and Industries Member Nawab Zilner Yar Jung Bahadur, Poet I eclevatical and Iabour Member, Nawab Lial at Jung Bahadur, NGS, Finance Member, Syed Moham mad Aram, MA, Mons (Cantab), NGC 105 (Jondon) I ducation Member, CA G Swidge, MA, MBI, 108, Recente and Police Member, Dewan Bahadur S Arvamudu Kennar. Member, Dewan Bahadur S Arvamudu Ivensar, BA, BI , Medical and Public Health Member

Production and Industry—The principal industry of the Stale is agriculture, which maintains 56.2 per cent of the population The common system of land tenurely ryo warls About 58 per cent of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His I valled Highness the Nizam called Sarfe Klass and the estates of the Jaghran and Palguh nobles. The total I and Revenue is over 3 3 erores. The principal frond revenue is over 3 perous. The patterput food erops are rice wheat, inflicts and pulses the chief money crops are botton and Oil seeds Cotton is grown extensively on black cotton soil. The total area under Colton cultivation was about 2 million acres in 1014 15. Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani Cotton It is one of the finest indigenous Cotton in India and is grown over an area of 555,000 acres

Hyderabid possesses the mot Southerly of the Indian Coulmins and the whole of the South India is dependent on them for such coal as is transported by rull. These mines produced 1,277,151 tons in 1912, but the output was reduced to 1,067,159 tons in 1913.

Textiles, Cement Paper and Sugar are the clust Industries of the State There are 6 large Cotton Spluning and Weaving mills and 385 ginning and pressing factories. About one half of the cloth consumed in the State is manufactured locally on hand looms. Besides the Shahabad Cement works which produced 172,632 tong of cornery to 1943, the question 1,72,628 tons of cement in 1943 the question of establishing another eement factory at Mancherval is under consideration. The Sirpur Paper Mills, whose further expansion is under consideration, is one of the most up to date paper mills in India. It not only supplied the requirements of the State in these days of war but also helped the Government of India and the British Indian Provinces to a considerable extent in meeting their requirements. The Nizam Sugar Factory has a cane crushing capacity of about 1500 tons. Attached to this is a distillery for manufacturing alcohol out of milasses. There are four elgaretto factories with a large export trade.

During the War several large scale industries

being started

As recards small scale industries it may be mentloard that luttons and dle pressing fac tories of which there are so at present have made a great progress and carned a good repu tation for and wide Bouldes a big bircult factor, with an appreciable export trade there are two power driver and twelve hand worked match factories

The number of factories realistered under the Hyderabad Factories Act is 668

Taxation—Apart from the Land Revenue the mila sources of taxatlon and Ixel a and Customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the preent year, at 424 lakhs and 210 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on Investments, 55 51 lakhs, Rallways 237 37 laths and Berar Rent 29 17 lakhs. The Customs Revenue is derived from an ad Velorems , Customs Revioue is derived from an ad Velorins duty of not more than 5 per cent, or all imports and exports. The Government have lately levied in Section 1988. Profits Tax by promulating an Ordinance called "Precs. Profits Tax Ordinance," which seeks to impose tax only on excess profits, but not on the normal profits or a business—the taxable level being profits in excess of Rs 24,000. It is expected to derive an additional revenue of roughly Rs 80 lables per year from this source and the proceeds of the tax are to be wholly utilised to ameliorate the condition of the poorer sections of the community and low paid Government servants his supplying foodstuffs and other necessities of life at reasonable rates. of life at reasonable rates

Communication -The State of Hyderabad ls in the proud and unique position of having willing its limits the largest system of rilling in any Indian State and of being the plomer in the field of road transport operated and controlled in a National State and of the state of the field of the state of the s controlled by an Indian Rallway Administration

State Railway —132 miles of broad guige line from Bombay to Madris traverse the State, also 30 miles of metre gauge of the Masulipriam to Mormugao line At Wadi, on the Bombay Madras line, the broad gauge system of H L H the Nizam's State Rulway takes off and running seat the said H damped system of H L H the Nlzam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal, reaches the Calcutta Madras line at Bezwada, a total length of 38s miles From Kazipet a link to Bulharshah strikes north, providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi From Seeindera bad the metre gauge Godaverl Valley Railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmut on the main line of the Great Indian Pennsula Railway to Calcutta A metre gauge line runs sonth from Seeunderabad through Mahbubnagar have spring up in the State Noteworthy among them are a metal works, which has been supplying knives and eutlery on a lirgo scale to the Ordinance Department, a machine tool to the Ordinance Department, a machine tool tworks starch factory, a chemical and pharmaceu tieal works, a blochemical and synthetic products works, a factory for producing refined oils and manufacturing hydrogenerated ghee, a sopp factory and three glass factories, one of which will manufacture sheet glass as well. There are now 799 miles of broad gauge and are also two roller flour mills and an Enamel works and a Surgical dressing factory. A Barsl Light Rallway owns a short extension

of 6 miles from Kurduwadi on the Bombay Madras line to Latur In the Osmanbad District HEH the Mrams State Rallway was worked by a Company until April 1930 when it was purchased by HEH the Mram a Government

An innovation worthy of special mention was the intro luction by HE H the Nizama State Railway in 1940 of broad gange Diesel Rail Cars for Srd clas passengers The rail cars are the first of their kind provided on Indian Railwaya and the design is unique. In that they are self propelled and fitted with air conditioning equipment

H I H the Fizam a State Railway also intro duced a firther innovation by commencin 1 1938 the installation of fana in third class carrla es

۲t t State of Hyd rab d has given a definite lead I India as a result of the comprehensive schene for the o-ordination of Rail and Road ransport introduced by H L H the Alzam a Government

A small beginning was made in 193 by operating 7 vehicles over 80 tonte miles and at 11 present time HEH the Nizans State ladway road motor transport fleet totals 50 motor vehicles operated under the control of the State Railway Admini tration nam ly passenger bi es (operatin over 4 50 miles)

and 211 goods lorries and departmental vehicles The Rail and Road Transport co-ordination

in Hyderabad State has eliminated wasteful competition and provided of e per and better means of transport. The State Rallway Bus Services run to scheduled advertised times and the advantages of regular time table services and the advantages of regular time table services providin host con fort and realisability have been (ally grained and appreciated by the tillin public tillin public tillin public to the passenger bus services operated under the control of H. Th. the Manus. Size Inaliway Administration goods are took transport services have also here intro-

i duced by the State Railway in a number of districts in Hyderatad State Several out agencies located at Important owns and villages not served by the Rallway system have been established for the throu h bookin of goods and parcels the State Railway lorries operating between the o out a encies and the nearest railway station

Goods collection and delivery ervices have also been introduced at important centres Under these arran ements goods are conveyed to and from the railway station the State Railway Road Transport Departm at lorries undertaking the collection and dell ery wo h to and from merchants premises c rtage area having been defined at each place Ti is scheme Ti is scheme e ables door to door transport of goods to be effected

Ar T an po t Services -A further development in the co-ordination of all forms of transport in Hyderabad State was achieved by the for mation early in 1938 of an Air Department under the State Railwy Administration This department has been responsible for the training of personnel for air il e ope ation for the operation of charter services and for the loan of machine and technical staff to the State Aero Club

The St te Air Transport organisation t exampet is now providing ital facilities for the training of Indian Air Fore Priots on a Begampet is now providing ital facilities for the trainin of Indian Air Fore Pilots on a lar e scale and only the foresight in building up the ground organisation d technique for the pu po e of Air D velopment has made the pre ent Air Force traiting centre possible

Education—In October 1944 (1359F) the total number of Educational Institutions excludin University Function was f 880 with an enrolment of 4 7 69 pupils The was n faily large increase in the number of schools and scholars of the Primary stage to be brease in the quilquennium bets 5.2 and 25 90 tespectively

MYSORE

respectively and too the the south west, by Coorg It has two n tural di lions each with a distinct character of its ow —the hill country for m lnad) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and pl in (the maldan) on the cast The

The State of Myso e is autrounded on all central and the southern portions by the G ngas sides by the M dras Presidency except on the in the sleventh century Mysore formed part of north and the north west where it is bounded Chol dominion but the Ch las we edriven out by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara early in the twelth century by the Hoysalas and lading one dyn say with the capital at H lebid The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth ce tury My o e was next connected with the Vijayanag r The property and Di in (the maidan) on the cast The Empire At the end of use conference contact the first area of 9 483 apare miles including Mysore be ame associated with the present and the property of the present and the property of the present area of 183 aparenty of the present and the property of the present area of the present and the present area of the present area of the present and the present area of the presen Empire At the end of the fourteenth century

Hat ry —The neight history of the country the real sovereighty pa and the real sovereighty pa and the real sovereight pa and the resulting Tradition connects Tipps Sultan In 1799 on the fail of Seringa challenges of Mysore, with many a legand patian the British Superment restored this State the tabeland of Mysore with many a tegend patkin the BritishBovernment restored necessaried in the great Indian pies the Ram comprised within its present limits to the an comprised within its present limits to the an comprise during the present limits to the an comprise of the thirty formed part of Assist Rights nr. I wastyrs plandur III Owing to the same under the rule of the Andhra dyn ty of the con try them an ement was assumed by the process of the control of the

under conditions and stipulations laid down in | The Mysore Army — The total strengti an Instrument of Transfer | Chat Ruler brought of the Mysore Army was 4,015, consisting o hissore to a state of great prosperity in 1804 at the early are of 31, and was succeeded at the end of June 1014. The Combatan by His Highness the late 3rl Krishnarajendra strength of the Mysore Lancers was 767, and Wadlyng Bahadur, 6081 GBF who was in-that of the Mysore Horse was 125. The strength stalled in 1902. In November 1918, the Instru ment of Transfer was replaced by n Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs 103 isling of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs 35 lakhs. A further provisional remission of Rs 5 30 lak is in the subsidy has been allowed from 1937-38, in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian States Luquiry Committee (i inancial), 1932 H H Sri Krishmarajendra Wadiyar died in August 1010 at the age of 57 and was succeeded by H H Srl I 13 a Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, GSI who was installed on September 8, 1910

Administration - Constitutional reforms of a far reaching character were amounted.

Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja culture is popularising agriculture on account on November 6, 1939. These provide for the lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government tions and experiment. There are 7 Government tions and experiment. Babbur Marthur. Council, the widening of the electorate and the appointment of the elected representatives of the people to His Highness's Lecentive Council

The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council which have been hitherto func-tioning under separate Acts now function under a consolidated law. The term of both the Houses has been increased from three to four years The strength of the Representative Assembly is 310 The Assembly is being invariably consulted in regard to any legislative measure before it is introduced in the Legislative Council The Assembly has the right of considering the general principles underlying any Bill or any of its provisions and of proposing amendments thereto. The powers of the medical relief and sanitation in urban and amendments thereto. The powers of the medical relief and sanitation in urban and assembly in respect of the budget have been The leadquarters of every one of the talus. chlarged by conferring on it the right of passing resolutions on any of the major heads on the budget provided that such resolutions do not have reference to particular grants of appropria Certain heads of expenditure hitherto excluded from discussion continuo to be so excluded except in the case of "the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja" where discussion is permitted

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from fifty to sixty eight, forty-four places being filled by cicetien. The Council has a non official President who will be elected by the House after its first term and an elected Deputy President

Certain provisions calculated to widen the electorate for the Assembly and the Legislativo Council have also been made

Legislature more largely to influence the nature for starting new industries, undertaking experi of the advice and assistance which the Executivo mental work for pioneering industries, deve Council tenders to His Highness has been the loping existing industries and serving as a general selection of two non officials, from among the bureau of information in industrial and commer selected.

The following factories are owned

lie died 3,409 Combatants and 617 non combatants of the Mysore Infantry was 2,653. The expenditure under "army amounted to nearly 26? lal he of supces

> The cost of the Police administration was 22 D2 141 ha

Agriculture - Nearly three fourths of the population are employed in as riculture and the general system of land tenure is ryoticari the principal food crops are ragi, rice, join-miliets, gram and sugarcane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun hemp. The Seri-cultural industry is the most important sub-sidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. The prospects of the sill industry has been bright in view of the international situation and the limited imports of foreign silk. The area under mulberry during the year ended June 1944 Agricultural I arms at Hebbai, Babbur Marthur Nagenalally, Hunsur, Mandya and the coffee experimental station at Balchonnur A live stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Paratharny anakere, near Aliam pur in the Kadur District, with a sub station at Basur A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious diseases. There are 80 Veterinary Institutions in the State under the control of

The headquarters of every one of the taluks in the State is provided with a hospital and there are 305 dispensaries and medical institu scheme of subsidising rural A practitioners has been in practice and is working successfully

Water Works and Electricity—Water-works have been established at great cost in Mysore and Bangalore Both these cities (and 222 towns and villages) are lit by electricity, and much has been done in the way of clearing out congested areas, providing them with lungs," opening out extensions, and inducing the people to build houses of an improved type

Industries and Commerce —A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of industries and commerce in the State Its main An important reform designed to enable the offer of technical advice and other assistance gislature more largely to influence the latest the offer of technical advice and other assistance. ioping existing industries and serving as a general elected representatives, in His Highness's cual matters. The following factories are owned Executive Council Such Ministers are eligible and run by Government—The Government to held any pertfolio of the Administration.

G vt Silk Weavin Factory Government Electric | under Factory implement Factory Government Lac and Paint Works the Central Industrial Work shop and the Government Industrial and Test ing Laboratory with a section devotes to the man if cture of pharmaceutical drugs and pre parations The Well Borlog Section which is nguged in th drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drioking water in the rural areas is now under the cootrol of the Hureau of Sanitary Engineering Department of Public Health. Mysore is the larg st producer of slik in India and the care and development of this industry i entrusted to a Departm nt of Sericul ture Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work

With a view to demonstrating and imparting instruction in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at his sore The 8 daiwood Gil Factor; at his ore started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works are owned and rup by the Go ernment. The works are the se ond largest of their kind in the British Empire se and largest of their kind in the British Empires and somain the onl charco. Blast furnac and wood distillation plant in the East A plant wood distillation plant in the East A plant in the products has been added at my sets and steel products but been added at my sets and been added at the product of the bythe blast furnace is now being mill ed by the body and the sets of t imports t f dustrial centres in India

A notable feature during the past few years has been the comi g into belag of several state has been the comf g into being of several state gaided joint-stetk companies for the manufacture of ugar paper then als and f ritil ers ply mel implements and tools spun slik tob cook and the supplements and tools spun slik tob cook and the supplement of the suppl

A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the tr de and lodustry of the State

whate has a natoral hall of about 280 leet least it claimed is a matoral hall of about 280 leet was been it claimed in a day the second for Gris 381 Middl School for Boys and 15 High was been seed of the year 1002 for the development of electric per to the extent of about 12 000 H P for sopp the been seed to the second about with a view to creating an interest to the fortigit it the cities of Mysore and Banaches and to detect the second of the country Hydr E ctrie a d Irrig t n Works— The ri er Cau ery in its course through the State has a natoral lail of about \$39 lect

Irrigation 90 000 about SCTOR under irrigation anout volve acres of land situated in an area si bject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 19 7 and the main canal is named the Irwin Canal after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy An area of about 18 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcace cuitl ation and a S gar F ctory with a cru him cap city of about 9 000 tons ol cane per day has been estab ll hed ne rby at Mandya An up-to date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small indu tries and the electrification of towns and lift Irrigation

The construction of a reservoir across the river Kumad athl n ar Anjanapur Shikaripur Taluk was completed at a cost of Rs 18 lakhs and the was completed at a cost of its 10 tanin and the reservoir was opened for irrigatio The area expected to be irrig ted is about 10 000 acres in addition to large new irrigation works in progress the work of constructing a Reservoir constructing a Reservoir to the cost of across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli Kunigal Taluk at a cost of Bs lakhs to irrigate an extent of about 10 000 acres has been completed

To provide for the ever widening demand for power for industrial domestic and town lighting purposes the Shimsha and Jog i ydro-electric schemes were sanctioned at an aggregate eo t of o er 4 Olakha ol r pees The Shim ha Power Scheme has been compl ted and Tle Jog Seh me is being p shed through

The ears 6 0 power in tallations and 0 644 lighting installations. The total number of towns and villages electrified at the end of June 1944 Was

Fa me-The actual revenue receipts and disbursements charged to revenue for 1943 41 were Rs 857 8 lakhs and Rs 854 8 lakhs respectively

Education—A spharate University for Myras as eat bit had no last buty 1916. It is of the teaching a d re idential type composed of the Central Engineering and Mahara in Colleges at Baogalo e and the Medi at and Maharajas College at Mysore and four loter mediate Colleges The colleges are efficiently equipped and our practiced and there is a training equipped and our practiced and there is a training equipped and our practiced and there is a training explored to the colleges are set of the colleges are made to the colleges are made and the colleges are made and the colleges are made and the colleges are made and the colleges are made and the colleges are made and the colleges are made and the colleges are the colleges are made and the col college for men t achers locat dat Mysore The Blaharani s Collega at Bao lore is a college for Women

a de do ro Giris Provisi n has been mado for teaching sev at vo tional unifects in gener i with a view to erresting an interest lot that the control of the control of the control of the lake to auch vocatil o a fair their High School Hig There as 8 Tarianing Institutions for training teachers lo Middle and Primary Schools 4 of them as a for women The co trol over Frimary Education w a taken over by Gov ra Keltr Gold Mini Companies and la identily for light git the Companies and language for light companies and language for la strength of 173,258 pupils This gives one school for every 3 26 square miles of the area, and for every 793 persons of the population The total expenditure on education was Rs 81,92,200 giving an average of Rs 1 3 0 per head of population

War Effort of Mysore State - The State has been contributing to the war effort to the fullest In February 1040, shortly limit of its resources after the outbreeak of hostlitles His late Highness the Maharaja made an appeal to his subjects to respond to any call made on them for the proscention of the war and to help the cause of freedom by service or by money. In addition to the gifts made from time to time by His Highness and his Government for the purposes connected with the war, the people and the several industries of Mysore have played their part on a serie worthy of the traditions of the The State has contributed so far Rs 60 iallis in aid of the war effort, of which contributions from His Highness's Privy Purse and the Government amount to Rs 50 lakins, apart from investments in the Defence Loans of the Govern ment of India to the extent of over Rs 6 85 crores

The services of the First Buttallon, Mysore Infantry, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India at the outbreak of the war The unit was selected for service with His Majesty's Forces overseas Another Infantry Battailon was recently sent for service under the Crown

When the Defence Department expressed a desire to raise a Transport Company in the State, all facilities were afforded to them for the pur-pose and also for the training of the men The State is also actively cooperating with the Defence Department in regard to the recruit ment and selection of sultable candidates for emergency commissions in the Indian Army

An area of 14,300 acres in the State has been made available for the location of military camps, prisoners of war camps, hospitals and other similar purposes. A number of buildings belonging to IIIs Highness the Maharaja and the Mysore Government have been placed at the disposal of the Military authorities

Over 90 medical men, including officers of the State Medical Department, have joined the IMS, besides four ladies who have joined the Auxiliary Nursing Service

A Welfare Club has been opened in Bangalore for the provision of amenities to members of the Royal Indian Air Force

Special facilities have been provided for the training of war technicians. The number of persons trained so far in the State institutions is over 2,500 The various industrial concerns in the State have excented war orders of the value of over Rs 11 erores The Lorest Department has supplied to the Defence services timber, bamboos and other articles of the total value of the control of t Rs 20 lakins The sericulture industry has been reorganised and expanded to meet the demands A scheme for the production of of war supply high grade silk for paracinites has been undertaken at the instance and with the support of the Government of India So far about 198,000 ibs of fliature silk have been supplied for war purposes

Pradhanasiromani N Madhaya Rau, Dewan BA, BL, OIL

Ministers O Pulia Reddl, MA, ICS, MA Sreenivasan, BA, Dr T C M Royan, MD, O S Nasrulla, Shariff, MA, LLB, L Slddappa, BA, LLB

President in Mysore The Hon'ble Lt Col P Gaisford, CIE

BÀRODA.

Gujerat and partly in Kathiawar It is divided After 1723 Pliajirao regularly levied tribute into five district blocks (1) the southern district in Gujerat His son Damaji Rio finally captured of Navsari near the mouth of the Tanti river is Recorded in 1724 cases with the captured of the Capture of Navsari near the mouth of the Tanti river is Recorded in 1724 cases with the captured of Navsari near the mouth of the Tanti river is recorded in 1724 cases with the captured of Navsari near the mouth of the Tanti river is recorded in 1724 cases with the captured of Navsari near the mouth of the Tanti river is recorded in 1724 cases with the captured captured of Navsari near the mouth of the Tanti river is recorded in 1724 cases with the captured c of Navari near the mouth of the Tapti river, and mostly surrounded by British territory, (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city, (3) to the north of Ahmedabad the district of Mchsana, (4) and to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the districts of Amreli, and (5) Obbarandel the districts of Amreli, and (5) Okhamandal formed of scattered tracts of land The area of the State is 8,176 square miles population 2,855,010, of whom over 89% are Hindus

tion of about 6 lakhs

Baroda in 1734, since when it has always been in the hands of the Garkwars, but Mighal authority in Gujerat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided botween the Gaekwarand the Peshwa In spite of the fact that Damaji Rao was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattesing Rao, Manaji Rao and Govind Rao The last died la In pursuance of the Government of India's scheme of attachment, about 255 States, Estates and Talukas from the Western India States and the Gujerat States Agencies inveloped attached to the State The total area so been attached to the State The total area so Baroda was finally established By a treaty of attached is about 6,000 sq miles with a popula to a popula it was arranged inter and History—The history of Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat took place in 1705 In later expeditions Pilajirao Gackwar, who may be regarded as the founder the ruling family, greatly distinguished to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was the Ruler,

differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnee professional states of the property of th opens in 10 5 for notorious misconduct and gross miscovernment but if a surgestion that the had intigated the attempt to point.

On Payre the Resident was not proved Sirpil Res of the Above of the Abo Sayali Rao III a boy of 13 years of age and a descend nt of a distant tranch of th Sinha who is th present Ruler

Iron amon the non-official tembers of the Steile Haistice Council. A number of 0.1 it is stated in the transfer of the Steile Likelite Council. A number of 0.1 it is stated in the state of the policy of the state of the s from amon the non official 1 emiera of tie for local self government. There is also a paylem of rural and traction norms be institute Connell constitution on nominated and a system of rural and traction norms be detected members. A lifeth Court at hards for Trify three per cent of the popul tion of the court of the court and traction of the court and traction of the court of the cour and hears all final appe is From the decisions of the fligh Court appeals lie in certain cases to the States who decides them on the advice of the Burur yaya Sabla The State Army con all is of 3 9 a Regular forces and 3 806 trregular

al to disc. [Les acons The State Army con a poblic park a number of fine public buildings before the state were las val disc. A lakhar and the state were las val disc. A lakhar and the state were las val disc. A lakhar and the state were las val disc. A lakhar and the state were las val disc. A lakhar and the state were las val disc. A lakhar and the state were las val disc. A lakhar and the state were las val disc. A lakhar and the state were las val disc. A lakhar las val dis Introduced In 1901

ARMOG HAO WED SECTIONS HE SAME IN SECTION THE SECTION OF THE SECTI are 07 Industrial of comm relal concerns in the

Expli Rao III a boy of 13 years of age and a descend not a distant tranch of it family was adopted as helf of khande Itao in 15 and Invested with Inil pymer in 1853 and Invested with Inil pymer in 1853 rayll Rao III after an eforbous rign of C3 strained in February 1930 and was anceded of by his grandson and helf apparent Iratap Shah who is the present Rules Shink who is the present Ruler

Administration and a crecul council conis line of the Dewan and for Mini tera carrier

on the administration and ject to the control of
the Mah, right Two of the Shinkers are appointed

the Mah, right Two of the Shinkers are appointed

State is 6 0 and 1 to specifyed;

and P is Mahali of which there are as in an Altempts have for some years been made to read to relate the said force and to read the puller authority likes authority and lover east. The sittle village authority is as the juncle triles and lover east. The sittle village authority related to the policy of free at least the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller of the puller cent of the puller of t

Cap t 1 City —Baroda City with the canton ment has a population of 1f 3 301 It contains a public park a number of fine public hulldings

Dewan -Sir Brolendra Lai Mitter E C 8 1

GWALIOR

The House of Scindia traces its decent to a limity of which one branch is described in the science of the scien

reached the renith of their glory under the dia-1 (Upper House) will have identical powers and eiplined training of the celebrated Trench adventurer Do Bolgne Mahadil was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose sorvice Perron, a military commander of great renown played a leading part The strength of Schulla's army was, however, considerally westened by the reverses sustained at Ahmedans or, Arante, Daulat Rao Scindla dled Aslgarh and Inswari Till his death he remained in undisput able possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Janloji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigues and party spirit were rampant and the army was in a state of muting, with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpur and Panniller

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jayaji Rao Seindla whose adherence to the British cause in the dark days of the Muting, when his own troops deserted him, was unshalable In 1861 he was ereated a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Explied Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the I mpress Subsequently he received other titles He entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. On his death on June 20, 1886, he was succeeded by his son Lieutenant General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madhay Rao Seindla, Alijah Bahadur, 6600 6651, 685, ADO to the King who assumed powers in 1804. In 1901 he went to China during the war He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son His Highneys Sir Jivoji Rao Seindia, Alijali Bahadur, 6 0 1 1 During His Highness s minority the administra tion of the State and been conducted by a Council of Regency His Highness ruling powers on November 2, 1936 His Highness assumed full

Gwallor has an area of 26,307 sq miles and the population is 4,006,150. Its average rainfall varies from 25 to 36 inches The estimated gross revenue for 1944 15 is Rs 274 39 lakks The Ruler enjoys a salute of 21 guns and the State is in direct relations with the Government

of India

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control The State Army consisting direct control The State Army consisting of Cavairy, Infantry and Artillery units is well organized and is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces The State maintains its own Postal system and a light Railway Eduen tionally the State is much advanced

There are two degree Colleges at Gwallor, the Capital, including one for women, one inter mediate College at Ujjain, and High Schools in praetically all the districts There are a few technical schools imparting education in arts and crafts and there is a Public School on the

were further supplemented by His Highness Proclamation of Sept , 1941 The strength of the Praja Sabha which was formerly 85 has now been raised to 90 and of this number 55 instead of 50 will be elected representatives, thus pro viding for still greater non official element in the The Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha total figure of Rs 79,20,169 11 0 only

the range of their functions will be co extensive The communities and interests to which special projection has been afforded are the Muslim Community, the Bhlls, the Bael ward classes and nomen. To each of these a minimum number of seats have been guaranteed in the To Mudlima and vomen cents Praja Sablin have been cuaranteed in the Raj Sabha also

Another special feature of the recent reforms is that the legislature will have the power of direnseing the constitution as well

Since the assumption of Ruling powers by the present Maharaja, commendable activity has been after sed in all branches of administration The construction of Harel Peservoir easting about Pa 11 crores, the gr nt of one crore of rupecs for rural reconstruction and the establishment of a Degree College for women as also the scheme for construction of an up to date Female Nospital are some of the important beneficent measures undertaken during the period. The network undertal en during the period. The network of roads has been utilized by motor bus services run by the Gwallor and Northern Indla Transport Company, and those places which were uncon nected are now being foined with important highways. His Highness also constructed at Madian Sagar a scapiane base which serves as a halting station for the boats flying on the Imperial Air I ine

Guallor maintains an up to-date aerodrome

On the declaration of the War His Highness was one of the first rulers in India to place the Army and the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor

Immediately after the outbreak of present war Gwallor took steps to sponsor effective measures such as were taken in British India, by promulgating rules for the safety of the public, registration of European subjects, restriction of the movements of foreigners, control of the Press and Price Coutrol in order to present profiteering The plek of his splendid army was offered by Uls Highness to the British Among the arms units which Government icit the State for service ontside are -The 194 Gwallor Mountain Battery, the 2nd Gwallor Mountain Battery, Scindla's Tield Battery, the 3rd Gwallor Infantry, the 4th Gwallor Infantry, the 3rd Gwallor Lancers and Gwallor Pony Company, here 15th the 3rd Gwallor Roman Pony Company have left the State for vanous destinations

In December, 1943, His Highness visited the Eastern front and inspected British and Indian troops including Gwallor State Forces as well as American Airfields

The 1st Gwallor Infantry has also been entrusted with the duties connected with the war Thousands of recruits have been enlisted to provide reinforcements. These are trained at and erafts and there is a Public School on the Gwallor Fort which is run on the English Public School lines

The political reforms announced in June 1939 were further supplemented by His Highness Proclamation of Sept, 1941 The strength of Training School is training cadets preparatory to their joining the Indian Army Training School is training cadets. Training School for Officers

Besides these, handsome contributions have been made and large sums invested in the shape These have by now reached a of war bonds

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BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

In this Agency lice the State of Kalat with its State through the Political Agent in Kalat

The Kalat State unlike the other Indian States is a confederacy of parti ily independent chiefs whose head is the Khan of kal t. The divisions of the State are Sarswan or the High most part Mahommedans of the Sunni sect The srea is 53 995 square miles and population 253 305 (1941)

that it is a recommend while the Aman agreem live control of the does to execuse by the substitution between the first like the first like the get to the Go error General British flash Government There are also agreements pesider and Chief C mmissioner in Estimation with East momentum with the construction that the two through the Political Agent Kalat The first ball of publication on the realways and in the Bosta the administration of the State Pss and the permanent leases of Quetta hu,hki and Nasirabad

feudatory States of Las Bela and hharan

Kaliti bounded on the North by the Chagai
distitt on the East by Sindh and the Maria
Begti tribai territories on the South by the
Begti ribai territories on the South by the Begti ribai territories on the South by the Begti ribai territories on the South by the Begti ribai territories on the Begti ribai territories on the Begti ribai territories on the Begti ribai territorie

Las Bela is a small State under the enzerainty of Kalat The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with lands Jialawan or the Lowlands Eachh Sind and the greater part of the Stat consists and liekran. The inhabitants are for the off the valley and the delta of the Purall river Area 7 013 square mil s population 69 067 estimated aver gerevenue is about Re 4 5 lakhs The ruling chief of Las Bela Luown as the The relations of Kaist with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 186 by the latter of which the independent of Kaist we recognized while the khan agreed to set in almostliant conception with the country of the State is exercised by the total in the set in almostliant conception with the country of the State is exercised by the

Pis and the permanent leases of Quetta
hachist and Nastrabad

The Rhun is a saired in the administration of
the State by a Wari I Azam at present
hullah Rhun Nausherwani born about 1820
as officer of the Tutta of Convertice The He employa Waris to assist him in the adminis
Re idean and Agenta Political working the series of the State The Re ideal that
in Bluchitan conducts the convertice and the State through the Political supervision over
the Government of India and the Aban and the State through the Political supervision over
excelless general political supervision over the The revenue of the State is about 50 000

RAJPUTANA AGENCY

Bajputana ie the name of a great territoriai] was up said on the north west by the Punjah livery jerule mans to me non-reast by the Punjah on the east by the Punjah on the east by the United From Munes and Gwallor while the touthern boom farge oand which are traversed by considerable and remains the summan of India to livers an irregular zigzag line Of the Indian States Chiefshipand estate 21 are Rajpnt, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpnriare Jat and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are M homedan For administrative Tonk) sie M homedan two (railandur and purposes the Indian States are divided into the following groups—Eastern R jout n States Arnaly a Katah) Jaipur Agney 5 States and once tate (Aiwar Jaipur Kishangarh Tonk Shahpura and Yonk Took Shahpura and Lawa Estate) liewar and Southern Ralputana States Agency 6 States and one Chiefsi ip (Mewar Dungarpur Banawars Partsbagarh Idr and Vijaynag r nd the kashalgarh Chiefship) Western Ralputana States and Southern Ralputana States Agency S ng the kanhaigarh Chiefship) bessel, Rajputan States Agency of Stat s (Bikaner, Jodhpur Jaisaimer Palanpur Sirohi and Danta) The chief administrative control of the Palaner Rajputan State Chief administrative Chiefship Rajputan

The Aravaili Hills intersect the country chiputana is the name of a great territorial. The Aravani mine merce the country tricks with a total area of about 154 959 and rel almost from end to end. The tract to the north miles which includes 23 Indian States one west of the billiss a a whole sandy ill watered false billy one cetate and the small British in douproductive but impower graduly from districts Almer Merwara. It is bounded on the being a mere dese in the far week to compare water to such a state of the same being a mere dese in the far week to compare the same productive but the same productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the power productive but the productive productive but the productive productive productive but the productive productive but the productive productive but the productive productive but the producti west by Sind on the north west by the Punjah tively lertile lands to the north-east. To the

> Commun catinns -The total length of rail ways in it put na is \$ 59 mit e of which about t 000 are the property of the Britist Governmn t In B B & I (Metre-gauge) (Gover ment) rnns f m Ahmedab d to Bandikni and from there hranch a to Agra a d Deibi Gf the indian State railways the more import at are the Joshpar and Bikaner lines fr m Marwar Junction to Hyd r b d (Sind) and to Bika er the Mewar Stat Riy in efrom Chittor Gadi to Udaipur and Marwar Junction to Mayil J ipur State Rly from Jaipur to Savai Madhopur and Jaipur to Scharu

Inhabitants -- Gver 50 per cent of the popn Jodham States Agency of Stat's (Bikanér, Inhabitants—Gver 50) per cent of the property of the British Palamer Falamir restance and it us to seased in some form of agriculture of the British Dittish and trafty the country of the British Dittish and trafty the country of the British Dittish of the States of Agency States and Agency the results of the States of Agency States and tribes the most numerous states of Agency States and tribes the most numerous states and tribes the numerous states and tribes the most numerous states and tribes and the states and tribes and the states and tribes are states and tribes and tribes and the states and tribes and tribes and the states and tribes and tribes and tribes and tribes and tribes are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujara, Bhils, Maiis and Baiais The Rajputs are, of course, the aristo cracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chlefs, they are also the aristocracy of India and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a triba or cian (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks

The population and area of the States and the British District of Ajmer-Merwara are as follows —

follows —			1,9
	Area in	Popniation In	Ιt
Name	square miles	1941	un
	miles	1841	Di
Meyear and S R S			as th
Mewal alla 2			1.5
Agency —			tli
Udaipur	13,170	1,926,698	d€
Banswara	1.606	258,760	no
Dungarpur	1,460	274,282	M
Partabgarh	873	91,967	al
Kushalgarh (Chief-	340	41,153	hi
ship)	1,668	307,798	aı
Idar	1,35	13,942	n
Vljaynagar	1,00		re
To the day of the	1		st
Jaipur Agency — Alwar	3,158	823,055	w
Jaipur	15,610	3,040,876	ij
Klshangarh	837	104,127	B
Tonk	2,543	353,687	lo
Shahpura	405	61,173	a
_	20	2,808	0
Lawa (Estate)	20	2,000	a
Western Rajputana Stiffe	_1	1	S
Western Rajputana Bigge	3		r
Agency —	1		13
Bikaner	23,181	1,292,938	١.
Jodhpur	36,120	2,555,904	١.
Jalsalmer	15,980	93,246 4 315,855	1.
Palanpur	1,79		l t
Sirohi *	1,988		
Danta	34	, 01,110	(1)
Eastern States Agency -		- 040 074	1
Bundl	2,20	5 249,374 8 575,625	
Bharatpur	1,97 1,17	3 286,901	
Dholpur	7,82	4 122,299	
Jhalawar	1,22		
Karauli Kotah	5,71	4 777,398	
British District —	1	i	- 1
Ajmer-Merwara	2,40	0 583 69	5
•			- 1

Udnipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A D The capital city is Udalpur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the snmmit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaees, and to the north and west, honses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake, in the middle of which stand two Island palaees It is situated near the terminus of the Mewar Staté Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay Lleut-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraj

Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, GOSI, KCIF, who succeeded his father the late Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, GCFI, GCIE, GCVO, in 1930, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana Major Maharaj Kumar Sri Bhagwat Singhji who was born on 20th June, 1921, has been adopted as heir apparent He has married the daughter of His Highness the present Maharaja of Bikaner, and has two sons The revenue and expenditure of the State are about one crore Its archeological remains are numerous, and stone inseriptions dating from the third century have been found

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States Area 1,946 square mlies, population 299 913
It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar which was, from the beginning of the thirteenth century, until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur After the death of Malarawai Udai Singhil, the Ruier of Bagar, about 1529, his territory was divided between his two cores. his two sons, Jagmal Singhii and Prithyi Rajil and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpun Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhlipal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna respectively who was defeated and slain by Maharawa Jagmal Singhji about 1530 The name o Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna Other assert that the word means the country (wara Nearly three centurie of bamboos (bans) after its foundation by Maharawai Jagma Singhii, Maharawal Bijal Singhil anxious to ge rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offere to become a tributary to the British Government In 1818, a definite treaty was made with hi successor, Maharawal Umed Singhji Banswar has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana It looks its best just after the rains The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran

Haran

The present Ruler, His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shri Chand raveer Singhil Bahadur was born on the 26th November 1909 He succeeded his father His late Highness Maharawal Sir Pirthi Singhil, Kole, on the 7th August 1944 and is 22nd in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhil His Highness was educated at the Mayo College and conducts the administration of the State with the assistance of a Chief Minister There is a Legislative Assembly (with a non-official majority) of which the Chief Minister is the President A High Court has also been estab ished since the year 1940

Chief Minister — Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph D, M A, LL B, Bar at Law

Dungarpur State, represents the Gadi of the eidest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century Samant Singh, King of Chitor,

when driven away by Kirtipul of Jaior fled to Shah in 154 AD sought refu s with him Ba ar and killed Chowrasimai Chief of Baroda Raja Sur Singh son of Raja Udis Sinch of AD The pres at Ruler is His Highness AB The pres at Ruler is His Highness AB Raja with a mansah of 5000 Zat Bail Rayan Mahimahadria Maharajadhaland 300 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhii Bahadur K.081 horn on 7th March 1008 succeeded on 1 th kovemb r 1018 and assumed retas of the administration on the 16th lebruary 19 S Area 1460 sq miles Population 4000 Revenne Rs lakhs

Pertebgarh State also called the Kanthal accepted as legal tender throu your us was, rounding territories The first connection of the State with the British Government began as early as 1804 Holkar by the Tre ty of Mandeore ceded all his rights of collecting thibutes cto from the States of Ralputans to the East India Company as a Ralputant to the East India Company as a raul of which Partabgath continued to pay the form t each payment of Ray 700 Solomy Sakah (subsequently converted to Ra 300 Solom) to the British Government As it has hewever been considered to be excessive a second to the seco Treaty States enjoying plenary jurisdiction The hi heat administrative end executive office is termed Mahakma Khas where sit His Highness and the Dewan There is a graded joider ty under a separate High Cont Judge who is meonnected with the Eze utive Annual verage revenue Rs 6 34 500 Area is 889 square miles

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajpnian with an area of 36 071 square miles and a popula tion of 5 millions of which 86 are fil d s 8 6/ Muslims and the rest Jains and Animi t The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improve gradually from a me e desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from it e west to the east The r infail is c aty and capiclous There are no pere ni l rivers and the supply of sub soil water is very limited. The only important rive is the Lauf

The hards of Jodhpur is the head of the hards can of head of the hards can of Rajputs and estima description hards can of Rajputs and estima description have called the high of Ayothya The activet known field King of Ayothya The activet known field King of Ayothya The activet known field the first cannot be considered to the cannot be considered to the cannot be considered to the cannot find the hards of the cannot be considered to the cannot find to a first the breaking up of their Kingdomer After the founded this State less but it i will have a find the considered the first the first the highest cannot be considered to the cannot have a first the first the first the highest cannot have a find the first the first the highest cannot have been considered by the first The M heraja of Jodhpar is the head of the

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council composed of His High ness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as Fresident Li Colosel Sir Donald II Fleid Kt CIE IA Chlef Minister Col Maharaj Maharajah ihiraj Sri Sir Ajit Singhij Sahib Counsilor to Ilis Ilighoess the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Dewan Pertebgarh State also called the Kanthal I Hichness the Mahsirajs Sahlh Bahadur Dewan was founded in the sitteenth century by a Bahadur Pandit Dharamarayanji P a Bar descendant of Rana Mokai of Mewar The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1693 A Bahadur Pandit Dharamarayan Dan Dan Dan Maharawat Part b ingh In the time of Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Sama Mingh I Maharawat Maharawat Mingh I Mahara of the total area to aid in the admin tration with opinion on matters affecting customs and usage in the country With a view to a sociati g the in the country with a view to a source a people of Barwar with admini traits problems in an increasing degree and affording the n opportunities of receiving it raining, in the working of democratic institutions. His higher a the Maha raja Sahib Bahadur has a nctioned the estal il h ment of Vill go lanch yats in the di tricts and a Representative Ad I ory Assembly at Jodhpur Tie Representative Advisory As mhly consist of 65 members of whom 14 are official 41 el cted members and 10 nominated members (Non officials)

The revenue of the State during the year 1943 44 was Rt 4 34 908 and expenditure Ra 1 56 6 534 The Jodhpur Railway extend lng from Hyderabad (Sind) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Knchaman Road with its branches on all sides in the territories of the state is the principal railway while the B B & C I Railway run across a portion of the south eastern border The famous mathle quarries of Makrana ea well a the Sait Lake at Samphar are situated in Jodhpur territory

Jaisulmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputans and covers a area of 1600 agn re miles. The Rulers of Jaisaim r belong to the Jadon clau and are the direct desce dants of Srl Krishna Jaisaimer City was founded in 1156 and the State entered into an alliance of perpetualiri ndship with the Briti h Go e nment in 1818 In 1844 after the Briti h conqu st of Sind the forts of Shahgarh Garala a d Ghotaru

tribes Jodhpur eialmed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823 The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur GOIE, KCSI The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of a Council consisting of Chief Minister Rao Bahadur Ichhashanker K. Pandya, BA, LLB, and three other members about Rs 19 lakhs Revenue

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Raj His Highness paid another visit to England in putana It consists for the most part of level 1938 flying from Jodhpur on the 8th May and and open country It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata, in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exlic resided Bariai in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa cian of Rajputs, which ciaims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the Ramayana This dynasty in Castern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A D Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A D About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithti Raj, Emperor of Deihi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him

The present Ruier It Col His Highness Saramad i Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shrl Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Man Singh, Bahadur, a o i r, Lt D was born on 21st August 1911 He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921 He is a seion of the Raiawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (b 22nd October 1931) His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhil Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932 from whom he has two sons, the first born in England on the 5th May 1933 and the second born on the 10th December, 1935 Thirdly he married the younger sister of His Highness Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, Maha raja of Cooch Behar on 9th May, 1940

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March, His Highness was appointed Honorary Licutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th chiefship under the protection of the April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of British Government and independent of any Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934 Native States It formerly belonged to Jalpur and further promoted to the rank of Major in and then became part of the State of Tonk In 1940 In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's Proceedings of the Process and Laws was then to England, where it achieved exceptional success, incle and his followers, and Lawa was then setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness again visited England in 1935 sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September which is England to the Naruka sect of the Kach walla Rajputs. The present Thakur, Bansand returning to Jaipur on the 6th September 24, 1923, While in England His Highpean man invested to the Naruka sect of the Kach walla Rajputs.

of Sirohi was built in 1425 The city suffered Insignia of GOIF, which distinction was in the eighteenth century from the wars with conferred on illm on the 3rd June, 1935 Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina Highness again visited England in May, 1936, returning to Jaipur in August of the same year In December, 1936, His Highness met with an accident while playing Polo and had to proceed to Vienna (Austria) in January, 1937, for expert Medical advice After undergoing a course of medical treatment for about eight weeks, he returned to his capital in March, 1937 His Highness left Jaipur on the 19th April 1937 to attend the Coronation of His April, 1037, to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and returned to Jaipur on the 26th September, 1037 returning to Jaipur on the 17th July In 1939 His Highness again visited Ingland, leaving on the 19th May and returning to Jaipur on the 31st July In September, 1940, His High ness was attached to the 13th Lancers at Risalpur for training and later went on Active Service on the North West Frontier In April, 1941, His Highness received from His Imperial Majesty the rank of Captain in the Household Cavairy and thereafter proceeded on Active Services overseas He returned to Jaipur on the 6th September, 1941 His Highness underwent military training at Dehra Dun in 1942 and completed the conrse at the Staff College, Quetta in 1943 A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921 which was converted into High Court in 1942 and was invested with full powers in judicial matters. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artiliery The normal revenue is about Rs 1,77,50,000 Jharshahi equals. Rs 1,88,60,000 kaldar (British Government)

The population of the State is 30,40,000 In area it is 16,682 square miles

Kishungarh State is in the centre of Raj putana and consists practically of two narrow strips of iand separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 1,04,155), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611 The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Summair Singh Bhadur He was born on the 27th anuary, 1929, and is being educated at the Mayo College, Aimer On the demise of His late Highness on the 3rd February 1939, he succeeded to the gade on the 24th April, 1939 Revenue about Rs ten lakhs and expenditure Rs nine lakhs

a separate Lawa ın Rajputana is and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September perdesp Singh, was born on September 24, 1923, While in England His Highness was invested and succeeded to the chiciship on 31st December by His Majesty the King Emperor with the

Randi Sizie is a mountainous territory in the sonth ast of Rejpitsna. The Ruler of Bundl is the bead of the Hare sect of the great class of Chanhan Rajnuts and the country or upled by this a that for the last over or als cen grains been known as Haraot! The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth cen tray and constant fends with Mowar and Malwe followed It threw in its lot with the Malo medan empero a in the aixteenth certury In ister times it was constantly rawayed by the Mabratt sand Pinds les and can cunder British prof ction in 1818 The present ruler of the State is Ceptain His Highnes Hadendra Shiro-mani Deo Sar Buland Pai Maharajedhiraj Maharao Raja Bahadur Singhii Sahib Bahadur uc born 1 th March 19 I and seceeded to the gadi on 3rd April 191 Fducated at Mayo College Went to Police Trainin Colte e Mayo College Went to Police Trainin Come e Moradahad 1940 and attended the Indian Ciril ervice Probationers Course at Dehra Dun in 1911 Entered the Army in 191 Peccived the immediate award of the Military Cross, April 1945 fo corapicuous gallantry during the attack on Melatile His Highness ise titled to a saiute of 17 guns Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjit Singhii Rievenne Ra 3 lakha in 1944

Tonk State - Partly in Rajoutana and p tily in Central In lia consista of six Pargana P HIP IN Central In its consists of its Farçans expanded from one another The rull g farolly be next to the Salarace elan of the Bunnerwal agen of the State was far in the The founder of the State was Muhammad Amir Khan Hah dr Gueral Muhammad Amir Khan Hah dr Gueral Muhammad in the Salarace and stated to him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highne sSaid and Baulah Westrul Mulk hawsh Hass Six Studenmed Sandat All Kt. n Rahadnr Sa lati Jang Goir who cended the M anad in 1930. The administration to conducted by His Highness the Nawsh in consultation with a Connelt of four members et (1) D l' Augler, 0 B E Vice President State Council and Ober Vice President State Council and Finance Member (2) Sx Mohammed Jandq Tawwab Hhan Home Member (3) Moham Mir B4 (Cautab), Bar at L w Chief Judgo (4) S d K siraddin Hayder Revenue Member Revanue

Expenditura Secretary Council -Ma qui Ahmed B A Du ba Secretary to H H .- Khan Sahib Mirza Hamid Ali Khan

Shabpura Sinte -Tho railing family bel ugs to the Secsodia ctan of Raiputs The octogs to the Secondia clau of Ralphus 1 me the Parg nab of Phutia was granted by the Mughai Emperor Shah t Jehan to Mah raj Suj n Singh son of Maharaj S rajm i the accondens at the Carlo Maharaj S

second son of Maharana Amar Stugh of Udalmr The present Raler is R ladhir | Shri Um id Singbil Bahadar The Stato enjoys a proman at saint form and tall int n ! Powers The Ruler is member of the Chamber of Princers is his lader in the saint for the chamber of Princers is the control of Princers in the contro of Princes in bis own right

Bherstpur State - Const ts largely of an immense alluvial plain, almost 2 000 sq miles in irain ite water d by th Bang ng and other

The rulers of Bheratpur are Jata of the Average revenue

Sinsinwar elan who trace their ance try to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur w a the 6rst State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803 It helped Lord Lako with 5 000 he ses in his eonquest of Agra and the battle of Laswari in which the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the ser ice in 1804 how v r Bh ratpur sided with Ja want Rao Holk r against the British Oo ernment which re ulted in a war Peaco wea re establi hed! 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The Gadi being naurped by Darjan Sal in 185 the British Oov rament took up the cause of the rightful hel Maharaj Batwant Singb Sahih Bharatpur wasbesieged hy Lord Combernere and as the faithful ubjects of the St te also made common can e with the Briti h Arm the usnrper was quickly disposed of and haharaje B lwant Slogh the rightfut heir can o into his own Ba ratpur iso rendered valuable service to the Britt b Government daying the Mutiny During the Great War the Bhartiput Dirbar gave valuablah into the Imperial Gove nm nt the Bharatp is Imperial S lee Inf n ry served In East Africa and the Mil Trensport Co ps served la all theatres of war axcept Africa

The present Ruler is III: Highme a M haraja Captain Shri Brijendra Sawai Shri Brijendra Singh Babadur Bahadhur Jung who was born on lat December 1918 and succeeded his fether in 10 9 11 II was inreaded with ruling powers in 19 9 11 11 was invested with fulling powers on 22nd October, 1039 He martied the young est alater of H II the Mahereje of My ore on 18th June 1941 He is gling valuable help in men and money to the Bri ish Gov nment in the present wer The totel contributions towards the Wer Funds upto the end of Decem ber 1944 emount to R 36 6 5 The Stets has been p ying since the heginaling of war n monthly outsidened of Rs 1 000 towards H F the Viceroya War Purposes Fund The State has also invested in the Victory Loan Ra 6 85 8 0 More than 8 000 recruits have been enlisted since the beginning of war in the Indian Army hesides other technical personnel and 650 men having been sent to the Assam Labour Corp The State h s supplied 28 000 Rs 1 10 775 tons of food grains to the re t of India Ro 17 05 000 | Ions of food grains to the fe ompany infantry Distant of Got 1 rushed one foliaging infants; (strength 2) for service outside the State They also underlook to train and furnish one action of 59 (Rapput an) GPT Coy RIA S C (trength 121) a a unt of the IA out of the State Forces One Independent garrison com pany No 63 (fibr tury) Carrison Comp ny out not old and pen loned personnel of the State Forces was also raised as a unit of the IA The Bh ratpur Governm at ha grated many concessions t encourage recruitment

H H the Maharaja has placed at the dis posal of the Crown all men and matertal re so rees of the State On of the brother of H H is a Capt in in the Second Boys! Lancers On of the brother of and mnother is Ftight Capt in in the Indain Air Force

Popul tion of the State AT

1 972 sq mlles 19 guns

Saluto

Rs 4 10 500

ia Sil (anga Singhil Bahadur on the nd the Grown of India on New Year's Day 1935 belruary 1943

Helsan Honorary Lt Col in the Indian Army since 19 1 and was attached to IIIs Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Steff during the latter's Indian tour in 19 1 2

His Bi hness ettended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 wi en he was appointed a Page to His late Imperial Majesty I ing George V and has visited Europe several times He sccompanied his father when he attended the feace Conference in 1918 19 and the meetings of the As embly of the League of Nations in Geneva

The State Forces consist of the Army Head quarters with a strength of 10 Camel Corps known as Ganga Risala known as Ganga Rissua with a Salveson-strength of 601 including the Band an Infantry Battallon known as Badul Light Infantry 873 strong a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dungar with a sanctioned aros, a regiment of cavairy anown as Dungs, a long sitting including His Highness B dy Guard a Battery of Artiller; (4 guns 3 7 B w) 258 sitting and two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong There is also Camel Estiry armed with muzzle loading guns Two more infantry publis in addition to a Guard Ratislion — 3 versus Battalion 3 strong for guarding the Prioners of War Camps have been raised during the present war vir nd Infantry Battalion 697 strong and 3rd Infantry Battalion

Battalion 697 strong and 3rd Infantry Battalion 6 strong Two more straining units one if stry Irealing Battalion with a mackoned strength of 1016 strong to serve as manckoned strength of 1016 strong to serve as manckoned strength of 1016 strong to strong the stron

of the Bikaner State Army le 5 185

At the commencement of the present war At ins commencement of the present was listed lighness placed the personal services of his own and those of the Helr Appa rent as well as the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government His its Highness accompanied by leves humar Sriharn Singhi lish dur proceeded o citre service to the Middle Last Front in Movember 1941. His Highness the Maharajo to owing the footsteps of his illustrions father to wang the looksteps of his himselfolds and the livester of martin sovember 1943. He was companied by the second on Maharaj K m Amar Sin hiji Bahadur Amar Sin hiji Bahadur Again in November 1941 lilis ili I ness the Maharaja proceeded on Arti e C rd e to the As am Burma Front to In pact his State troops stationed there a Pikal the f m us Biksner Camel Corps with 45 for cent over its oriental establi. Imment the 82d | Light Ial ptry (Mechanised) with the was the rad i light in! ntry (Mechanised) will a was for ranked from a 3 c mpanies 1 sis to 4 com had a and the Piley Battery ha c proceeded 1.12 th State and ar serving with His Lajesty Porces D c to the war it c military for a light of the state of the light of the state of the form of the light of the state of the st for a live of the State has risen imm Hs 61 active service by a lab a lab a lowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab allowing an increase of 50 active service by a lab active Net e t over and above peace time expenditure

He was born on the th September 190 and Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Sri succeeded his father His late Highness Mahara Bhatianiji Sahih received the Imperial Greer of Bhatianili Sahlh received the Imperial Grder of

His Highness is assi to 1 in the administre tion by a Prime Minister and on Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Mr K M Panikkar

A Legislative Assembly was insugur ted in 1913 and has an elected majority it ordinarily meets twice a year Heforms of far reaching and fundamental importance were announced recently

The revenues of the State according to budget estimates for 1944 45 are ordinary Rs 90 46 414 and extraordinary Rs 6 3. 7 0 total Rs 2 67 9 134

The State owns

large rallway system of the Sadulpur Rewarl Chord Line-87 20 This extension forms an important connection towards Delhi Another project under con templation is that from Sri Kolaystji to Sind ria Jelsalmer a distance of approximately 800

Until 19 7 there was practically no irrigation in the State the crops depending mip on the scanty rainfall but the construction and open ling in 19 7 of the Geng Canal taken out from the Sntiej River has helped to protect about 737 65 acres of lend in the northern pert of the State against famine from which it had of the State against names from white a triang suffered in the past. \$64 \$4 blphas of the Canel land have already been sold and further sale is going on. Even larg reprectedions are held ont of the Dhakre Dam Project from where it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will he irrigated

A coal mine is work d at Palena 14 miles

south from the Cepital
Alwar State—The State was founded in
1 5 by Maharao Raja Prat p Sighil af Macherl
with Alwar as its capital and until the hegin ning of the nineteenth century maint ined some what foose political relations with the Moghal Court of Delhi With the final decline of the Moghals relations were opened with the Last Indie Company resulting in the State of first and most important Treaty with the Britt h Government Of Offensive and Defensive Affilance in 1803 Thereafter v rious other Treatles Agreements and Engagements have been entered into with the British Government and sever I Senads have been greated to the State (See Altchinson e Treat es)

The seventh and present Ruler Capt in His Highness Shri Sewa M haraj Sir Tej Si chil Dev Bahadur Kosi ucceeded to the pair from The a on the ...nd July 193

The State has on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of the Briti h Govern ment In August 1900 e detachment of Infantry Oo strong was despatched for ser lee in China On the outhreak of the Great War fn 1914 the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one equadr n of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on When hostilities with Afg! anis tan breke ont in May 1919 the Alwar St te Forces proceeded to the North West Frontier

Hall the a col ma permanent local sainte During the present emergence the State fas take. It is real and a silte of 17 guns outside the scale pl ced its resources at the di posal of His late. Majesty a Government and has supplied a four Infantry Battalion—the Alvar Jey Palten eprincipality in Rajp itans in the 14th century.
—with its reinforcements for cervice o crees The connection with the British may be said to
A section complete with whicher for the 59 have definitely begun from 1817 A.D., when
Rajputana G.P. T. Cov. has been provided and Devan Fatch Khan II enfered into relations
also one full Garrison Company—52, Alwar with the Past In its Company. A considerable
Garrison Coy. In the matter of recultinent the trade in cioth, wheet, thee, wood, hides, castor
State has long connections with a number of and reperceds, sugar and rice is carried on in
Indian Army Living and since the cultural of the time that. Indian Army Units and since the outbreak of the this State. The capital city of Palanpar is present war a large number of recruits is being situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is sent to these units every month. The State is the junction station of the Palanpur State. maintaining its proud traditions and record of being the first in Rajoutana in the number of recruits supplied by it in the Great War of 1914 as well as in the present war

Palanpur —Palanpur le a first class State with an area of 1,774 64 square miles and a population of 3,15,855. The net reseauc of the State calculated on the average of the last five 3 cars is about Rs 10,08,640

Lieut-Colonel His Highness Zubd tul Mull Dewan Mahakhan Nawah Shri Taley Muhom med Khap Bahadur, GOIE, ROVO, And. Nawab Scheb of Palanpur, rules the State The Ruling lamily is of Afghan origin, belonging MFWAF AND SOUTHFF' RESPECTANCE to the Lohani Stock, and had established their Political Agent—Lt Col & kirkbride

the junction station of the Palanpur State Railway. Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century

RAJPUTANA.

The Hon ble the Resident for Rajputara -The Hon Lt Col G V B Gillan Clr

Westery Rajputana States Political Agent -Lt Col G B Williams, HO

JAIPUR AGENCY Political Agent -Lt -Col H M Poulton, CIT

DASTERY RAJPUTANA STATES Political Agent —Lt Col A A Russell, M C

MEWAY AND SOUTHER'S RAJPUTANA STATES

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the India, with head for Central quarters at Indore As constituted in 1921that is, after the separation of the Gwallor Residency—It is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising above — Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38′ and 20°-10′ North and 78°-10′ and 83°-0′ Last and Nan the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwallor State divide the Agency into two sections The total area covered is 51,651 11 square miles and the population (1941) 7,534,661 The great majority of the people are Hindus There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government —Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datla, Dhar, Dewas Schior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and All of these are Hindu except Bhopal, Jaora and Baoni which are Mahomedan Besides these there are 60 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates Excluding the Indoro and Rewa States and the Hirapurand Lalgarh Estates the States and Estates are divided into the following groups for administrative purposes -Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch); Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchia and Datia), Malwa Agen'y, 39 States and Estates (principal States Dhar/ Jaora and Ratlam) The

consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied

The following is the size, population and
revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned

	,			
	Name	Area in square miles	Population 1941	Revenue
		1	1	Lakhs
		l	1	Rs
	Indore .	0.934	15,13,966	261 7
	Bhopal .	6,024	9,95,745	100
	Rewa	13,000	18,20,445	65
	Orchha	2,080	3,63,405	13
	Datia .	912	1,74,072	188
	Dhar	1,800	2,53,210	20
	Downs, Senior			
	Branch	449 50	89,479	7.5
	Downs, Junior		1	
ŀ	Branch	410	83,000	13 8
	Samthar	178	38,279	33
	Jaora	602	1,16,953	15

Indore -The present eminent position of Holkar State is the fruition of two centuries of progressive effort. Indore, the capital of the State, is situated on the banks of the Khan and Saraswatl rivers, 1830 feet above sea level, and enjoys a salubrious climate all the year Besides being noted as an important commercial and industrial centre, it is wellequipped with various nation-building institutions

Mallar Rao had acquired territories stretcling effected a number of reforms in all tranche from the Decean to the Ganges as a reward for of administration. The policy of the Recenty has arest as a military commander. He was was maintained by the Malarare with the Malarare without large 1 in mohier Malarard Part agreement. With 1 in succeeded by hi grandson. On his d all assumpt in of powers the Malarard Will 1 in succeeded by his prandson. The Malarard Development is the Malarard Development of the Ma Intion is viii looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Alabaraja Thoiji I who had heen Indore City, the population of which rose by 40 succeeded by Maharaja Takoji I who had heen a sociated with Jer in millir ry admini Ir tho of the State and had in the course of it dingui hed himself in various battles He was succeeded by M haraja kashirao ard the latter by Maharaja kashirao alad atter by Maharaja kashirao ilia aterberchir a man of crematable daring and strandon had can be called the a number of respective to the case of the country of the country of the country of the case of the country of the case meuts in which he had taken part. The trii ii nt success he obtained at the lattle of Loona a sinst the combined armica of the Peshwa and the Scindi made him dictator of 1 cons tor some time and he declared in consequence the indepen time and he declared in consequence the Independence of Holkset vater. During 1801 & 1e had a declared in the Index of Holkset vater in the Index of Holkset in the Index of Holkset State with its territories. Seehwant Bao died in 1811 when he was succeeded by his miner son Maharala Mahara Hao II During the Beguncy which followed the power of the the Beguncy which followed the power of the the Beguncy which followed the power of the the Beguncy which followed the power of the the Beguncy which followed the power of the the Beguncy which followed the power of the the Beguncy which followed the power of the two which was the forest of the more than the Index of t important of which was th refractory conduct of the military commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the I nglish and the Feshwa in 1817 some of these commanders with a part of the army rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Leshwa State and were disposed to befriend the Leuma while the regent mother and her Ministers we see for diffendathly with 11c British There was a better between ite British Army and the better between ite British Army and the condensation of the Boltza Army which ended the position of the Boltza Army which ended to position of the Boltza Army which ended the position of the Boltza Army which ended the position of the Boltza Army which ended the position of the Boltza Army which ended the position of the Boltza Army which are the Boltza Army which are the see that the severeignity remained unaffected. The boltza are severeignity remained unaffected The boltza are severeignity remained unaffected. The boltza are severeignity remained unaffected The boltza are severeignity remained unaffected.

severicanty remains? unadected Tho Treaty still regulates the relation between the Crown and the Maharaja Holkar Mahara Rao died a premature death in 1833 Then fellowed the administration of Hart Hao I did his too In 1844 I H. Meharaja Tudo Hart Sao Hart Maharaja asanmed powers in 185 1t was Interrupted by the outbeak of the Mutlay in 1857 in British India This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched The Maharaja with his adherents and the remain Also statement and the statement and the creman-ing froops however remained staunts in its loyalty to the British and gave every possible scistance to the British nutberfile: I heldore, Alhow and other pices which was recognised by th Bills Gove ment The Salans Ia effected varions r forms in the administration

per cent

During the World War of 1914 1918 the State 11 ced all its re-ources at the di possi of the Birltish Government his troops took part to the vari u theatres of war and the con tribution of the ciaie towards the war and charif the funds in money was its 41 lakhs and its autscriptions to the War Loans amounted to his 8 1 kls while contributions from the reopie of Indore amounted to over one erore. The as istan e received the recognition of the British Covernment

His Highers Mah reja Tukoji Rao III abdicaled in svour of his son The present Julier, III Jifelines M Jarasjashiraj Raje Hashadur Gott. Lt.D. was born on Oli Sept Hashadur Gott. Lt.D. was born on Oli Sept Hashadur Gott. Lt.D. was born on Oli Sept Chusch College Oxford from 10 o till his return in 10 D. He maried a daughter of the Junior Clef of Mapsi (Adlany) in February 19 4 and the Jifece Usha Del was born in 1933 Her Higher as Maharout S. myorila Baj died in Luyhemia Wait Creat alter divorting his second wife A Prince was born on 18th My 1914 Mis Higher a educationel career at Oxford Maying como to an end he returned to India 1fts Highne a educationed career at Oxford having come to an end he returned to India arriving at Indone on the 1 th November 10 o an end he returned to India arriving at Indone on the 1 th November 10 o Under the direct personal guidance of His High ress Maherja November 10 the Maherja November 10 the there is a been a progressive increase in the prosperity of the Siste and him well being of its people

The administration of the State is carried on by the keller and ted by the State Cabinet Tie Primo Mi ister is the Pre ident of the Cabinet and the chief executive authority Mashir ud Dowlah itaja Gyan Nath CIE is the present Prime Minister

Ar P pul ton Rev nu — Tho area of the state is 80 814 18 g mines and the pres nt ret nue R 3 30 8 500 According to the Cen us of 1941 110 population of the Stete is 1543 969 showing an increase of 14 per cent over the C naus figures of 1931

-The Maharaia C mit tut 13 assisted effected various r vorms in the saministration of a draised the program of the pr ly the State Cabinet con isti g of six Ministers Ti Indo e Legislative Council was recently

otherrs exception the executive off cer-

piris, 59 Middle Schools and 156 Primary Schools Primary education for all children and education for kirls up to the Matriculation is entirely free, while education for boys is theap, the first being low and there being a considerable number of scholarships and 10 per cent of free-hips Harlian education is free even during the Coliege course.

Compulsory primary education has been started in Indore City and in the Nemawar District of the State

The State also maintains a Sanskrit College, an Arts and Music School, 9 special schools including one for the deaf and dumb.

A Medical School in Indore coaches students for the LMP and LCP &S courses and it is proposed to convert this into an up to date Medical College, the Holkar State sharing a very large part of the expenditure for providing facilities for clinical instruction

The Institute of Plant Industry which con ducts research work on cotton and other crops is another institution of which the State may be proud

Industries - Indore is one of the few leading industrial States of India Next to Bombay Alunedabad and Campore, Indoro is probably the most important textile centre in India With nine spinning and weaving mills, tho loomage of the textle mills in Indere is more for instance than that of the whole of Madras Province It is also the blggest distributing market for cloth and other commodities in Contral India and Rajputana Cloth produced m Indore Mills finds a ready market in the Pun-jab, North West Frontler Province, the United-Provinces and Bengal, and soits like "Mazri" are invariably associated with the name of Indore in several countries beyond the frontiers or India Sprees weren by the skilled limitloom weavers of Maheshwar have been famous throughout India for decades past. Ilio textllo and other industries of Indore have made a for reaching contribution to the war effort

Fretories to manufacture tentage and camouflage nets have spring up to issist the war effort maintained in addition to the established textlle nulls which were geared up for war production Indore workers Indore ied other industrial central also has foundries with a capacity to produce by giving an advance of Rs 17 per worker as a properties for involuntary unemployment annually about 2,200 tons of contings, mouldings,

Under orders of 111s 111s line & every "lile, et a flymol futory and felase Works at Rao, in the State is to have a Prochages and in a Search etars of the after, the Mills at Indoor pursuance of this order, thends followed and have a first large of the large of the order, then the conflowed powers and there are followed in the conflowed powers of the Indoor (its Municipality is automonous, practical mentions of their manufactures of their own limber and applied their own conflowed in the executive officers.

Education—I direction at all stack is a Prespective. Is being underfaken of Luranian directly financed by the State There are the state that it is easily in the instance of the state three instances in Industry, of which is anything fernion which extend in the last the most important—Hollar College —conclusion to attry, but was alreaded in the first and science. There are the courses for LLB and Science There are the courses for LLB and B Come A Pill for a superst Hollar University is under the consideration of G i orn industry may soon be established in the State industry may soon be established in the State industry may goon be established in the State. A base has born given for the working of There are 10 High Schools, including 2 for chinacias, the quality and quantity of which have been definitely establish if to be good enough for the manufacture of potenties in the State. A further survey of the Leonomic Geology of the State is contemplated

> The project for a first class and large unit to manufacture veg table filee and allied chemical products is only awaiting the import of machiners from abroad as also a strauboard fictors that would produce ten tons of finished product per day at Amargarh A factory to manufacture Hume Papes is expected to materialise in a few mouths

> In view of the fact that availability of cheap power is indispensable for industrial progress, the possibilities of a Hydro electric project based on the Chambal river are being examined A scheme for electrification of the district towns has made considerable progress Additional plant for the Indore 1 leetric Supply 14 expected shortly. The establishment of a plant for the manufacture of Power Alcohol is also considered to be feasible

> Cottage industries are receiving the sympathetle attention of the Industries Department The establishment of a Central Laru Depot, if necessary with the help of a properly selected private entrepreneur has made considerable progress, and the starting of an emporium to sell the fibries manufactured by the hindloom weavers and the products of other cottage industries has been sanctioned Harlians among others are taking advantage of the faellitles for training at the hand made Paper Factory and the Tanning Demonstrition Unit Multiplication of Tanning Demonstration Units in Leather Works and establishment of a large scale Leather Works and Tannery are being considered. A large plastics project is also under Investigation

Side by side the policy of assisting industries, Government are following a liberal labour Indore is one of the few places in Indla where standardisation of wages for textile lubour lines been established and successfully maintained Recently a bonus of 27 months wages was sanctioned by Government for textile workers Indore led other industrial centres compensation for involuntary unemployment etc., 124 ginning factories, 26 pressing factories due to coal shortage pending final decision of

The scheme for a new Central Hospital in the City with 500 beds conducted on up to date line which will also provide clinic I instruction to the students of the Medical College at a cost f about 5 lakhs has made considerable I cadway

A T B Clinic was opened in 1944 and n contined building for the clinic Matharranj Dispensary and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is proposed to be constructed Imme diately at a cost of about Rs 5 lakks This will soon be followed by a T D Sanatorium with 50 beds on an ideal site near Indore

With the help of the Aurses Training Fund with a corpus of about a lakh of rapees nurses are trained every year at the Cent 1 Hospital The D is Trainin Fund was similarly started for traini g dai for the villages

The indigeneous syst ms of m dieine geta the fullest a pport from the State Tiere are 3 Ayurvedic nd U and disp n aries of them bet g travelling dispensaries with a Ce trai Ph rmacy to supply medicines of a standard quality

Transpart—The State is traversed by the Holder of the Holder of which i Indianasis has principly Lattion of which i Indianasis has principly Lattion of the Office of the city content concreted

imp v ment Tru t -Tl City Imp ove ment Tru t of Indore working directly u id r ih Government i cti ely executing plan ed schemes for the development of Indor City lums layin out extensi and co tructing new t fic routes About

Watr Wrk and Dr rk and Dr g -Tl 1 d Costructed at a cost of Rs 1 dor W terwork 1 LI provide flite ed w ter which can aupply

t p to a million gallons per day Special me tion my le made of the Syphon
Ill ys which ap rt from bel unime ar

Medi al Reh f -- With a large Central Agr culture -- An Irrigation Fund has I cen Hospital with 300 beds and 113 dispensaries established and a well staffed Irrigation Depart the Holkar State can compare favourably with ment is formulating schemes for large scale other progressive States in the matter of medic 1 irrigation works in the State. This is intended ours progressive scasses in the matter of medic i pringistion works in the State. This is intended that 'The population of 1000 or over without a dispersion has made rapid proces: a dispersion has made rapid proces:

a dispersion has made rapid proces:

social the direction of torphering the properties work in the direction of furthering the prosperity of the pea entry by bringing it e results of modern science to the very door of the cultivator

> Among the various activities of this Depart me t mention m y be made of the cotton multiplication scheme which has brought large tracts formerly under short staple cotton now under larilla cotton

> Soc al Ref rm - In the matter of social reform the State h s in de considerable head way The Child Marriage and Restraint Act polibiti g child marriages is actively in force The Indore Nukta and Mar i ge Lypenditu e Co troili g tet end tha Old Men and Minor Olris Marriage Act are b ing rigidly enforced

> Following the femous proclamation of Hia Highness of 1933 declaring temples and other public pleces open to the Harijans Harijan uphit is being actively pursued

With the help of a donetion of a lakh of rapees per year given from i is privy purse by His Highn a the Maharaja Holkar about 00 tenements have been constructed for the DOOR

I d ra W men S ry ce -The Indo o mo the sgo unier the pers n I teadersh p of H r H gl estl Maha and H lk rin pursu neo of ti d I r d policy of the Ruler that the wom nof Holk r Stat mn a not only be given equel right so a paper but th t d finite measures should be tal en to ensure their r cerving such should be talen to ensure their reciving such it its in partice The Indoor Womens Se vice has two imports t aspects. In the first place in since is laid upon members of the Service unde going a speci I trai ing and dl. plue belora becoming full fiedged members of the Service. The second and the main aspect the Service. Contracting hew t for routes. About way is that the Service however the contraction of the Service however the contraction of the Service however the contraction of the Service however the contraction of the Service however the contraction of the Service has been unexpected in the contraction of the Service has been unexpected by the contraction of the Service has been unexpected by the contraction of the Service has been unexpected by the contraction of the Service has been unexpected by the contraction of the Service has been unexpected by the contraction of the service has been unexpected by the contraction of the service has been unexpected by the contraction of the service has been unexpected by the contraction of the service has been unexpected by the contraction of the service has been unexpected by the contraction of the service has been unexpected by the service has been under the service has been under the service has been under the service has been under the service has been irl ol ma ked abilit ha e ome forw rd to or sek lip and at politions of respon ibility
of the St t se i s memb is of the Indore Women a og s tion in order to afford the e coulag n nt n ce sary in the early stag s of su h n mo em nt the members of me the my le made of the Syrbon the feet as some termination of the syrbon the feet as the some termination levels the feet as the syrbon the feet as the syrbon the feet as the syrbon the feet as the syrbon the feet as the ses sal ries on a The City will iso have very be it; a count to be members of the plote organition has drawed of drawages it makes have at dry concern a suit fact in all round as the bear it and the country of the count

coming forward in ever increasing numbers the Technical Training Scheme, and alread to play their part in varied spheres in the service 772 trained recrults for war service have been of their country

Maharaja Holkar's Forces \mathbf{H} consist of 1 Creatry Unit of 18 S Squadron incur an additional expenditure amounting and a Training and Depot Wing, 3 Battallons annually to over Rs 29 laking as a result of the of Infantry, an Ammal Transport Company, an Army Medical Service A M T Unit in and Juli Departments, etc , and over Rs 11 process of expansion to the strength of a company, and a first class State Band

the above units one battallon—the MAHESH GUARDS (1st Indore Infantry)have been serving under the Crown for four The same applies to the bulk of the A T Company These nults are provided with reinforcements by the Infantry Training Centre and the A T Training Centre

In addition to the above the State has provided a complete Garrison Company for service under the Crown, viz No 50 (Indore) Garr Coy It has also furnished a complete Indore Platoon for No 58 (Central India) G P T Company

War efforts —On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, H H the Muharaja Holkar placed the entire resources of the State, including the State Army and his personal services, at the disposal of the British Crown His Highness donated a sum of Rs 5,00,000 and placed it at the disposal of H E the Vicerov to be utilised towards war purposes in any manner His Excellency thought best Subsequently, His Highness and his Government, in keeping with the traditions of the illustrious House of Holkar and the close ties that bind it with the British Crown, intensified the State war effort and took various measures with a view to contributing to the ulmost degree towards the effective prosecution of the war

The Holkar Transport Corps was deputed to Jhansi for undergoing training early in 1940 In July 1940, under special orders of His Highness the whole of the 1st Battahon was placed at the disposal of the Crown and steps were taken to bring up all Units of the Holkar State Forces to full strength. The 1st Battalion of Malaraja food problem, Indere was the first in India Holkar's Army is serving with His Majesty s to lutroduce successful rationing by the coupon Torces overseas

Consequent upon the despatch of Holkar's Transport and 1st Battalion for service with H M's Forces, the Maharaui's Own Guards In a Cavalry Unit, was converted into a full Infantry Unit A recruiting campaign was launched and the following Units were organised—(1) a training centre for Holkars Transport, (2) a training Conjpany, 432 strong, for reinforcements to 1st Bittalion overseas, as also a reserve of 42 officers, the selected candidates being trained at the I S F and O T S Schools In addition the following units and personnel were supplied to the Govern ment of India —(1) a section of M I Draces His Highnes (2) a Garrison Company 165 strong (3) 10 for measures signallers, with 100 per cent reinforcements successful proper unum And a number of other facilities a unique constitution of the company were provided eg accommodation, etc., to the Malwa Garrison Company The Stute a view to bringing home to the headman

supplied from the State

His Highness's Government are committed to war on the Army, Police, Civil Defence, A R P laklis on account of dearness allowance granted to State servants getting upto Rs 100 pm in the Districts and Rs 120 pm in the City and war allowance to all Government servants getting upto Rs 700 p m

With a view to encouraging recruitment for nar services, His Highness has ordered that 50 per cent of the vacancles should be reserved for those who have rendered approved war service. And the fullest co operation is being offered to the Government of India in a number of other matters connected with the war

The scheme regarding the conferment of emergency commissions was given due publicity and a number of candidates have been recom-mended Similarly, applications for other kinds of War Services are being forwarded both from the State servants and the public Special steps have been taken to effect recruit-ment to the Medical Services for the War, Important concessions being announced in favour of those in the State Medical service or in private practice, who offer themselves for war services Candidates from the State were also recommended under the Bevin Training Scheme

A Holkar State War Front has been set up, its nork being carried out by the Holkar State War Front Council, and its propaganda and Publicity Sub Committee A fully equipped cine van has been made available for visual propaganda in the interior of the State An organisation has been set up to carry on an intensive drive in connection with the Small Savings Scheme within the State

Liberal concessions in land revenue have been made to give impetus to the "Grow More Food" campaign In order to deal with the system The arrangements earned probe from all quarters, including the Economic Advisers to the Central and United Provinces Governments, both of whom visited Indore to study the working of the scheme and expressed their complete satisfaction. The scheme featured in a B B C broadcast as well All the textile mills in the State continue to be engaged in executing very substantial orders of the War Supply Department The State had lutroduced their own system of supplying Standard Cloth to the poor population of the State, but eventually joined the All India Standard Cloth Scheme

His Highness with his characteristic zeal r measures calculated to further the successful pro-ecution of the war, convened a unique conference at Indore, of all n unique conference at Indore, of all the Patels (headmen) of the State with

and the building up of the morale of the people | rs y ferri sast m in which the cultivater holds. His Highnes all o wetcomed the idea of holding [15] stand direct from Covernment has lately holds frat All India. War Front Jially at the Jern introduced. The ite forcet are cet neptial of his State which was held in 1913 [91] and valuable in fith arrill area with adproved a great success. The Sixth War compilers from the treath it is cold the holds. S rvices Pxi ibition was inaugurated by if H the Maharaja on the 3rd October 1943 and attracted big crowds ft cost the state about Rs 43 000

H H recently paid a visit to Persia and Iraq to see troops from his State serving in that

Under II II s commands a vigorous cum the Topes paign has been inaugurated to secure the Among oth r troop the State maintains one maximum number of recruits from all parts full strength Infantry, Rattallon T1 C pital of the State 'Prominent features of it as in I loop, it full equitable in fluid point profit to serve as an incentiv for enlistment

H H the Commander in Chief las sanctl ned the organization and composition of the Soldi r s Boards in the State Fullcat co operation has be n shown in stimulating the recruitment of Indian Women for the W men & Auxiliar) Corps particularly for the avail wing

The Indore Crop Control Order has been leaved to meet the urgent nece sity of replacing the production of unwanted c ops by food crops s a m ne of increa ing the production of food grains in the State

Libersi contributions in money and kind have been made from the State in addition to the initial contribution of Res 5 00 000

Bhopal -This princip ! Mal ommedan Stale in Central India ranks next in importa co t Hydersbad among the Mahomn edan States of Hydersbad among the Mahomn edan States of I dis Tiaruling family was fur def by S rdar Post M hammad Kh n Diler Jung a Thah Afghan who fiter having served with distle et lion in the army of the Emperor Aurangreb obtained the pergans of B rasi in 1 03 With the dimegration of the Hoghai Empir III pal became an i dependent Stat In the cally marked the Aurangree and the Company of the C th di integration of the Mognal Lungua placement and dependent stat in the cally became an independent stat in the cally control at 18th. Cutury the hywarb successfully without on 18th. Cutury the hywarb successfully without and by the spreament of 18th. Ho only the analysis of the control

The present Ruler of th St to Cot HI Hishness Sikander Saulat Aswab Hillfarul Mulk Nawab Mohamm d Hamidulish Ktan B hadur QCTI GCTE OVO BA Alr Commodo e su eccded his motiler lier fate Highn s Naw b Bultan Jai an Beg m n her ligin s Naw B Sittan Jaian Hes m n ber abdication Ja May 16 d He had yet of bet to the participated in the admil litt flow as state for early ten years a Clief Sea and Lad Justice His Highers to be clearly to get the client of the chamber of Prices

His Highness is sai ted in the work of ad ral istration by an Frecutiv Council

The wok of legisl tion with the right of State Council And was or seems then went and supersonal WAR COVERINGTIONS—When the present his presentative was broke out the Durbar offered to the British Lighted a rests with a r presentative was broke out the Durbar offered to the British Lighted Council inaugurated in 19 7. The Government all the resources of the State and

courfes more in two thirs of the tot is a consist in the feed soll producing cost in what a consist in the feed soll producing cost in what a consist in the feed soll producing the feed soll is linter to including it famous "anch! Topes which date if n it all Century ID cand with were restored und r the directin of Sir John Martall Sand! Statt non the G I I main the fell adjoins the Topes

of the State Prominent features of it as h m Thop, it ity feattifully situated on the north m re the gr at of land rewards he cash as I kind frank of a st nie lke lies on the min of serve as an locently for enlistment bro land in the tecturen Bombas and Delli as I to the junction for the Bhopal Ujjain Section of the Great Indi a Leninsula Railway

> The main industries are represented by the Bhopal Textile Mills the harb da Refrigerated I reducts Co the Hamidia Match Factory the Sugar Factory of Schore the Bhopal Straw bo rd Products and il e Central India Chemicals

> Rewn -The largest State in Central India Ag ncy are 13000 sq miles population 16 0445 [1941) The Melera are Esphel Rajputs descended from the famous of in the claim which ruled over Gujint from tio 10th to 13th Century During Ile Mutlay the Duthar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various parganas which had been a lred by the Marsthas were restored to the Maharala

Dhar —This State in the Msiwa Folitical Access in Ge tral I dia takes its name from the old eity of Disr long famous as the staplist of the Farmar Haipnite wio ruled aver Maiwa from the oth to the 18th sentury and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar Thar Mar than claim descent in the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar Anand Rao was onn of the leading chirls of Central India sharing with the Holkar and Scindia the ruler of Maiwa The State came futo treaty rule of mayor 2nd State came into treaty selations with the British Government by virtue of the treaty of 1910 The present ruler Leut nast His Illphness the Maharaja Anand Tono Tuar Saiffe 1: 1 adur was invested with full ruling powers on March 10 1940

There are 13 Faudatories and 9 Bhumlas of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the Britisi Government Tha popul tion of the State according to the latest census figure is 53 58 and the avaraga Incoma and Expenditure are about 19 and 18 lakbs respectively

The Administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja Sabib Bahadur assisted by a Council con Isting of the Dewan M K Kher nee LLB who is lso the Vice Iresident and two other members (Pandit Raghunath Eahal Ra enue Member nd G la dit B & LLB Offg Judicia Member

His Highness volunteered his personal services Since then the State has contributed Rs 1,15,000 towards war purposes, of which His Highness contributed from his prive purse Rs 60 000 for the purchase of a Light Tank complete with arms, and Rs 5,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims' Relief Lund

Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs 69,000 along with the Interest-free Bonds of the value of Rs 35,000 have been purchased by the Darbur and liberal donations from the Officials and public amounting to Rs 15,000 have been contributed to the War Fund, Red Cross and other Funds Besides this, the Durbar have recently invested a sum of Rs 2,60,000 in 3 per eent loan 1951-54

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur has further donated a sum of Rs 70,000 towards H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the purchase of a Spit fire (Figliter Plane)

The famous and ancient hill fort of Mandu. the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausoleums, tombs, palaces, high hilis and deep dales, is situated in the State at a distance 24 of miles from the city of Dhar

Jaora State -This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency Area, about 602 square miles, population about 1,16,953 Jaora is the headquarters town. The Chiefs of The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan an Afghan of the Tailk Khel from Swat The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan who came in possession of the State about the year 1808 Mohammad Iftikhar Alı Khan Bahadur, ceeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of Saulat e Jang GBE, KOIE, who was born in 15 guns He placed all his resources and his per His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army On the outbreak of War, His Highness the Nawab Salub Bahadur placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor The State has so far contributed Rs 1,51,773 14-6 to the various War Funds and invested Rs 5,09,780 in various War Loans

Hls Highness is assisted by a Council in the administration of the State as under -

President —His Highness the Nawab—Ruler

Vice President and Chief Minister—Khan Bahadur Syed Bunyad Hussain, BA (Alig), (Retired Collector, Punjab), (Political, Finance and Pollee)

Members - Nasrat Mohammad Khan, MA, LLB (Law and Justice), Sahibzida Mir Ghulam Zainul Abedin Silib (Education and Medical) Molyl M A Ghanl Silib, PSF (Secretary PWD) Pandit Amar Nath Katju, BSe, ILB (Revenue)

A High Court with a Chief Justice and a Judge has also been established

The soil of the State is among the richest ln Malwa, being mainly of the best black variety bearing execulent crops of wheat, cotton and poppy. The average revenue is Rs 15 labels. lakhs

Ratlam-Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency It covers an area of 871 square miles, including the Jagir of Khera in the Kushaigarh Chiefsing, winch p ys an annual tribute to the Ratlam Darbar The State was founded by Raja Ratansingliji, a great grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652 Ruler of Ratlam is the recognised head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and Important easte questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys fuil and final civil and eriminal powers. The present Ruier of Ratlam is Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajian Singh, GOIL, KOSI, KOVO, A-D-O, to His Majesty the King-Lamperor He was born in 1880, educated at the Daly College, Indore, received his military trauling in the Imperial Cadet Corps, and invested with full powers in 1898 Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur Attended London Coronation in May 1937 as His Majesty's A-D-O Salute. 13 guns, iocai 15 guns

Heir-Apparent — Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh, born 9th November, 1927

Chief Minister - Tribhovandas J Raja, MA, LL B

Datia State -The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rapputs of the Orehha House The territory was granted by the chief of Orehha to his son Bhagwan Rac in 1626, this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Deilu emperors. The present Ruier Lieut -Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra The present Chief is Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Govind Sinh Ju Deo Bahadur, of CIE (1932), Highness Fakhrud-Daulah Nawab Sir Kosi (1918) who was born in 1886, and suc mmad Iftikhar Ah Khan Bahadur, ceeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of the Long GRE KOSE (1918) who was born in 1886, and suc sonal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and estab lished a War Hospital at Datla He is a progres sive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State He is a Vice President of the St John Ambulance Association and a patron of the Red Cross Society His Highness offered to the Red Cross Society His Highness offered to the Imperial City of Deihi the life size marbie statue of Lord Reading, a former Viceroy Ho has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs Heale and a girls school named after Lady Willingdon His Highness is a famous big game shot and has bagged more than 215 tigers and 130 panthers

Orchha State — The Rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be the descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares It was founded as an independent State in 1048
AD It is the premier Treaty State of Bundei
khand—the other Bundela Princes being the
cions of Orehha House It entered into relations with the British by the Treaty made in
1812 AD His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap
Singh GOST GOLD died in March 1920 Singh, GOSI, GCIE, died in March 130 and has been sueceeded by his grandson His Highness Saramad-1 Rajahal, Bundelkhand Shri Variety Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Virsingh Devoctton Bahadur, ROSI, the present Ruler The Ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of—His Highness Saramad-1-Rajahai Bundel kinand Maharaja Maliendra Sawai Buladur and itroduced many reforms in the State and has enjoys a permanent saints of 15 runs. The State has a population of 35 30.4 and an are statement of 698 square inites. This expirities This may represent the same of the

SHEKIM

Tradition tays the the ancestors of the Raja of Eikkim originally came from eastern Tibet Tho State was trice invaded by the Guthan at Political Offer in Sittim —Sit Da il John the end of the eighteenth century On the out Ooul 1 at 0 00 0 1 2

Sikkin is bounded on the north and north-east break of the pair War in 1814 the Brill by Tibet on the south east by Blutan on the lorned an alliance will it 1813 of Sikkin and son by the British district of Barjeelli and attitution of the lorned and interest the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the British Lepchas and Arpeless. It forms the greatest test the state of Darjeelling to the British the direct route to it of Cumbul Valley in Tibet i and receiver Br 1 000 annually in lieu of it. The main axis of the Humalyas which runs; likin is tilluly popul test the arca being east and west forms the boundary between 2818 yauts mill a and roponiation 1 15 0. Sikkin and Thet. The fingulia and Choic in the Humalyas and right of the state of Sikkimis bounded on the north and portheast break of the Nepal War in 1814, the British

RUITAN

Bhitstarcatends for a distance of approximately it of its external ristions while the Briti h 100 miles east and west along the southern Government und ricok to extrets no interactions of the Country of the British adjacent to the northern border of Eastern G miles cale and the British and the British adjacent to the northern border of Eastern G miles cale and the British and British and The state of the s

NORTH-WEST TRONTILE STATES.

The Indian States of the North West Frontier, recommend by Government, but he Provinces are Amb, Phulers, Dir, bunt and detect in 1895. A war was declared Chitral. The area of the latter three is 1600, khan of Janduland Dir noalist the 4,000 and 4,000 square toller and population it! Agent at Cilizit, who had been 119,477, 146,014 and 107,000 respectivity

Amb State - tree 207 equate rolle, includ | with his except and a force leed to be ing trans border territory, jopulation 17,010, (April 1, 1895) to their relief

Ruler, Name Toleman at 1 arth 1 ton 1. The valleys of which the Sta Readquarters, Sherrark (Summer) and Darland are extremely lettile and continue (Winter)

Amb State comprises the following territoristic from the internal administration of the Industry and the foreign role is regulated by His High 1. The trans Indust territory, which lies for Mole Marathar of Mult the Melatra few miles on the right bank of the Industry and the foreign role is regulated by River, opposite the extreme north verticer of identify the Mole of the ruler profits and that the Harling Tebell of the plications to Mocca in February 10. Hazara District, and comprises a few villagest of the territorice of this Standard of the Industry Industry of the fraction of the track known as I culai Tamper [3,000 square miles in area, inclined the portion of the track known as I culai Tamper and its efficient of the track known as I culai Tamper and its first which lies on the left bank of indus, and its first time function of the former user occupies the centre of the vestern half of the Bajaur Rud. The Newab of Dirist Hazara District.

of the Khan 14 K S Abdul Intil Khan

Abbas Khan, n 4 , r c s

Ohitral—Runs from I oward top to the south Swat—The Ruler is a descendant of the Hindu Rush range in the north, and he can famous Alland Salib of Swat. He co area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922 dynasty has maintained itself for more than recomized by the Government of Inditine hundred years, during the greater part of of Swal in 1926. The area of the State Chitral —Runs from I oward top to the south three hundred years, during the greater part of of smal in 1926 which the State has constantly been at war will square mile its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the leaf Soldn Sharlf about 38 miles from Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gligit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amon ul Mulk, accepted the advice of the Bri tish Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence His endden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and succession The eldest son Niram ul Mulk was K il Nauab 5h Mehbub All Khan, o i

thitral to report on the situation w

The tate of Phulera comprises the minor portly chiefs of the country, exacting all glance rortion of Jender Fanaval It consists of Xusufzal Palhans the old non Paths as small villages with a population of \$7.57 thanks being now confined to the unit is situated in Londoi Tanawal. The name of the Panjkora Valley I now of the Khan is a Sabitut fatif them. of the Khan 14 k S Abdul I atif Khan

Olficer in charge of political relations with hed to Dir from Maialand A private

Amb and Phulcra States—k S Arbeb Mobil

Abbas Khan, n A, p 0 8 Garah in 1939

> The Headquarters of 1 and connected with Malakand by mot

> The Wall has since annexed to his the areas of Itanoliya, Bankad, Tija Patan, Kandla and Sco in the Indus He has built forts in these areas and nected them by telephone

There is High School at Saldu

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency Includes Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles Of those, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynastics Pudukottal is the inheritance from a chicitain called the Tondman, Bunganappalle and Sandur, two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts, and are in the political charge of the Resident in Mysore

17.661 75 | B 070 018 | 539 18

Travancore

Travancore —This State, which area of 7,061 75 square miles and a peof 6,070,018 with a revenue of Rs 6. occupies the south west portion of th Peninsula, forming an irregular trian Cape Comorla as its aper. The early 1 Travaneore as an areat part tradition there is little doubt that His High Maharaja is the representative of dynasty, one of the three great Hindu which exercised sovereignty at one Southern India. The petty chiefs, y subsequently set themselves up as indirinders within the State were all subdued whole country, included within its bor was consolidated and brought under one Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729 58 English first settled at Anjengo, a few mil

authorities Travancore was reckoned as one nut Other crops are pepper arecanut of the standards allies of the British Power and Jack fruit augar cane and taploca Rubhers was accordingly included in the Treaty made in was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and th Sultan of Mysore The present relations of Travsnoore with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1795 and 180 Under the Treaty of 1795 an arrangement was entered into on a reciprocal basis for the protection of Travancore from foreign aggression The Treaty of 1805 is one of perpetu i friend ship and alliance and the obligations of Tr vancore for purpose of defence were later commuted into an annual contribution of nearly eightiakhs of rapees payable by the State to ti e British Government

Licuteusat Colonel His Highness tl e Maharaja (b 7th November 191) ascended the musnud on the 1st September 19 4 During his minority the its September 194 During bils minority the State we ruiced by Hier Highnes Markaran Setu Lakehmi Bai or a unit of the Maharaja Setu Lakehmi Bai or a unit of the Maharaja Lakehmi Bai or a unit of the Maharaja Lakehmi Bai or a unit of the Maharaja Lakehmi Bai or a unit of the Maharaja Lakehmi Bai or a unit of the Maharaja Lakehmi Bai or a unit of the Maharaja Lakehmi Bai or a unit of the Maharaja Lakehmi Bai or a unit of the Maharaja Lakehmi and Her Highnes the Shaharaja han Her Highnes the Shaharaja mother of His Hi hness the Maharapa Tle Benaree Unive ity ha conferred the honora y degree of D Litt on Her Highness the Mal arani

A Legislative Council was established as early successful and the constituted in 100 w. Legislature was last re-constituted in 100 w. Legislature blody was instituted The two Chambers sur the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Clitra St te C nucli have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chamber occusive right to vote on the annual Bindg t to meve resolutione and ask questions Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legisla Both

velly in the middle of the 18th century the The principal food grain grown is rice but the Travancore State gave assistance to the British main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoa The principal food grain grown is rice but the

The State is rich in forest resources valu ble timber fike teak blackwood ebony and sandshood libers are soft woods and reeds suitable for making paper cardhoad a datthicla lik Among the mineral resources of the State may be mentioned the valuable mineral sands like monocite Ilmente Zircon Rutile and Zillimanite and the abundant de posits of graphite mics and kaolin of exceptional quality

Extraction of oil from copra epinning of colr yarn manufacture of coir mats matting rug etc weaving of handloom f brice production of tea and rubber manufacture of rubber goods tes and rubber manuactive of rubber goods ceramic goods glassware and paper fabrication of tiles extraction of mineral sands refining of augar manufacture of ealt chemical and f rti lizers and production of aluminium are the chief Industries pursued in the State

Among other industries pursued on a cottage industry bass are ivory carving wood carving our meking embrodiery and lace work plaiting of fancy and utility articles with acrewpine and palmyra leaves making of jacgery from palmyra julce

In November 1936 His Highness the Maharaja issued the hi torio T npl Latry Proclam tion which has be n h iled all over the world as great piece of social and religious reform In 1944 His Highness issued anothe Proclamation abolishing the death penalty provided f r cert in offences under the Travancore Penal Code

By another Proclamation in November 1937 a Uni raity designed in addition to ordinary studies epecially to promote technological studies and research h s been e tablished

His Highness is keenly intere ted in the deve His Highness is keenly intere ted in the deve topment of industrie in the State and the navy till not in Pallyvasol Hydrocete trice every village in the State mark an poch in the land trialis tion of the contry The Rubb r Factory and the Toy Fa tory at Tri snown the Ceramic factory at Kundara the St Chitra Mills at Unavancere Chambers we the elections to the control of the con The State has foliad the J di n State Forcers is home. If H The Miharaja is the Col il in Chief I de Tawana in the Col il in Chief I de Tawana in Chief I de

ith Cape Comorm has been recently con [A line of rallway about one in adred] inlies in length cuts reross the State from east to west and then runs along the coast to the Capital The Capital is Trivandeum There exists a subsidity air mail service between Bombay and Trivandeum, and Trivandeum and Trichinopolis which is on the Mudras Colombo Air Mall route variage.

War Efforts—On the declaration of War In September 1939 His Highness the Maharaja In September 1939 His Histories the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majeste the King Luperor He has presented a trawler and mine a ceper "H M I S Travaneore" at a cost of Rs 64 lakhs to the Royal Indian Navy and two fighter planes at a cost of Rs 14 laids to the Royal Air Force He has, besides, contributed Rs 14 30,000 to H L the Viceroy's War I and, Rs 2,00 000 to H L the Viceroy's War I and, Rs 1,500 000 for Women's War Work, Rs 25,000 to the king George's land for Sailors, Rs 15,000 to He Ling George's War Fund, Rs 10,000 to St Dunstan's Fund and Rs 1,000 to General de St Dunstan's Fund and Rs 1,000 to General de Gaulle's Fund for amenities to the French prisoners of war Her Highness Muharani Prisoners of war Her Highness Moharani Setu Parvati Bayl has contributed Rs 1,00,000 to His Excellency the Vicerous War Fund and also an ambulance car A branch of the Red Cross Organisation has been opened in the State with the Dewan, Saelis of time Sir C P Rama swami Iyer as President His Highness has also swami Lyer as Freedom Infantry units of the sent the first and second infantry units of the State Forces for active service — Generous and State Forces for active service Generous and voluntary contributions have also been made by officials and non officials alike to the War Purposes Fund Large quantities of coconnut shell charcoal, coir goods, including tent components, fabricated steel worls, ceramic ware, rubber goods, etc., have been supplied from the State for War purposes

Dewan — Sachivottama Sir C P. Ramaswami Alyar, ROSI, ROIE, LLD

Is proceeding apied. Measure; for the establishment of apinning mills are also in 170, consent of apinning mills are also in 170, consent of a consent are being made for the call in ment of a consent are being made for the call in the formal are being made for the call in the core. I aclitics for long from the continuous for the long for the long for the small industrialism are extended to great formal the credit Band entitle for the total are extended to great and a small industrialism are extended to great for the band of the motor transport and in the following for the motor transport and the motor transport and motor of the part and are to transport at the considerable and and a total and a small from the following states for the development of constituting and a company attend the fra ancre steam hard guidon Company, has been started in maters connected with art and culture and he felters. In the call half ed at frivan from two art Galleries find and the flevers allowed to great a fraction from the following from the filled for the system of lands and a from the filled for country crafts. A concrete road at miles for country crafts A concrete road at miles for country crafts. A concrete road at miles for country crafts and rivers unakable for country crafts. A concrete road at miles for country crafts and rivers unakable for country crafts. A concrete road at miles for country crafts and rivers unakable for country crafts. A concrete road at miles for governed to all the capital with tap. Comporning the country crafts and rivers unakable for country crafts. A concrete road at miles for governed to all the capital with tap. Comporning the capital with cap. Comporning the capital with cap. Comporning the capital with cap. Comporning the country crafts and rivers unakable for country crafts. A concrete road at miles for country crafts. A concrete road at miles for country crafts. A concrete road at miles for country crafts. Last In lin Company, by which His lik agreed to become tribatory to the I Government for histerritories which were In the possession of Tippu and to p

> On the domine of Illa Highne a Sri F larma, Gold, Ills Highness Sri Rayl succeeded to the eads and sas duly install Meharija on 14th Novemb r 1943 The St noterned by His History the Maharaja an executive authority is executed by IIIs the through the Diwan in relation to resultiers and through the Unister appo under the Government of Cochin Act, in rel to 'transferred subjects' The forests of C form one of its most valuable assets abound in teak choos, blackwood, and valuable trees. Rice is the chief cultiva Coconnits are largely raised in the sandy t and their products form the chief exports o Communications by road and I waters are good and the State owns a lli rallway from Shoranore to Cochin Har Terminus, and a Forest Steam Transway in developing the forests

> Resident for Madras States -Lt Col C (Edwards, c 1 1

Pudukkottni — (Area 1179 square M Population 4,38,348) This State is bounde the north and west by Trichinopoly, on south by Ramnad and on the east by Tan south by Ramnad and on the east by There are evidences of pre historic settlem all over the State and some villages are I tioned in Tamil works of the early centuric Christian the era In early times, a parthe State belonged to the Chola Kings and southern part to the Pandya Kings of Mad A large part of the State was under Pal rule from the 7th Century A D until the es hishment by Vijayalaya, in the 9th Century the Second Chola Empire When the Cl Alyar, KOSI, KOIE, LLD

Cochin—This State on the south west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore Very little is Kaown of its early listory According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold of the Nayak Kingdom of Madura The Si come of the Little Century can rondinan chief Morar Rao was the canuches ally of the British of Ambudol nova village in the State whose The State came into political relations with sometimes of modern Produktotial town and founded the State The State expended to its present limit in the 18th Century of the Ruler was acknowledged by the Oter Inches with the English began during the Sanad of Adoption in 186 The Ruler also has Carnatte Wars During the steps of Trichinondary vasted inversat is of Sanadagand a table to a table to by the French in 176 to the Tondiman of the time did good series to the Company's cause which received Canning's which is considered to the Company's cause the Tondiman of the time did good series to the Company's cause the Co and Yusuf, the Company a sepoy commandant in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly countries Subsequently he was of much cervice in the wars with Hyder All and Tippu Sultan His with ayuer Ail and Tippu Suitan His State nader a special arrangement with the services were rewarded by a grant of territory Madras Government There is a State Council ubject to the conditions that it hould to initiate all legisl tive measures and an Execution to be alkensted (1806) Apart from that there is the Council in charge of the administration of the state of is no tre by or arrangement with the Raje. His The Rules has a seviced the ancient institution Highers fit Bithadambe Das Raja Rajasopala of the Darbar to function as an active participant Tondinana Bahadur the present ruler we limited as Raja on 10th 2000 mother 1928. He had not consider the Raja on 10th 2000 mother 1928. He had not consider the Raja on 10th 2000 mother 1928. He had not consider the Raja of the Raja on 10th 2000 mother 1928. was invested with ruling powers on 17th J mary 1944 He is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a Dewan and two Councillors. The various departments are constituted on the Briti h Indian mod 1 The main occupation of and it india mod i The main occupation of the people is agriculture the principal food crops are ragl and rice, and pulses are targely grown Th forests which cover about 1/7th of the State contain only small timber The grown 7.11 torests which cover about a present of the State contain only small timber The State is well provided with roads. The main line of the South Indian Rallway from Madras to Danushkodi which to ma the shortest route to Ceylon passes tho ongh the State Puduk kottal is the only municipal Town

C G N Fdwards C1 s fr the Madray States -It Cole

Bangapapalle -This State area tains no military force The chief food grain is cholam. The revenue of the Stat Is nearly 31 lakes The Stata has been transferred from the political charge of the Resident for tha Madras States to that of the Hon ble ti e Resident in Mysore on let January 1939

Resident -The Hon ble Lieut Colonel P Galafo 1 OFE

lerich in inscriptions temples an last treasures | State reached the zenith of its territorial ex belonging to all the dynasties Towards the punton In the Carnatte and Mysore war close of the 17th Century the Tondiuma chief | Const. Hac was the chaunches ally of the British pandon In the Carnatic and Mysore wars Morar Rao was the etaunches ally of the British independent Chief Court presided over by the achiermost member of the Madras judicial acruice whose services have been lent to the

> An educational institution Shri Chatrapathi Shlvaji Vidyamandir provides both morsi and physical education and also imparts instructions npto the Matriculation standard. The State also provides for the upkeep of a T chnical Training Centre at Ramgad the chief hill station of the State

Sandar State holds extensive and excellent Sandar State nouse extensive and carcuscins deposits of very important economic minerals especially manganese and iron Dr N Jayara man pac of the Indian Institute of Science Bangadore is of the opinion that the manganese or in the State especially in certain localitie is very ri h in mang ness and contains a high percentage of pyrolu ite Anu Ghosh of Bengal is of the opinion that area for area Bandur deposits prohably contain the largest manganese reserves so far found Sandur manganese w s formerly exported largely to Co tinental markets mainly to Belgo Luxemburg some miles in two detached portions with human areas and the state of quality and appers to be cultable for applicating the paper industry or for high quality porce iain and refractory manufacture

The State has also extensive deposits of red and yellow oxide of iron which h v b n f and to be very useful in the manuf ctur of paints by leadin firms in B mb y and c teutts who import this commodity in large Decen.—Rao Bahadur R Krishnamacharlar A Chitta who Import this commodity in large on mitties. The gold out it found in it is accept the Golden of the Golden nadar Senap, thi

President of the I receive C 101 - thrimbit desirate de les les au pening and desirate Resident -The Hon'ld's falsford, CIF

Western Kothiewar Agency The Vestern Inthinwar Agency, with Headquarterest Rajkot Usil Station, was constituted by the amalgana lon in 1923 of two (Sorath and Haler) out of the cour Profits or Districts into a high the prosince

of Kathlaver was formerly divided. The combined district which was et first manel. The Western Pathlawar States" was given its present designation in 1927.

Political Agent P. C Halley.

Bhuynngar -This Statelles at the head and West side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhaynagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sejakil from whose three sons-Ranoji, barangji and Sheliji-are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavmarar, Lathl and Palltana An Intimate connection was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century wher the ruler of that State took palns to destroy the plrates who infeated the neighbouring cease. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathlawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gackwar, but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807 The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs 3,581-8 0 as Peslikashi to Baroda and Rs 22,858 as Zortalbi to Juna gadh Capt His Highness Maharaja Sir Krishna Kumarsinhii succeeded to the gade on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhay sinhil, K C & I, on of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavshniji, K G E I, on 17th July 1919 and was invosted with full powers on 18th April 1931 The Principal officers of the State are A P Pattani, M A (Cantab), Dewan, N M Surati, B A, LL B, Naio Dewan M H Gandhi, M A, LL B, Bar at I aw, Judicial Assistant, R S Bhatt, M A (London) Personal Assistant and H K Mehta, Education Assistant A fixed privy nurse for His A fixed privy purse for His the separation of Judicial from Assistant executive functions, and the decentralisation of authority are the noteworthy features of the administration A Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) consisting of 55 members, of which the Dewan is the President, was established by His Highness in 1941 and one of its non official member is appointed to the Executive

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vossels and cloth The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 mlles in length The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carries on an extensive trade as one of the principal way An extension of this line to many siding has markets and harbours of export for cotton in been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a dis Kathlawar Bhaynagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry

Population (in 1941) was 6,18,429, of whom 91 6 per cent were Hindus (including Jains), Gondalis a Rajput of the Jadela stock who are and 8 per cent Mahomedans The average title of H H Maharaja Thakore Salieb, the

The present Ruler is Paja of In out the over for the free five 3 bars was Re 80,59 927, which Ran Illulurae Cherpade Moul kat jexelulae of Pally by Income, and the average exclusive of Polls by Income, and the arrass extending the Substitution of the Substitution of the control of the International of the Substitution of the Substitutio e'd Palled Thate have be n effected to the lid ascapar State a lib effect from 25th Juri

By another Noblectics, No. 162 of 30 11-1613, the states of lake Lathi and Ja den were attended to the state with effect from 7th

December 1943 Dhrangadhra Stato is a Birto of the First Class in Kathlawar with a Topulation of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the Dhrangedlira portion of the roun of Cutch The rules of Dhrangadina is the read of the Jivia family of Rajouts, originally called the Mekannar. This Pajout clan is of great antiquity having misrated to Rathlawat from the North, establishing itself first at Patrile the Abriedahad District, then moving to Halvad and finelly settling in its present seat Being the gurrdlans of the North-Lastern mar ches of Lethlawar, they had to ruffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the vari ous vicissitudes of var they finally established themselves in Halvad The States of Wanhaner, Limbdi Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than Lal htar are off shoots from Dhrangadhra in Kathlawar and Highwar and other catates like Sadadl, Delwara, Jana, Goginda, Kunadl and Narwar in Rajputara His filginess Maharaja dhiraj Maharana Shri Mayurdiwajsinliji, Inhernja haj Saheb is the ruler of the State and the head of all the Ilinias The administration of the State is conducted by an Leccutite Council under the orders of His Highness Devan Baladur Sir Harlial N Gosalia, Kt, MA. LI B is the Dewan of the State and President of the Executive Council The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State Salt of superior quality called Wadagara and Magneshim chloride and other bye products of salt are also manufactured in the State salt works at Kuda which offer particularly inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture these valuable resources, the State built a huge factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, now converted into a limited Company known as the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Limited for the manu facture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustle Soda and Soda Blearb as bye products of salt There is also another company called Mayurdhwal Magnesia Works Ltd , manufacturing magnesia at Nimaknagar The capital is

Dhrangadhra, a fortifled town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad Dhrangadhra State owns the Rallway from Wadhwan Junetlon to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the Morvi Rail way An extension of this line to Maliya A railway slding has tance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic

Gondal State — The Ruling Prince of Gondalisa Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the

present Ruler being H H Bhoiraili who secended extensive dir For at comprising 404 square the gadi on the 0th March 1844 on the demise of H H Maharrais Bhapwan Sinhi 90 st timber and other natural products to the GCIE on the 6th March 1944 H H Maharrais reddents of the State and the neighbouring Bhojniji precise dh ja education at Etom School old tittes and is unique in being the six-fedus. Dubying treative his education at Etom School of tricks and is unique in being the last-refusa and Baild college Oxford, bagled at The early in the Indian Hom. The arce of the State is founder of the State is knumbnoji I than a modest evidate of o tillages. Kumbhoji II than modest powerful Chief of the House wide not the territy of the treating the present timits by conquert. In a population according to the census of the state of the treating the state of the treating the state of the treating the state of the treating the state of the treating the state of the treating the state of the treating the state of are cotton and woolien fahrles and gold ambroidery Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been rule rigour with Wolth punic works have been rule 1:0 ruler of Junagami mes cuerca mue prosecuted and was one of the carlier typoneeris et camenats with the little in Comment in Of Indiway sutarpise in Kathiswar having 1807. The principal products of the State Ministed the Dihasa Dinari Hilm of I awas that are cotton by it junar se amum wit eat rice Dinar Sam Joshpar section called the Gondal allerar with its Kunkaray Dagara, and seed like too itry to besee ground tult a tamboos of railway anterprise in Kathlawar having initiated the Dimas Diner; line I tawn the Initiated the Dimas Diner; line I tawn the Render of the Conduction of the spread of aducation which is free female education in the State being compulsory Rs 40 lakhs have been spent on irrigation fanks and canals water supply and el etricity to the towns of Gondal Dhoraji and Upleta The capital is Gondal a fortified town on the line balween Raikot and Jetalaar

Jungadh Stule —A first class Slale under the Western India States Agency lying in the South Western portion of the Kathlawar Fen India between 4 44 sod 21 53 North lati ado 70 and 72 Eastlongitude with the Helar division of the province alta northern houndary and Godhliwad Prant to its east and includes 1 Talukas attached to It under ti e attachment scheme it is bounded on the conth and west by the Arabian Sea The State is divided into 1 Main also it has 16 ports the principal on a being Ve val M n rol and N wab nd r The chief ri ers in the State are the Rhadar Ube Ozat III n Sa aswath Machhund i Shood Meghai Vrajmi Raval and Sabli The cruic of the control of the Control The capital town of Junacadh which is one of the most picturesque towns in India is situ tel on the lopes if the Ginr and tha Datar Hills In antiquity and historical interest ity fields to no. The Upper tot or all Claddi contain interesting Buddhate cay and the wide of the wide of the wide of the situation of the wide of the situation of the wide of the situation of the wide of the situation of Cladds couldn't couldn't couldn't cave and the wide of the thereof and either wide of the thereof and either wide of the thereof and either wide of the wide of the thereof and either wide of the wid

di tricts and is unique in being the last-refusa Mochal Victory of Gujarn About 132, when the representative of the Moghula lost his autiotity in Gujarn Sherkhan Babi tha ancestor of the present Babi Ruler, expelled the Vogul Governor, and establi hed his own rule. It is ruler of Junayath first entered into widle the ehlef manufactures are glice ct wille in ehlef manulactures are Rice mola see angarcandy copper and bres aware duce debt hold and all er embr ider; potters and a see that are the see that are the see that are the see that are the see that are the see that are the see that are the see that are the see that are the see that are the the that are the the that are the the that are the that are the the that are the the that are the the that are a rell of the days of Mahomedan supremacy The State has its own force a consisting of Lancera and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry tha emetioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 19 inclusive of Bag pipe Band

The Cldef of Juns gadh hears the title of Nawab The present Nawab is Major His Righness Sir Mahaboi Khan III GOIE KOSI who is tha ninth in succession and seventh in descent from Ha Highness Bahsdurkhanji I tho founder na tha Bahi Family of Junsgadh in 1735 A B His Highness tho Nawah Saheb was born on ond Angust 1900 and ancreeded to the gads in 1911 visited Ingland in 1913 14 received his educa thon at the May College Almc and wa invested with full powers in Variet 190 HI Highness is the Ruler of the Premier State in I athlawar and ranks first mongat the Chiefs of K thlawar HIs Highness exer is a ple ary po ers and enjoya a personal salute being 15 guns within and 13 guns outside Junag dia territo y Languages apoken Gujarati and Urdu

Mahomad

Pres dent of the Council -II H the Nawah Bahoh Bahadur

Vic President of the Council -Khan B hadur

Nawanagar State, on the southern there 625 chools with 26,500 pupils. There are six of the Gulf of Cutch, has an arch of 8,701 equate inospitals, and ten dispensaries. The State is miles. The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jadeja writed by 72 miles of rulway and 270 miles of Polymer to proceed and lecture of the control of Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same rouls as the Rao of Cutch The Jacojas originally entered Kathlawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethyas then established at Ghumli The town of Jannagar was founded in 1540 The present Jam Sahebia Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam bhri Digyijayasihhii Saheb, GOLL, KOSL, ADO. Digvijayasiniji Saheb, GOII, KOSI, ADO, who succeeded in April 1933 The principal products are grain, cotton and oil seeds West'rn Coast of the province of Kathiawar, shipped from the ports of the State A comprises an area of 6421 square miles and small pearl fishery lies off the coast has a population of 1,46,648 according to the The State pass a tribute of Rs 1,20,003 1941 Census The capital of the State is Ports. per annum jointly to the British bandar, a flourishing port having trade connec Government, the Giel war of Baroda and tions with Iava, Burma, Persim Gulf, Africa Zortaibi to the Nawab of Juna; add and important Continental Ports. The State maintains Modified Headquarters has its own Railway. The well known Por and one squadron of Shri Huzur Body Guard handar stone is largely experted to important and one full battailon of Shri Shatrushalvan places in as well as outside India. Porbandar Infantry. The capital is Januagar, a flourish time Australy a glass will a govern and is largely and one uni datasion of Shii Shatrishalan places in as well as outside india. Formula, infantry. The capital is Jaminagar, a flourishing town, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of Bedl, a modern port affording independent of Bedl, a modern port affording independent at Portundar where give is graded all facilities. The State owns a Railway which facilities through its entire territory and is labela. The Cement Lactory of The Associated part of the Railway system connecting the Cement Cos Ltd was established at Porbundar in Penlasula, with the mainland Population 1912. It manufactures Gampati Brand Portland Foot 2018. Revenue nearly its 98 laking. Revenue nearly Rs 08 laking 5,01 000

Dewan -Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, BA, LL B

Military Scoretary and Home Member-Col Maharaj Shreo Himmatsinhiji

Personal Assistant — Major Geoffrey Clarke

Cutch -The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Penlusula of Kathlawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south west by the Indian Ocean Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 8 249 5 square miles The capital is Bluig From its Isolated position. tho special characteristic of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, the penlusula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of The earliest historic notices of the Bombay State occur in the Greek writers Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Siud tribe of Samma Rajputs in the thirteenth con tury The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch wero known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada' A non tributary State, its treaty with the British dates from 1815 There is a fair proportion of good arable soll in Cutch, and wheat, harley and cottou are cultl vated Both Iron and coal are found but are not Cutch is noted for its beautiful em broldery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance Trade is chiefly carried by soa The ruling chief is the supreme authority A few of the Bhayats are invested with very limited jurisdictional powers A few of the Bhayats are A notable fact in in their own estates connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat These are Rapput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Maharao Their rights are conditioned troops whenever required There are altogether Teba at Subapura, Loteshvara Mahadev at Loti,

principal Porbandar.—Porbandar State, on the oil seeds Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar, State A comprises an area of 6421 square miles and Among more recent Cement of the best quality industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadir Salt Works, the Maintrina Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Natwar Match Works, the Holery Works, of the Swastik Industries and the National Swastik Industries and the National Swastik Industries and the National Swastik Industries and the National Swastik Industries and the National Swastik Industries and the National Swastik Industries and the National Swastik Industries and the National Swastik Industries and Ltd , the Vishvakarin's Lugineering Works doing fine engine turning on precious metals Paint and Distemper Manufacture, etc. 1 degetable glee 1 legetable ghee fictory is being set up in the State Rorbindar is also an Air Port with commodions Hunzar, Rest House, etc. There is a State Bank at Porbandar and show the Commodions of There is a State Bank at Porbandar and show the Commodian at Lording and the Commodian at Lording and the Commodian at Lording and the Commodian at Lording and the Commodian at Lording and the Commodian at Lording and the Commodian at Lording at Lording and the Commodian at Lording at Lordin and also a Branch of the Imperial Bank of India The State maintains a Military Force

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shrl Sir Natwarshihiji Bahadur, Resi, was born on the 30th June, 1901 and ascended the gade on the 26th January,

Kumar Apparent —Maharaj Herr Uday bhan

Radinanpur is a first class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babl family, who, since the reign of Humayun, have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat The present Ruler is High Highest Name Always have been prominent to Hls Highness Navab Murtazakhanji Jo rawarkhauji The State maintains a Police force of 170 The principal products are cetton, The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trado centre for Northern wheat and grain Gujarat and Cutch Another town of Importance ls Saml, which has a cotton press and 5 ginning There are two ginning factories at Munjpur, one at Lolada and one at Sankeshwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round Gotaika, Dev, and Irakod Loti are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mahomedans, Valshuvas and Brahmins respectly ely

There are several ancient monuments in the on their loyalty and their obligation to furnish State, viz, Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Jinlore's

- +

There is also an Anath Asl ram for the poor nown as Tha Husseinhaki ta Saleha known Mohobat Vilas

His Highness the Nawab Seleb Bahadur ha established a Bank named Vadhlar Bank to lend money to cultivatore and others on eas) terms and thus sava them from the cfutch es of money lendere

Rajpulana Agency with an area of 100 nappushit Agency with an area of 100 square miles and an average gross revenue of about 55 like The Dre ent luer of 10 m law 11 m luer of 10 m luer was both in loss A D and Richmen the Grants in 1931 on that d miss of His late Highness Lishards lik Dowlet Singhiji His Highnes eccompanied His late Highness Lt Col Sir Dowl tSinghiji De Europe when it a latter went to attend the Gronation of His Missely the Jing. Imperor in London and acted as Page to 1 is Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar field at Delhi in 1911 The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes file Jagirdars belonging to the class of Bhaynte are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak Hose known as Sardar Pattawais ara desen dants of the military 3 rdars who companied Anand Singhil and Rai Singlij the founders of the present Matwar dynasty who took posses sion of the State in the first quarter of the sion of the Siste in the first quarter of the that Resident to the Go ernor General in the elektrenth century and to whom crusts off in distance of the Resident to the Go ernor General in the westmaded by Maharajo Shiv Singhill in 1741 to a distance of the Resident to the Go ernor General in the westmaded by Maharajo Shiv Singhill in 1741 to a distance of the Siste of Ashi war have each a one condition of military service. In the class of the Resident to the Office of the Hon hio the Bhoomias are resident. wers made by anharate bhit Singhilin 1741 to one condition of military services in 16 of ans or representation in the Office of the Hon hio the Bhoomias are included all subordinates. Evaluations who were in poss selon of the Estevice to the Governor General Control of the Archive to the Covernor General Control of the Archive to the Governor General dynamics to the Archive to the Governor General to the Archive to the Archive to the Governor General to the Archive to the Archive to the Governor General to the Gov

Sankeshvara temple at Sankeshvar Waghel, Rs 5 47 annually on account of Kidelidi and I sank at Waghel Varanath place at Waghel Varanath place at Waghel of the Hall Hake from his subordinate Sardara District and Manifer and and two non juris il tionsi e tates Ith a total area of 1 4 square miles have been attached to

changes limynagar -Tie State has an area of 135 square inties the a population of 13 %54 and an annual re enue of scarly I lak! The Ruier is a wett educated and intellectual Ratio I Hajput Idar -Idar is a first class State in the fearing id risis ancestors establited their rule in I olo after h ving conquered the Padhlar R j puts of thet flace The State enjoys full ; lenary powers at dip ys no tribute to my auti ority but on the contrary receives Chauth Tika lieth grinn and outer hate from Flar The present I ulerfs His Highn es Maharao Shir Hamirsin hil Seh b Bahadur He was born on 3rd January 1804 and suc celld to the gads in 1946 He enjys rank above come of the nino gun selute states

Rajkot — Centrilly situated in the Western Indl States Agency Rajkot State has an area of 283 square miles and a population of 1 03 033 Revenue on an average Rs 13 89 863 U du I ting country with a stony s il watered by several streams of which the Aji is percunial

Common kinds of grain cotton and smar cano are the principal agricultural products. The climate is generally healthy though het in April May and October

Raikot being the headquarters of th Hon ble

THE BARODA, WESTERN INDIA AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY

Kathiawar in which the m jority of the tall the state of the properties of the prope

As a result of the sch me of att chment Political Agents of the bord te agencie. have c set to be in direct r l t is that

The listory of the Briti h onn tion with kathlawar commence with Colon I Walker a tilement of 1807 I 1803 th States were divided in seven chas and although the chave since b en ab t hed the jet di tions fix d in that year etil in a viet Forne iy the Political Agents of the Section of the type of the typ in the process was the creation of a new Ageney [Ruling Prince belongs to the Bubi family

relations with the Government of Bombay, were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April This transfer necessitated the re-group ing, not only of the ismalning Boinbay States but also of some of the States of Western India States Agency and also the creation of a sep arrate Political Agency of the Government of miles, a population of 54,764 and an annual India designated the Baroda and Gujarat States revenue of about Rs 71 lakks. The Rulers of India designated the Baroda and Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this her Agency was added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda and the Gujarat States. The States of Dinta and Palanpur were included in the Rajputana Agency, the former having been part of the old the Western India States Agency. The States of the Western India States Agency. The States and estates of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agences were united in the Sabar Kantha Agences were united in the Sabar Kantha Agency since abolished. The States of Idar and Vijayanagar, formerly included in November 1911. The Ruier of the State has of Irac and guaranteeing succession to an Italy. the old Mahi Kantha Agency, are now included in received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an in the Rajputana Agency All petta States and estates in the Gujarat States Agenca, excepting Jambughoda and Surgana, have been attached to Baroda under the Attachment Scheme Kadana has been absorbed in the Viceroy Sant State

With effect from the 5th November 1944 the Western India States Agency and the Baroda and Gujarat States Agencies were amaigamated and the Resident for the combined Agency is designated "Resident at Baroda and for the States of Western Indla and Gujarat"

With effect from the same date the Political charges in Kathlawar and Gujarat were re-

Resident at Biroda and for the States of Western India and Gujarat (headquarters at Baroda) in direct relations with Baroda and Cutch States

II The Political Agent, Western Kathlawar Agency (headquarters at Rajkot) in relations with Junigadh, Nawinigar, Porbindar, Gondal Jifrabid (Jinjira State), Dirol, and Rajkot

III The Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar and Sabar Kantha Agency (Headquarters at Rajkot) in relations with Bhavnagar, Dhran gadhra, Radhanpur, Morvi, Wankaner, Palltana, Limbdi and Wadhwah

IV The Pohtical Agent, Gujarat States Agency (headquarters at Bulsar) in relations with Balasmor, Bansda, Baria, Cambay, Chhota

is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs these, 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani

Balasmor —This State has an area of 189 Chlota Udepur —This State has an area of square miles, a population of 52,525, and an 890 square miles, a population of 1,62,145 and

in direct relation with the Gavernment of Linda, known as the Western India States Agency. This Agency comprised the whole of the area containing the old Kathiawar, Cutch and Palan pur Agencies.

The other States in the Bombay Presidency. The other States in the Bombay Presidency who is a large of the State in 1800 Time Ruler of the State in 1800 Time Ruler of the State. received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succes sion according to Muhammadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns

Barin —The State has an area of 857 square miles with a population of 2,02,055 The capital Dougad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Pipiod Station on the B B & O I Railway The Ruler, Lieut Col His Highness Maharayal Shri Sir Ranjitshniji, KOSI, is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khlehi Chowinan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their capital at Champaner, bearing the proud title of Pavapatis The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State His Highness served in France Indian State and Finnders in the Great European War and in the Aighan War, 1919 Enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of oloven guns

Cambay —This Statehas an area of 302 square Cambay —This State has an area of 392 square miles, a population of 96,501 and an average ununit revenue of Rs 12,50,540 (on the average of list five year s normal income) The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Najam e sam Mominkhan I, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat The present Ruler is His Highness Najam-ud-Daulah Mumtaz ul-Mulk Mominkhan Bahadur Dilazering Nayah Mirza Jussain Yawar with Balasmor, Bansda, Barn, Cambay, Chaot.
Udepur, Dharampur, Jawhar, Lunawada, Rajpipia, Sachin, Sant, Jambughoda Surgana, the Khan Bahadur. He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the gads on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 18th December 1930. His powers on the 18th December 1930. His January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 18th December 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns

Chhota Udepur -This State has an area of

an area of 308 square miles a population of 516 and an average annual revenue of about \$16 falshs The present fluier it it it. Shirmant has been an invested with full administrative powers are invested with full administrative powers are invested with full administrative powers are invested with full administrative powers are invested with full administrative powers are invested for our full and a number of the Commercial Com enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns

Lunawada -The State hes an area of \$88 Lunawada—The State hea an area of 388 square miles a population of 110 316 and a square miles a population of 110 316 and a square miles a population of 114 047 according to the latent program of a boat Ra 8 is than The miles a population of 114 047 according to the latent program of a square miles and the state of the square miles and the state on the same of the square miles of the

Rejpipin —This important State Hes to the south of the Narbade 1 th e an a ca of 1 547 state must be seen as of 1 547 state in miles a population of 4903 and now forms part and p red of 5 and 5 state and 5 state must be seen as of 1 547 state and 1 state and organ from a Rajout of the Gold clem Ottion. Many of the States and Est te are small and in the most import and crops in the State in the only at we loyer t leited in isdictional power in the state of

Reling family belongs to ti. Ki this Ci min milks with the action of the only listing than and claims descent from the list two Atyresians states in India. The encestors of the being founded shortly siter the fall of that fortress in 1481. The present Ruter is an interest to the same of the Narab of Statchin were the Rullers of State being founded shortly siter the fall of that fortress in 1481. The present Ruter is a state of the Narab of State with the fall of that fortress in 1481. The present Ruter is a state of the State with a state of the State with a state of the State with an acre of 1.3 state with an acre of 1.3 state with an acre of 1.3 state with a state of the State with an acre of 1.3 state with a state of the State with an acre of 1.3 state with a state of the State with an acre of 1.3 state with a state of the State with an acre of 1.3 state with a state of the State with an acre of 1.3 state with a state of the State with a state with a state of the State with a state of the State with a state with a state of the State with a state with a unarempur --This State I as an area of other with the state of the sta peopg to the Solar Staodia Ralputs dyn aty in pursuant Ralputs Illis Highmes and the Chamber 1954 and succeeded to the god on the Chamber 1954 and succeeded to the god on the the Solar Standard Standar 1930 Illis Highness is a me nber of the Chamber He of I rinces in his own right and a member of the Princes St ading Committee

October 1929. He has member of the Chamber of the C

c put; is Halpippie which is coun etc.

Aliebated by Hway built by the State Hills mo a important and er 1 cuded at the Hills in the Hills may be determed a to representative members of the Chamber of Irinces

Chamber of Irinces

KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STAILS AGENCY.

Residency includes the following States -

Kolhapur Miraj (Senior) Miraj (Junior) Janjira. Savantvadi Kurandvad (Senior) Mudicol kurandaad (Junior) Sangii. Ji'mdurk Bhor Jamkhandi dingrap Aralkot Phaitan Sevanur Wadi I ainta Jath

There States are in political relation with H I, the C R through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Decem States, who chead quarters are at Lollingur

Resident for Kolhapur and the Decean States -- Lt Col C W L Harrey, o Br, MC

Secretary to the Resident for Kolkapur and the Decean States -- Captain F. W. M. Magor

The Maharajah being a minor, the administration is carried on by a council of four ministerwith Her Highness Shri Tarabaisaheb Chihatra pati, the Senior Maharamedich, the Regent, as President There are nine Feudatory Jaghira, Vishaigad, Bayda, Kagai Sr., Kapshi, Torgat, Iehaikaranji, Kagai Jr., Himmat Bahadur and Sariashkar Bahadur The holders of the nine Feudatory Jaghira enoy their estates by virtue Fendatory Jaghirs enjoy their estates by virtue of thailis or documents of investiture vinch define their powers. The State pays no tribute The State force includes one complete battainon known as the Rajaram Bifles which is included In the Indian State Forces scheme and costs about Rs 11 lukhs a year. The State has also one Transport Company known as No 50 (Kolhapur) G. P. T. Coy, R. I. A. S., on service abroad. Kolhapur State is divided into S. talukas. and 3 mahais Koliapur City is known on account of its religious sanctity as the "Southern Benares" and is famous for the architectural beauty of its temples Its hill forts are also famed in history. It is a great centre of higher education and has flourishing industries. The production architectural products of production architectural products of production architectural products. principal articles of production are rice, jonari sugarcane and tobacco and its principal manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen goods, sugar, oil seeds, pottery and hard ware
The Sahyadri Mountains flank the State on the
west and contain some of the finest bruxite
deposits in the world in very large quantities
The Shahu spinning and weaving Mills, the sugar
Mills, the Kolhapur Bank with brunches Cinema
industries as well as full grade Arts, Law and
B T Colleges testify to the growing importance

| Mudhol —The State has an area of 369 squar
miles, a population of 72,447 and an annual avel
age revenue of about Rs 4,65,112 The preser
Ruler—Raja Shrimant Bhairav Shahi Malojira
Ghorpado—is a minor The administration in
carried on by a Council of Regency, with the
Ramsaheba as Regent The minor Raja was
B T Colleges testify to the growing importance born on the 15th October 1929 and succeeded

Janjira —This State is situated to the Se of the Polain District of the Bombay Presiden The most potte able point in its history is successful resistance that it alone, of all States of Vestern India made against the de minedattael sof the M. hrattas. The British succeeding the Mahrattes as mosters of konkan refrained from interfering in administration of the State. The State of pleaner civil powers. It also has plea criminal powers excepting over British subje The ports of Janjira proper has a the right. British Indian Customs port. The Chiefisa Su Mohammedan, with the title of Nawah, and a sanad guaranteeing succession according Meliominedan in It pays no tribute it receives from the Junicadh State an ann "Khandani" payment on Una Maial of Mozambhiri Raals equivelent to Rs 500 flest rules, II H. Navab Sidi Sir Ahmed Kh. G. C. I. died on 2nd May 1922, and was succeed by his son His Highness Sidi Muhamm Deccan States—Captain I W M Mayor

Assistant Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—Sardarsahib Sardar Bhagwan Singh, BA, ILB

Kolhapur—Kolhapur Is a State with an area of 3,220 6 sq mlies, population 10,92016 His Highness Siri Shivaji V I the present Waharajah of Kolhapur was born on 22 11-1011 and adopted on 18 11-1942 as son of the late Maharajah Rajaran Chhairapati His Highnes Siri Shivaji VI comes from the Chavrekar branehof the family of Shi aji the Great, the founder of the Maratia Luppre The Maharajah being a minor, the administra

Snwnnivadi—This State has an area 930 square miles and a population of 2,52 20. The average revenue is Rs 0,81,587. It lies the north of the Portuguese territory of Go the general aspect of the country being etremely pleturesque Early inscriptions to the history of the State back to the sixth ce thry. The late Ruler, Major His Highman Rajo Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant all Banusaish Bhopsic, R 0 8 1, having expired Sawaniwadi —This State has an area Bapusalieb Bhonsie, K 0 B I, having expired the 4th July 1937, His Excellency the Crow Representative recognised his only minor so His Highness Raja Shivram Sawant Bhonside His Property Raja Shivram Sawant Bhonside Raja His Highness Raja Shivram Sawant Bhons the present Ruler, as his successor and appoint Her Highness Ranl Parwatibalsaheb Bhons Regent to conduct the administration of the State during the minority of the prese Ruler from 5th October 1937 Rice is the pricipal erop of the State, and it is rich avaluable teak The sturdy Marathas the State are favourite troops for the India Army and supply much of the immigrant labor in the adjacent British districts The Capital Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi, or simply Wadi The Raja enjoys a dynastic, saiute of guns and a permanent local salute of 11 gun

The following are the particulars of the	States grouped	in this Residency—contd
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The follow	ing are the particulars of the S	tatos kroni	you am ones are a		**
State	Name of Chilef	Area	Population (1911 Gensus)	Revenue	Payments to British India Government
ļ	'			Rs	Rs
Ramdurg	Raja Shrhnant Ramrao	160	40,111	1,79,974	li <i>A</i>
Sangli	Venkatrao Bhave, Raja of Cont. H. H. Raja Shrimant	1,136	203,381	16,80,244	Do
	Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao Patwardhan, KCII, Raja of H H Raje Bahadur Shri mant Shiyram Sawant	930	252,050	6,40,000	Do
Savanur	Bhonele, Raja of (minor) Major Nawab Abdul Majid	73	22,110	1,58,991	Do
Wadl Estate	khan Dllair Jung Bahadur, OBF Nawab of Meherban Ganpatrao Ganga- dharrao Patwardhan	12	2,022	9,000	Do
	Jahaghdar	I	1		

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

On April 1st, 1933, the Eastern States Agone; ; was created, and an Agent to the Governor General was appointed at Ranchi The Agency embraced 23 Orlssa States, formerly included in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and 16 Central Subsequently on December Provinces States 1st, 1936, the two Bengal States of Cooch Beliar and Tripura were transferred to the Agency The Status of the Agency was raised to that of a 1st class Residency with effect from 1st Decem There are three Political Agencies ber, 1944 under the Hon'ble the Resident for the Lastern States at Calcutta, 112
(1) The Orlssa States Agency with its head

quarters at Sambalpur, has the following States

in Polltical relations with it . Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Budh Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonihar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsingh-pur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Seraikela, Sonepur, Talcher and Tigirla

(2) The Chhattlegarli States Agency with its headquarters at Ralpur, has the following States in Political relations with it —

Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuilliadan, Jaslipur, Kalehandi, Kanker, Kawardha, Khalragarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Patna, Ralgarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja and Udalpur

(3) The Bengal States Agency with its head quarters at Calcutta, has Political control of the following States -

Cooch Behar, Mayurbhanj and Tripura

Of all these States the Rulers of slx enjoy viz, Cooch Behar the distinction of salute, viz, Cooch Behar and Tripura of 18 guns; and Mayurbhanj, Patna, Kalahandl and Sonepur of 9 guns

Coech Behar —This State is situated in North Bengal, bounded by the Districts of square miles, population 639,898, revenue about Rs 94 iakhs The town of Cooch Behar recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous is connected by the Cooch Behar State Railway system the Bengal and Assam Railway system the present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja bhan were often at war with the Mahrattas

Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, born 15th December 1915, sneeeeded his father Maharaja Jitendra Narayan on 20th December 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April, 1936

Tripura —This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera in Bengal and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungle has an area of 4,110 square miles and a population of 513,952 Revenue (Including Zemlndarlests), Rs 53,44,420 The present Ruler ls Lt -Col His Highness Bishama Samara Bljoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha Srljukia Mahil raja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deo Varman Bahadur, KCSI, who was born Varman Bahadur, KCSI, who was born on 19th August 1908, and succeeded the late Maharaja Manlkya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August, 1928 Besides being the Ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the districts of Tippera, Noakhall and Sylhet

Mayurbhan,—The Ruler is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys an of Flight-Lieutenant in the e The Maharaja is also the honorary rank Royal Air Force Unly ersity Utkal the Pro Chancellor of that have come light within the State area, as also outside, go to show that the ancient Bhanja Kingdom covered a considerable part of Orlssa Though the origin of the kingdom is shrouded in hoary antiquity, tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago Kings ruled over an oxtensive territory from Khijinga-Kotta, modern Khlehlng, whose andent remains bear testimony to their eminence and culture which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order notably the Mayurbhanj School discussed by Rene Grousset and other art critics of acknowledged authority

who ottempted to lavy a precitious tribute, under its nwn Chief or he dman. These carried hyforce of arms. In 1761 the Dask India on incessant warfare with their neighbours company took posts show of Midnapore and In course of time their hill retreate were almost immediately atterwards the Ruser of penetrated. By Aryan adventurers who almost immediately atterwards the Ruser of penetrated by Aryan adventurers who have the control of the c British authorities maintained their friendship bhanj State In 18 9

Kharaswan and Sera kela -The Rulers of he e State belong to the family of the Raj the e State under the notice of the British in 1 33 when in original settlers has remained intact consequence of datum nees on the frontly fitate acknowledged the suzereinty of the old the old Jungle Mahait the Th kur of Kharra mount power and were under an implied wan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled to enter into certain a greements relating to the treatm nt of inglity or rebels. The Chief were bound when call dupon to render service to the Bith h Government hut not required to pay tribute. The Bengal Nogour Rallway rups tribute The Bengal Negpur Railwa; runs through a part of the Stete

P tna St t -Patne is a very ancies state and its various architectural ruins be a very ancient mute testimony to its nuclent grendeur and eiviliation. In the hos y past this State was the seas of the well known Koshala Empi e which waruled by the hings of the Aira dyneity in the times of the Moghul Empero as well as du ing the ascendency of the Minh title at the State m intained its independence and sovereignty It was taken under British p o t ction in 1803 and has ever since heen extremely outcominy it was taken under Drittish po | Konstructure and the third property of the polynomia of the property of the polynomia of the polyno litle of Maheraja Its great zervices in the Gr at War were acknowledged in high terms by the Government when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 gune on the M harsi Patna is one of the premier States of the Eastern States Agency and has n area of 2.530 at miles and a population of 3 20 souls according to the Census of 1941 It lies between North Lat 20 9 and 21 4 and Last Long B 41 and 83 40 It is a very well asserted by the Census of 1950 and 21 4 and Last Long B 41 and 83 40 It is a very and heat Long S 41 and 83 40 111 a very last least Long S 41 and 83 40 111 a very last possessing the open development of the service of the

Puler - Msharaje Rajendra ha ayan Singi

of whom were Rajputs from the north came to with Mayurbhan and a treaty was concluded Puri on a pligrim ge end remained behind to between the East India Comp ny and Mayur found kingdoms. The Chiefs of Baudh and hanj State in 18 9

Keonjhar la an off shoot of Mayurbhan being held by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the parent N singlepur Pal Lahara Talcher and Tiglria family which separated from the parent N singlepur Pal Lahara Talcher and Tiglria family was stated from the same from the same find the same find the same find the same find the same fully was same stor of the present house of Khandparta. Daspalla are said to be descended from the same The ruling family of Ranp r is of Khond origin of Poreinst who e States were confiscate lay the said furnishee the only known instance in which British Government. These States first came said many sicksitudes the supremacy of the State acknowledged the suzereinty of the p re mount power and were under an implied obliga tion to rende assistance in resisting invadors but in other respects meltier the enclost kings of Orissa mer their successors the Mogauls and Mishastas ever interfered with their internal administration. All the Stets heve ennels of the dynesties that heve ruid over them, but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long geneological tables of do thtul accuracy and contain very few f ctures of gener I interest. The Ditt hoon quest of 0r as from the Mahrettes which took place in 1803 was immediately followed by the submi sion of ten of the t lbutary States the Chiefe of which were the first to enter into treety engag ments

B et r Ch nebb kar Chhukh d n jashpur Pro Inces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached

B tar -This State is situ ted hetween the Central Provinces Orissa and the Madras Presi dency and is in the Eastern States Ag ney The State is the twelfth largest in the Indian Empire it are being 13 725 square miles The late Chief of B tar whose son is the prent Maharaja was a Rajput lady She was the last di eet descendent on the m le line of an sneight amily of Lunar Rejputs which ruled over Warang I until the Mohammadan conquest of the Decan in the 14th century A D hen the herther of the late Raja of Waranga Red hinto Bestar and established a Kingdom th into Justar and escanisaca a singuom on From then till the days of the Mahnattas the State was virtually independent its inacce I billy securing it from all but occa ionsi raids of Mohamm dan fre boot's The Bhonslae

Îhe Indian States Mampur State.

to the minority of the Maharaja oal exports are rice, rape seed, tora timber, lae, myrobatims and other duce The principal imports are i, silt, kerosene oil, and domestic The State income for 1944 was ıkhs

-With an area of 6,055 Sq Miles, he 2nd largest of the States in Chhatency Its early history is obscure ling to local tradition Maharaja tap Singh, an Arkshel Chandravansin Bhojkutpur, first invaded the tract 194 A D and defeating the Dravadian ni Singh, established his kingdom of time the Rulers of Surguja became ds of the piesent States of Udapur, forca and Chang Bhaklar Theremannianed their independent position maintrined their independent position hen a Maliaratta army in its progress igcs overran the State and compelled of the State

633,888 at the 1941 eensus and by the then Chlef to acknowledge lumself as a ater number of the Inhabitants are Murias, Marias, Parjas and Bhatras, in Gond race. The State is at present linitation by the Government of year 1818 when the Maharatta power was broken it was announced that the State had been eeded along with its dependencies to the British Government under a provisional agreement concluded between that Government and Maharija Madhoji of Nagpur In 1820 Maharaja Amar Singh was recognised as Ruler by the British Government. The present Ruler Maharija Ramanij Saran Singh Deo, OBE, ascended the add in 1817 and has recently been admitted. the gade in 1917 and has recently been admitted as a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right Total contribution by file Maharaja towards the War amounts to Rs 2,11,476 towards the war amounts up to May 1945 An Advisory Council consisting of 3 members (1) Dewan and General Member (2) Development Member and (3) Finance Member to ginde and adviso the Maharaja in all important matters of Policy, was set up on the 15th May 1944, on the initiative taken by the Ruler himself He is a keen constraint and an enlightened Ruler Thakur sportsman and an enlightened Ruler Ragho Raj Singh, MA, LLB, BT, is the Dewan

UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Government of Assam, is Manlpur an area of 8,638 square miles and on of 5,12,050 (1941 Census), of which her cent are Hindus Manlpur consists ; tract of mountainous country, and a out 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, iut in on every side. The State adopted early in the eighteenth century, in of Pamheiba or Gharlb Nawaz, who ly made several invasions into On the Burmese retailating, Manipur 1 a treaty of aillance with the British The Burmese again layaded Manipur e first Burmere war, and on the con peace in 1826 Manipur was declared out The chief event in its subsequent as the intervention of the British in stablish the claim of Kuia Chandra

Government of Assam, is Manipur given to limit by Political Agent in Manipur on an area of 8,638 square miles and the 1st April 1942 at the Palace Darbar Hall recognising his succession to the gadi

His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and to be received by H E the Ticeroy

The administration of the State is now con ducted by H II the Maharaja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, and 6 Members, who are all Maniparis The staple crop of the country is rice Process of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges

stablish the claim of Kula Chandra | Khasi States—These small states, 25 In Maharaja, followed by the troucherons number, with a total area of about the Chief Commissioner, Mr Quinton, 3,700 square miles and a population of Micers with him, and the withdraw's of the State was administered by the State was administered by the Agent, during the minority of hand Singh The Paja was invested of Government The two largest are Khyrlm and a population of the Governor of Assam acting as the Agent of His Excellency the Crown Representative The States have agent, during the minority of treatics or engagements with the British Government The two largest are Khyrlm and agence of the control of the Government The two largest are Khyrlm and the control of the Government The two largest are Khyrlm and the control of the Government The two largest are Khyrlm and the control of the Government The two largest are Khyrlm and the control of the Governor of Assam acting as the Agent of Assam acting as the Agent of Assam acting as the Agent of Assam acting as the Agent of Assam acting as the Agent of Assam dand Singh The Paja was invested government. The two largest are Khyrlm and govern in 1907 and formally installed had been addeduced in 1908. For his services during has a population of only 213. Most of them are the hereditary title of Maharaja were ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually condition to the services of his edgest son originally controlled by a small electoral body the 27h for 50 year. It is pressed his controlled by a small electoral body abble to an around this eldest son Kunar Podh Chandra. Sinch or the frontest there has been a tendency to Kunar Podh Chandra. Sinch or the broaden the elective basis. The constitution of the alminitary function of the State on the craft character, the Siem exercising but little to the first father, control over his people.

IN POLITICAL RELATION WITH THE RESIDENT AT GWALIOR AND FOR THE STATES OF RAMPUR AND BENARES

many vicissitudes and was considers by reduced many richishades and was considerably reduced in size during the right of his son havab System of the size during the Frotines of the first state

1778 during the war against france

Ills Illchness Navab Sir Syed Ynruf All

Ran Rahadus spared neither men nor mose departments are been under the control of an I C S Officer successfully. The Finance and Revenue departments are been under the control of an I C S Officer successfully are c

not yrectory Fersian ma cripts and Moghal slab here provided to sasts various departments ministures were collected and preserved at the Bampur Oriental Libs ary The years of the rule of Nawab Six Syed K the All ham State There are now 2 upper primary 96 of the rule of Nawab Six Syed K the All ham State There are now 2.

and commerce and in fact in every walk of life

Rampur Stat — Arca 593 sq miles — Popula , thort period that the relias of the State have been iton. 476 pt. 1 Cross Revenue R — 76 pt. 6 pt. m. Ms I and a Hampur State I as made great (1943 st). The State of Hampur was founded proverses. A State Council consisting of the by hawab Seyd All Mohammed Alsan Bah dur Ci lef Minister as President and three ministers in the midded of the 18th century and has as members I as been responsible since 1934 dominions included a consider ble portion of what is now known as Robuthand Te stouder principle of the joint and several responsibilities belonged to the famous Syed clan of 1 rends. The state of the foot and several responsibilities of remarkable sublity. He read red valuable services to the Mochal Emperor who recog led him a Ruler of Holl thind and in bestoned in the Mahl Maratab ve the Insirab of the Royal Enk.

Upon I is death his Kingdom underwent many victistindes and was considerably released.

The Legislative Committee consisting of eight official ond aix non-official members in efully worked since 1935 and passed 29 Acta hawsh Sir Kalbe Ali Khan Babadar was the stress of the state of the stress of the state of the stress of the state of the stress of the state of the stress

ministures were collected and by served at the Rampur Oriental Lib ary The year of the Rampur Oriental Lib ary The year of the Rampur State His Missance for

The state of the s

e building and provision of shadowless gh pressure steam sterilisers and The Rafat nesthesia implements and Child-Welfare Centre was started In 1934 and six branches have since ed in the city and in the rural area ent and Record operations have ed out and rent rates on the basis lues and soil classification have been The State demand on account of been reduced from Rs 32,22,253 to The rents now represent one con 326 lemand which is made on the tenants holdings Ocenpancy rights have erred under the Rampur Tenancy Act ate holds investments to the value 9,16,218 which are being increased to the extent of Rs 2 lakhs. All the iervices have been given grades and notions and increments are regulated The system of pension has oduced and the employees have also n the benefit of a General Provident ravelling Allowances and Leave Rules n introduced and the Local Audit fous departments is done periodically getary system has been revised and nto line with the system prevailing

riculture Department has extended its throughout the State Improved seeds ements are distributed on Sawal basis, Seed-Stores are working in the State

, or on ordinary life assurance

India A highly beneficent scheme conversion of the General Provident o Life Assurance has recently been d Besides life cover the employees better yield on their G P Fund con

ist of the 1st Rampur Raza Infantry ng overseas for the past three years has I to approximately Rs 27,00,000 the which has been borne by the State in His Highness, his people and industry state have contributed upwards of 0 000 to various War Funds Over 100 have been invested by the State and stry in Defence Loans. The Savings which was initiated during the current already resulted in the purchase of savings Certificates to the value of over 10 by small investors in the State, most are State servants and workers in the

His Highness s Government approved during the year by which interest free are made to State servants in order to hem to purchase Savings Certificates e dual advantage of enabling the small to save for Victory and also of encouraging those classes of the community which hitherto been accustomed to saving

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns Rampur State does not prv tribute to the erown

Benares.—The kingdom of Benares under its Hindu rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab ud din Ghorl and formed a separate province of the Mahommadan Empire In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram, an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district), founded the State of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 of his son Raja Balwant Shigh in 1735 Ruja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdar Jang and after him by-Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh Henares City Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings and Balwant Singh s daughter's son Mahip Naram Singh was placed on the gad. The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which had been granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest, of the Government, were separated from the rest of the province The direct control of the latter has assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the most within which the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the perganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur) The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State The Maharaja s powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain condi-tions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary oriminal jurisdic-tion within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise

The present ruler is H H Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Born on November 5, 1927, he was adopted by His late Highness as his son and

succeeded to the gads in 1939

Then so the Listen of Chaires in the Punkh whi h are in political relation with Ris Arceliany the Crown Lepresent tive through the Iloubots Reach storths Inglish States who o Reachuriers of Labors PUNJAB STATES

Yo	Name of State or Estate	Tille and rame of Buler	Date of birth.	Area (In equare miles)	Population	Sainte In grups	Date of succession	Approximate
-	Patinin	I t Col IIIs Ilighness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Yadavindra Singh Mo filodar Bahatur G E E	7-1-1013	5 94	1 936 250	17+ Jocal	1-3 1938	Rs 1 66 00 000
	Bahan fpur	Lt Coi Ilis Highness Nawab Al Hol Sk Sadiq Muhammad Kh n Abbas Jahadur G C St G O F R	30-9-01	10 434	1341 09	17	4-3-1907	1 4 00 000
**	Khakpur	His Highness Mir Palz Muhammed Eban Talpur	4 1-13	6 050	30 81	15+2 local	15+2 local º6-1 -1035	29 (1 000
•	flad	Berdi e IIIs Elghness Kaharels Sir Ranble Singh Resendra Eshadar o c s 1 o 0 12	11-10- 9	00	361 81	91	7-3-1887	34 40 000
4	\sbhs.	Capt His Highness Maharals Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur	1-9-19	716	310 OFS	13+- local 10	10 10 8	30 14 000
0	Kapurthala	Birrder His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur 0 0 8 1 0 0 1 E 0 B E	4-11-7.	200	578 380	912	5-9-1877	34 60 000
	Tehri (Garhwal)	Lt Col His Highness Maharaja Sir Navendra Shab K C S I Lt D	8-8-98	4 500	397 369	Ħ	5-4-1913	Oudh estates)
ø	Mandl	Major His Highness Raja Str Jogladar Sez Bahadur R C S I	20-8-0	1130	3 3 50	Ħ	8-4-1013	13 13 000
0	Straur (Nahan)	Capt His Highness Maharaja Rajin dra Parkash Bahadur	10-1-13	1 046	1560 6	Ħ	13-8-1933	11 78 000
01	Bilaspur (Fahlur)	His Highness Raja Anand Chand	6-1-13	453	110 338	11	18-11-10 7	000 86 4

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	12	18	13	20	6	7	276	į	72	22	26	27
	Bashahr .	Malerkotala	Nalagarh (Hındur)	Keonthal (Junga)	Faridkot .	Chamba	Suket	Kaisia	Pataudı	Loharu	Discount	• enging	Bughal	Jubbas	Baghat (Solan)	Kumarsaın	Bhajji(Sum)	Mahlog (Patta)
	Raja Padam Singh, o s I	Lt Col His Highness Nawrb Sir Ahmad Alı Khan, Bahadur Sherwani, k o sı, k o i e	Raja Jogendar Singh	Raja Hitendra Sen (Minor) The State is under Administration	Mylor His Highness Raja Sir Har Indar Singh, Baliadur, K 0 S I	His Hignness Kaja Lakshman Singir (Minor) The State is under Administration	Captun His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen	Raja Ravı Sher Sıngh	Nawab Muhamad Iftikhar All Kiian, Pahadur	Capt Nawab Mizza Amin ud Din Ahmed Ichan, Bahadur, Fakhar-		Khan, Bahadur	Raja Surendra Singh	Land Sir Divigue Channel, h U S 1 , Raja of	Raja Durga Singh, o i e	Rana Vidyadhar Singh	Rana Ramehanderpal Singh (Minor) The State 19 under Administration	Thakur Narindra Chand
	1873	10-9-81	1870	13-9-25	29-1-15	8-12-21	1894	30-10-02	17-3-10		23-3-11	20-11-12	11-3-00	12 10 1888	15-9-01	1895	27-1-28	5-10-21
	3,439	165	276	186	638	3,127	392	192	53		226	100	120	27.2	33	7 8	¥õ	40
	111,459	88,109	52,780	27,713	199,293	163,008	71,092	67,398	21.720	İ	23,892	30,066	27,529	28,638	11,014	13,983	16,474	8,631
	9 (personal)	11	•	•	11	11	11				G			:		•		•
	5-8-1014	23-8-1908	18-9-1911	16-10-1940	23-12-1918	7-12-1935	13-10-1919	25-7-1908	30-11-1017		30-10-1926	21-7-1925	4-10-1922	29-1-1010	30-12-1911	24-8-1014	9-9-1910	17-12-1931
	5, 90,000	7,75,000	2,12,010	1,75,000	17,00,800	9,48,000	3,10,000	3,50,000	1, 11,000		1,29,000	1,45,000	000,50	6,52,000	1,50,000	91,000	81,000	19,000
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States Vor 7 il 13 14 19 19 and 1 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Hon ble the Beudent for the Prajab Suctor

PUNJAB STATES—conclid

	Q Inclusive of two personal	Inclusive	1	# Tributaries of Jubbal	f Tributar	Koonthal	Tributaries of Koouthal	Tributaries of Bashahr † Tributaries of
009	18-10-05	7	48	4	1899	1 Singh	Thakur Dharsm Singh	
1~ 000	18-6-04		ğ	16	18 7	3lngh	Thakur Kldar Slugh	tRawin (Carb) Thakur Kldar
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14 000			1 959	٥				Ghund
17 500	31-1 -02		0 30	ន	1887	Chand	Thakur Randhir Chand	Madhan Thakur Randhir
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200	6 21		e e e	e 0	18 3		Thakur Derl Singh	Delath Thakur Devi Singh
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9 9	4-0-1018		ន	va.	1888	uga;	Reps Reghansth Singh	270
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60 000	0-5-1936		610	25	Jan 1905	ingh Jandalve	Rana Ran Bahadur Singh Jandalwe	Bale n Rans Ran Bahadur S
Approximate	Date of succes ion	Sal te in gune	Population	Ares (In aquar mil s)	D te f	se of Buler	Title and Name of Ruler	S ri vame of State Title and Nam

a —This is the largest of the Phulkian | nd the premier State in the Punjab ory is scattered and interspersed with ites and even single villages belonging States and British districts. It also s a portion of the Simla Hills and on the border of Jalpur and Alwar Area 5,942 square mlies Population Gross income Rs 2,47,02,000 s a separate State begins from 1762 , Lt Col His Highness Farzand-i-Kinas, Inglishia Mansur i-Zaman Amir-ul-Inglishia Mansur i-Zaman Amir-ul-Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shira Rajgan Maharaja Sir Yadavindra Iahendra Bahadur, Yadu Vanshavatans Cul Bhushau, GBE, LLD, was born 7th January, 1913, cducated at the College, Lahore, and succeeded to in March, 1938, on the demise of the Lleutenant General His Highness address Bhusendra Singhii In 1930. adhiraj Bhupendra Singhji In 1930 iness accompanied His late Highness to in connection with the first Round Conference, received Police training blice Training College, Philiaur, and held ppointments in the State administration finess enjoys a local salute of 19 guns rincipal crops of the State are grain,

wheat, sugarcane, rapeseed, cotton and A great part of it is irilgated by the and Western Jamna Canal distributaries sses valuable forests and is rich in anticspecially in Pinjore, Sunam, Sirhind, a, Narnaul, etc. 188 miles of broadailway line, comprising two sections—uppura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to have been constructed by the State at cost. The North Western Railway, the liway, the B & C I Railway and the aliway traverse the State.

lighness maintains a contingent of two ts of Cavairy, four battalions of Infantry, tery of Horse Artillery and one Mountain

State maintains a first grade college s and a second grade college for girls ala and a second grade college for boys inda, one of the prosperous towns in the Primary education is free throughout the

the State entered into alliance with itish Government in 1804 and 1809, endered heip to the British Government eritical oceasions, such as the Gurkha
f 1814 15, the Sikh War of 1845, the
of 1857, the Afghan War 1878-79,
countries of the last Great War Higher outbreak of the last Great War, His late ss placed the entire resources of his it the disposal of His Majesty the King or and offered his personal services naire Imperial Service Contingent was the service throughout the period of the

in 1919, on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan, the late Ruler served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Continuent sour Teature service at Weight and Contingent saw active service at Kohat and Quetta fronts For his services on the N-W Frontier, His iate Highness was mentioned in despatches His Highness the present Ruler, true to the traditions of the House of Patiala, volunteered on the occasion of the erlsis in September, 1938, to place at the disposal of His Majesty's Government all the resources of the State in the event of war The offer was the State in the event of war renewed in August, 1939, and the measures that have already been taken to implement it are in keeping with the best traditions of the State. His Highness has made a notable contribution to the war effort by making large payments towards various funds organised in connection with the war. In addition to pleaner connection with the war, in addition to placing several units at the disposal of His Excellency the Crown Representative for active service His Highness is the Patron in Chief of the Khalsa Defence of India League—a body organised by His Highness after the outbreak of war to provide a common platform for the members of the martial Sikh community and to accelerate the paco of recruitment. The contribution made by this body has been remarkable and has been acclaimed as a solid contribution to India's war effort. It will be interesting to note that the number of Petials State Subjects under that the number of Patiala State Subjects under colours in the Indian Army and other forces is now in the nelghbourhood of 60,000 In July-August 1941, His Highness made a tour of Malaya, the Eastern Front in

a tour of Malaya, the Eastern Floht in November 1943 and of Italy the Middle East in

October, 1944

A son and Helr was born to His Highness on

the 11th March, 1942
Hls Highness has been a member of the
Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes since his accession and the National Defence Council of India His election and re election as President of the Punjab States Council, an organization of the Punjab States, bespeaks of the esteem in which he is held by his brother Princes His Highness was also Pro Chanceilor of the Chamber of Princes from April 1943 to March, 1944 His Highness is the President of the All-India Olympic Association, Vice Presi dent of the Gundog League of India, Charman of the Spaniel Club of India, President, Southern Punjab Cricket Association, a representative of India in the Western Asiatle Council and of the Western Asiatic Olympic Founder Association

Bnhnwnlpur -Bounded on the North-East bunnwaipur—Bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur, on the East and South by the Raiputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere, on the South-West by Sind, on the North West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers

Area, 20,000 square miles

This State is about 820 miles in length and ond served on various fronts in Egypt, the Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning ous distinctions. Two mule and one corps were laised and placed at the coff the British Government for the period War, and in addition to furnishing nearly recruits for the British Indian Army relationing the State Imperial Service gent at full strength, the State contributed ntially in money and material Again. uriginally came from Sind and assumed inde pendence during the di memberm nt of the Durrant Empire in the Treaty of Labore in 1800 with Ranjit Singh the St le bount ry was confined to the right bank of the Sutles

The first treaty with Dahawaipur and the Henble the Last India Company was nego lion his the Lag in his company was neg-tiated in 1833, for regulating amon citier matters trame on the Indus II secured the independence of the hawsh witbin his own territorics and opened up the trame on the Indus and Suti j Iurin, the first Afghan War the hawshrendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of t rritory and a life pension. On his death his heir being minor ler a time the administration of the State when His Highness the Nawab was invested in the administration of his State by a 1 rim Ministra II Crofton of r 1 cs a Pullic Policy and Property of the State by a 1 rim Ministra II Crofton of r 1 cs a Pullic Policy and Property of the State by a 1 rim Policy of the State by a 1

The chief crops are cotton and wiest ahore Karachi branch of the North West ru Italiway pas es through th State The State maintains an Imperial Service Unit (1st Baha walpur Infantry) and other State force units Garrison Companies M T Company and a M ant in Batters

There is also a State owned Raliway of 168 miles of which 84 miles ha e been temporarily litted

This is man ged for the State by the North Western R ilway

Khairpur.-The stets of Phairpur lies in West ad South by British Districts of Si d The clim to is similar to the rest of Sind Th maximum temperature in aummer is 1 0 in the shads and the minimum in winter 40. The nearest hillstatten is Quetta 5 500 leet above sen level Rain! Il is scare that at 13 ye r av r go being 3-8 The area of the State is av t ge being 2-8 The area of the state a shoul 6050 aquare miles The population of the Sia a seconding to the c use of 1941 a 305 787 d whom 83 / are Mu lim The m jority of the state of

The ruling family is descended from the to the Brillah Government or to any other State Abbasaids Khalifas of Baghdad Tha triba Tho language of the State is Sladii. Ur in and The language of the State is Sindi t Ur in and the State are grain and cotton which are cul terated on irri II n canals takin of from ti + Indus river at the Lloyd Barra e and to a small extent nn wels Oil see is give hides tol acco Fuliera earth (f et) carronate of B d (kharo hanthe) and woolsrealso produced The manufactures comprise cotton eilken and woollen fabrics lacquer work carpets and pottery

pottery The Rulera are Muslim Taipur Ralochs and belon to the Shis art I revious to the accession of tils farily on the fall of the hattors dyna ty of and in 1783 the bittory of the State Leionga in the gen rail it tory of rind in the type are the review of the state of the sta quently his naphew Mir Schrab I h n Talpur jounded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur f mily In 185 the Individuality of the on the Later of the Individuality of the Rhattpur Flate was recogni ed by the British Government Tie Ruler is a first class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns

nutaid and 1 guns inside the State limits

Pre e 13fer 111 Ht hn es Mir F iz Mahomed Khan Talpur of Khairp it fat Rorn un 4th January 1918 Ascen led the god on 30th April 1936

1935
Re 13 tfrihe Punj Slates The Hen ble
Mr J II Trompson CIE tas in Abair
f resident to all Jahma tas hoair
f taste—I han Rahadur S II z All on z
Rettled Collection United Provi ces)
Verder—Khan Bahadur J R (O abawalla
Mp E IW SI mb r whiel zal Ibeli Vir
Ghidan In sain Khan Tajir General 31 mber
Jind—Jind is one of the three Phalkin States (the otter two being l'all is and habha) Ita area is 1 ... square miles with a popula tion of 3 01 81 so is and an income of about Rs 41 00 000

the 4100 box. The history of Jind as a separate State date from 1763 wir. He history of Jind as a separate State date from 1763 wir. He history of Jind as a separate state graduation of Mai ray lampit Stock, and great graduation. I the famous 1710 with lightly and great graduation. I the famous 1710 with lightly with the series and the famous 1710 with lightly lightly regarded to Hasha 1805. His grandson Raja Bangat Sinah was succeeded by the nearest mole collators. Haja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the criate of 18 Haja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the criate of 18 Haja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the criate of 18 Haja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the criate of 18 Haja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the criate of 18 Haja Sarup Singh in 1849. Sarup Singh in 1849. Sarup Singh in the created by his son thineast, 1832 sarup Singh in the created by his son thineast, 1832 sarup Singh was born in 1870 succeeded in 1857 and was heved at with 1857 and 1857 and was heved at with 1857 and 1857 an succeeded in 1887 and was invest d with full powers in 1899 The State rendered examplary services in the Ore t L propesn War 1914 18 supplied 8 673 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops an i doubled the strength of its imperial Service Infentry The total contribution amounted to nearly 85 laki in gifts of cash materials animals and lean

in trade, state services and I bour The Mills Thankas enjoys a saluta of 15 g in Mullims are mainly Sunnis but the Ruler The espital is Sangru whi h is connected by a find income from all sources in 1843 44 was Re 40 0 18 The State pays not induced the graph of the State Lailway and th

r—Brigadier His Highness Tarzand i Rasikh ui-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia agan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajgan ira Bahadur, GOSI GOIR, etc ha Nabha, which became a separate n 1763, is one of the 3 Phulkian States ha, Patlala and Ilad—and though second nt of population and revenue of the 3 States, it claims seniority owing to its claiming descent from the eldest branch ists of two distinct parts, the main portion ising 12 separate places of territory ed among the other Punjab States and its, forms the City of Nablia and the ats of Plul and Amioli, the second portion the Nizamat of Bawal in the extreme east of the Punjab on the border of Raj-, this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently to its territory as a reward from the British ment for the loyalty of the Rulers of The State now covers an area of about square niles and lass a population of 3,40,000 It maintains a Field Service consisting of a full Battalion of Infantry as the Nablia Akal Infantry under the States Forces Scheme 1930 and a State i States Forces Scheme, 1939, and a State e Unit of one full Company Strength otal strength of the state forces is 1,600 ie preservation of the peace there is also a force consisting of about 500 men
State is traversed by the main and 3
h lines of the N-W Rallway and
B & C I crosses the Nizamat of Bawal
Ortion of the State is irrigated by
Irlind Canal The crops of the State are pulses, bajra, Sugarcane, cotton, wheat arley, to facilitate trade the Durbar has d grain markets and Banks near the pal railway stations within the State bry The chief industries of the State at of the manufacture of silver and gold st of the manufacture of silver and gold dents, brass utensils, cotton, carpets, and gota, etc. There are some ginning ries and 5 cotton Steam Presses in the State 1 are working successfully Captain lighness Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra dur, who was born in 1919, was invested ruling powers on 5th March 1941. In the nistration of the State His Highness is ed by a cabinet of Ministers. The Cluef ster, S. S. Sant Singh is an officer of the te Civil Service.

the purithala—This State consists of three ched pleces of territory in the great plain to Juliundur Doab The ancestors of the of Kapurthala at one time held possessions in the Cis and Trans Sutley and also in the Doab In the latter lies the village of Ahlu nee the family springs, and from which it is the name of Ahluwalia When the Jul ur Doab came under the dominion of the isli Government in 1846, the estates north the Butle, were maintained in the independent ession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional ls paying a commutation in each for military lee engagements by which he had previously bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of ore This annual tribute of Rs 1,31,000 a was remitted by the Government of India in the light of the splendid setuity in 1924 in recognition of the splendid

record and uniformly efficient administration he State The Bari Donb estates are held the head of the House as a jaghir in perpey, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining

e Civil Service

in the hands of the British authorities. Fo good services during the Mutiny, the presen Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with grant of other estates in Ondh which yield large annual income equal to those of Kapurthal State The present Rules a titles are Brigadk H II I arrand-I-Dilband Rasikh ul-Itiqa Daulat-I-Inglishia Raja-I Rajgan Maharaj Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthal G C S I (1911), G C I L (1918) G B F (1927) wh was born on 24th November, 1872 and succeede his father, His Highness the late Raja I Rajga Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877 He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditar distinction in 1911 His sainte was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 15th Rattray Sikhs and promoted Brigadier in January, 1943 The Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlo 3rd of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Romania, Grand Cross of the Order of the Order of Manalek of Abyssinia. Grand Cross of the Order of Menelck of Abyssinia, Grand Cross of the Order of the Nile of Eb, pt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Moroeco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chill, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1920, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927, and the Diamond Jubilee in 1937 in 1937

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikhs and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinund ciaim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer Only a small proportion of the population, however, are Sikhs, the majority being Mallomedans The chief crops are wheat, gram, malze, cotton and sugarcane The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand-printed cloths Plagwara is another important town in the State, has a large Sugar Factory town in the State, has a large Sugar Factory on modern lines, and is very prosperous also on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use The situation of this terms. of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State The main line of the North Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it A branch railway from Juliundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital Recently a second large sugar factory has started working and other industries are also being promoted. The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been reorganized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. These State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. The Maharaja's third son, Lt Colonel Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, CIE, IA, served with the Indian Army in France. He also made two month's tour in MEF and Praforce visiting the Indian troops stationed there in summer of 1944, but a short time after his return to India he died of heart failing. Were work of all kind is being carried its importance still greater and this is the chief time after his return to India he died of heart War work of all kind is being carried failure

lep rtment

The cepitel is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Meharaja with a Palace of remarkable beaut, and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility The town hoasts of modern amenities such as

electric light water works etc

Pol treal Officer The Hon hie the Resident for the Punish States Tehri Garhwai) -This Tehri State (or Tehri Garhwal) -This State lies entirely in the Himaleyas and con tains a tangled series of ridges and spurs r diating from a lofty series of peake on the border of Tibet The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it The erry history to the State is that of Garhwal Dist ict the two tracts having form rly been ruled by the dynasty alnce 688 AD Pradyumna Shah the lest Raja of the whole territory was killed in hettle fighting egainst the Garkhas but the close of the Nepsless War in 1815 his son received from the British the present State of Tehrl During the Mutiny the latter During the Muthy the latter readered valuableassistance to Government He lie! In 1859 The present M herajels Lleut Coi H H Sir N rendre Shah Rahedur R 0 8 I Lt D who is 56th direct male lineal descendant from the origin 1 connectof the dynasty Raja Ranak Pal The principel products are rees and from the origin i tonnoise of the dynasty Raja Kanak Pal The principle products are tree and wheat grown on terraces on the hill aides. The State forest are very velu hie of there is con all rable export of timber Th. Maharaja has full power a within the State Their tength of the blate force is 844. Tehri is the espital but Inglanes and the Secretariat Office are all the state of Punj b Staten

Mandi is en Indien State in the Punjah Mincal is en Indien State in the runger Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bi s fiver which drains nearly all its area. Its a ea is 120 square miles and it lies between 31 23 North Lat. nd 76 East Long 31 23 North Lat nd 70 Last Loug and is bounded on the east by Kulu on the south by Suk t and on the n rth and weat by Kangra It has an interesting distory, of

The present Ruler Major His Highness Raja Sir Jociadar Sen Bahadur gosi assumed full powers in Febr ry 10 5 His Highne s m ried for the first time the only daughter of ill Hi Paess the Maharaja of K puthala His Highness married aguin in 1930 the younger daught rof E Pettising Sinct of Rainfold Adaght r of K. Frithiral Sinch of Rajpipla
A on and helr was born on th De 19 3
The Mandl Hyd o Ele t i Sch m was

a throughout the State with creet zeal and participated in the State Lies among the Statling mentable results Primary education in Range s between 7 and 7 55 East and controlled in the State and it spends a large 30 o' and 31 5 No th 18 1141 ag milies reportion of its revenues on its Education in recay with a population of 2,6054 (2012 Cresss) Nahan is the capital of the St te

The Puling dynasty is the youn er branch of The Fulling dynasty is the young of Jacobier of the Jad of Phytic rulin House of Jacobier of the pre-ent Ruler is Captain H H Maharaja Rajendra Praha h Bahadur who i the 48th dreet male in al lescendant from the original founder of the Dyn sty Maharaja Subhans Prakash in 1095 A D He was born in 1913 and

succeeded in 1933 The State con lsts of both hills and plains with aititude varying from 1090 ft to 11966 ft The ehief products are wheat maize rice sug re ne poppy gin er potatoes turme ic and chilles etc. It is rich in S. I. Deodar and Pine forests. It has an Iron Boundry which wes established in 1867 A D and produce sugarcane crushers which are the best av liable in the market The State owns large tes estates at Rowl garh and Choharpur in D hra Dun D t ict Th mineral esources of th State are being prosp cted There are huge depos is of Gypsum Lime end Iron Pyrit 3 A scleme to con truction of dene on the rivers Tons and G ri which are tributaries of the Jumna to gener te hydro electric pow r and pro de irrigation i liti e is ander the acti e consider tion of the Durbar and the P nj h Governm nt A Sirmur Land Produ e Syndicate Limited has been formed

The Statz maintains a Corps of 8 ppers and Miners which rendered v lumble services to the Crown during the Second Afghan Wer and during the i st Great War when it wa copured with Genl Townshends force at Kut ni Amara. It is at serving with His Majesty a Forces during the p esent war

Cocvett --captain H H Maheraja Rnj endra Frakash Bahadar Raf Bahadur Janki kati 4t l r c s (Retd.) Chi f Minuster R G Abhbi Fran e Minuster Kr Randip Sin h Minuter without Portfoli

Minierkolin —This State consists of e level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream 11 23 Aorth Late and a fut this server of the server of th

Sherwan and settled in the town of Sherwan north of Persia and after settling for a time in Afgh nistan pear Ghazni came to India and a titled at Male the old capital of the stitled at Male the old capital of the State in 1442 Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent They wr eng ged in constant feuds with the newly A on and near was contained by the Bullion of the State o chief maria for comm ree with Ladhakh and the British Government in 1809 The present 1 rhand

Alimad All Khan Bahadur, KCSI, I CIT, it mountainous and her favourite is who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1995. He sport men. It possesses remarkable was created. How M for in the Indian trms copper plate inscriptions from wim line 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt. chronicles have been compiled. Col in December 1919

The chief products are cotton, sugar, pappy nniseed, mustard, ale in, methi tolineco

partie onions and all sorts of crains

The State maintains Supports Infaulty, Cavalry and Artiflory The capital is Mider Annual revenue of the State la about kotla

10 laklis Faridkot - The I mid of Pages belong to Faridhot—The I will at Paper belong to the Mochalt lt become tribe the same stock as the Phullian Chiefs having the empire, but its internal administra a common ancestor in Bray I find the Kou continuous founded in the middle of the 17th continuous safety from Silling greeslon. The Silling resident Nichmicron Silling greeslon. The Silling resident Nichmicron under Pritt hinfluence in 18-Hazrat i Kalser i Hind. Major His Hitches part we to the Paul, was at first ban Raja. Sir Harindar Singh Brarbans Bahadur to Kashi ir interdepently the bound to Silling and the Influence in 18-tic State were fixed as they now stam succeeded to the gade in 1918 and was invested and chief is the Raja Interhousing with full rather powers in October 1914. He for all Chief is the Raja Interhousing succeeded to the gade in 1915 and was inverted the decired independent of Kashm with full ruling powers in October 1911. His present Chief is H. H. Raja Lats in missing Highness personally administers the State assisted by his young brother, It took knower in 1923 and succeeded to teed by his young brother, It took knower in 1924 and succeeded to Manyltindar Singh. Buhadu, and a cubinet State is being conducted by a Council, of three Secretaries, incaded by Sardar Buhadur of a President (I Statery Chief), Sardar Indus Singh has chief Secretary. His Member (Rul Stabili Rachmir Singh Highness is a member of the A sional Defence Ruli). And Advisory Member (Min Council and the Standing committee of the Kerrisman). The principal crops a Chamber of Princess. The State comprises in malre and inflicts. There are some area of 643 square miles with a mountation of forests which were partly leased to Gov. area of 643 square mics with a population of forests which were partly leased to Gov 1,90,253 and has a gross annual income or 10 in 1803 for a term of 99 years, but the likhs—The Ruler is entitled to a slute of 11 ment of them has now been retroceded guns—Farldkot, the Capital town lies on the family Durbar—The principal roal to main—Dellin Blattinda—Lahore—Section—of the town is from Pathanlot, the terminal North—North—Dellin Blattinda—Continue of the continue of the cont North-Western Raliway

west and north by Kashmir, on the cast and south by the British districts or Kangra and ing temples of which that of Lakshmi ? Gurdaspur, and is shut in on almost every duting possibly from the tenth century side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country most famous

Lounded probably in the sixth cer Airuta, Suriff and Rafpit who bulk pure the motern Barmanr, Chan extended by Mern Varma (680) and the Chambe s as built by Sahil Varma el The State maintained its Independent the Mo, had conquest of In ila

Under the Moshale It become tribe Amritair Pithunkot branch of the Chamba -This State is enclosed on the Western Rallway Chamba town, on t bink of the Rayl contains a number of

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, lies between 32° and 37° N and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely moun talnous region with a strlp of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, vallevs and lakes comprise some of the grindest scenery in the world The State may be divided scenery in the world The State may be divided physically into three areas, the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries, the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishenganga Rivers, and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow-bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojlla and the Panehal The area of the State is 84,471 square miles Beginning in the south where the great blain of the Puniah ends, it extends the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains "where three Empires meet"

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, viz, the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus The total population is 40,21,616

History —Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent

Empire by Akbar Srinagar, the originally known as Pravarapura, had been long established, though many of buildings said to have been erected li Hindu rulers had been destroyed in t teenth century In the reign of Sikand was a contemporary of fameriane, number of Hindus was converted to Jehangir did much to beautify the Val after Aurangzeb there was a period of and decay, and by the middle of the en century the Suba or Governor of Kash become practically independent of Thereafter the country remained un Afghan rule until 1819 when it was eo rugian rule until 1819 when it was ed by Maharaja Rangit Singh and passed the early history of the State as at constituted is that of Maharaja Shr Singhji, a seion of the old Ruling Fi Jammu, who rose to eminence in the of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore a in recognition of his distinguished made Raja of Jammu in 1820 I aloof from the war between the British aloof from the war between the British Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the of Sobraon (1846), when the British made him the valley of Kashmir and certain otl in return for his services in re esta peace His son, Hls Highness Maharaia Singhil, a model Hindu and one of the sta

Maharaja H ri Singhii Bahadur

The most otabl reform off cted in the State during the reign of the lat Mahar ja wa the Land Re en ie Settlement origin ily carried out under Sir Walter Lawrenco ad revised

from time to time

Administration—For some years after the acce ion to the gad of the late 11 harrist the druintstration of the State was co did it by a Council over which the 11 hars per lated in 100 this Council was been lated and if administration of the State was the neutron as administration of the State was the neutron was the state of the State was the neutron was the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of diff rent portfolios. This system continued until January 10 system continued until January 19 whn an Executi Council fas in nour ted Very recently certain modificall n face be n introduced in the constitution. The Frecutive Council at present includes popular Mini ers

The B itish Reside t has hi he igu et es at Srinagar a d Slatkot and th r 1 at 0 a 1 olitical Agent at Glight A Hritish Officer i atationed at Ich to assi t in the super 1 lon of the Central Asi n Trade with India which passes through

Kashmir

ď.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) th State has splendid material for the A my The also serve in large numbers in the Indian Army Revenue —The total revenue of the State for the year 1945 45 h. s been e timated at 1 s 46 51 lakhs

Freda Tanas I d wy—The populatin n Freda Tanas I The street in the stree principal frints of the Valley are exponent if a quantities. The State forests to rxt at 1 a quantities. The State forests to rxt at 1 a quantities. The State forests to rxt at 1 a quantities. The State forests to rxt at 1 a quantities and the principal properties of the principal properties and the principal properties. The principal properties are properties and Kamraj Blaque. A survey of the mind and Kamraj Blaque. A survey of the mind of the properties o earth kaoil e slate, 21 copper a d af Gold is found in Baitistan and Gilgit sapphires in Paddar aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Addin who ruled from 14 1 t 147 is said to have impo ted slik w ers from Khuruss n nd settlid them h e Wooli n i th shawis, carpets papier in ché nd wood carring of th State r world from Th State parted pated in th Eritish Empire Eth bitton of 19 4 wher tha Kashni Co. 2012 Eth bitton of 19 4 wher tha Kashni Co. 2012 Eth bitton of 19 4

1857 to 1885. He did much to contoll late his maint infine a Valtors Burena at Stinazas for passessions and evol e order in front a the convenience of relitors who are attracted that the convenience of relitors who are attracted that ill ill illustrates Maharias Sir Pratap S it still of hashing it leads to the convenience and claims of the beauty spots who did on any September 10... and was discreted tow rfa tit de clopment of tomist succeeded by fills flithing as the present Shari trains. Tourit Burena fan been opened at a number i places includin Ramaloladi and Su hetgath to gi e ti e necessar information recordin ti State to the intendin visitors

> Communications -Great efforts in ve been and are bein, and towards the improve-ment of ro da for wirel d traffic in the State The Jheliam Valley road (196 miles) which links the kar imir Valley with the Punj b od the Jurth Western Frontier Province is con idered in he me of the Amest motorable munutain roads in the world

> The Banital C et Re d about 00 miles long join K thmir 1th the North Western fiallway v tem at J mmu Tawi and is also a fine

motorabt road

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar tie immer c pital of k sin ir to the frontier di tricte of Cli it and Lad kh Intern i vill. go commu festi na have Iso been much improved, The Jamina sud thath Lallway a section of the Warle b d Sialkot brook line of the North West Hallway system is the only Rallway to the State Ti mountainous nature of the country has so far prev ted the extension of the line into the I en t of the State

P bl Works—In 100 t a flood spill hannel above "thangar was constru ted to unlimite the coostant inger f floofs in the fliver Jhelum A number of ennals have been constructed at consiler ble pense both in Jamun and ka hall. He be tels connected with the Good po tel phone sys em of Brill h India Good po gress has be a made with irrigation. The in tall tion of a large Piectric Lower Station The on the Jheinm Ri er at Maj ora was completed

Education -According to the last census of the St. to tier we o o r \$ 000 literate of the St. to ther we do r a consideration of the State including of r 5000 in fear The number of education 1 institut 1, f 1903. The arc four Colleges and one fit of 1, and College The number of the College of the C one fit d O I nint C lieg The number of scholuss in 1013 44 was 1 000 I in Munici p f areas educ the fr boys was m de com ruisory in 19 7 Were schools tockuding 6 sie

R f rms -One of the important reforms connected with the present Maharaja a reign f as been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judi ature modelled oo British I dian fin s | S premi r 1043 Hi Highness granted Letters Patent to the High Court granted to similar to the e of High Courts in British India Important f gl i fivo me su pas ed by His It hae ses Covernment in recent years include the 1 mg of the go of marri ge to 14 f r girls and 18 for boys and the Agriculturists Relief Act de ign f to cope with th p blem f rur i

pated in the British Empire Ean billion of by a where the Kashimi Co rite or and thin one The Gem of The Smaller Courts and attracted many visito s. An I drastial of Apicular I may be me thought the first of the podu to 5 indigenous at a major of the podu to 5 indigenous at a major of the production of the State annually of the production of the State and the production of the State as embly and the production of the State and the production of the State as embly and the production of the State as embly and the state of the State and the state of the state of the state of the State and the state of the state

majority in the Praja Sabha, (40 elected mem bers in a house of 75), (b) election by the Praja Sabha of its own Deputy President (c) appoints ment of four non official members of the babha. Anchinick for the bracery displayed by the ment of four non official members of the babha. Stell troops. Recently the 4th J. & K. Infantry as Under Secretaries to assist His Highness at von distinction by driving the Japanese of Ministers and (d) submission of proposals for the appropriation of the Revenues and other monles in any year for expenditure on items for and Kennedy Peak. A number of state ful monles in any year for expenditure on items first back won distinction for acts of which are votable (the non votable items being valiantry on the latticfields. specified in the Statute) to the vote of the Sabha in the form of demands. Recently two members of the Proja Sabha selected from a panel of S elected by the non official members of the Praje Sabha Itself, have been included in the Freen tls e Conneil

The Constitution Act which was promulgated In 1930 made provision for the appointment of a Board of Judicial Advisors and the creation of the post of an Advocate General The Board advises His Highness in the disposal of such civil and criminal appeals as lie to His Highness from the High Court of Judienture

War Effort -With the declaration of the war in September 1930, His Highness the Maha raja Bahadur offered to IIIs Majesty the King Emperor his personal services and placed the resources of the State at his disposal

Eight Units of the State are at present serving outside the State Of these, three units line been transferred permanently to the Indian Army For maintaining the troops sent out at full strength, it has been necessary to increase the number of recruits under training. During the present war over half a lal h of recruits has been raised in the State so far for the British Indian and the State Armles The officers and men of the State Arms on active service are receiving their pay from the State and their ration allowance is being prid to their families

The expenditure for war purpose in the Army Department has risen steadily during the last 5 years. The total expenditure was about Rs 75 lakhs in 1943 44 as compared with Rs 744 lakhs in 1939 40. The pay of all ranks serving. the state Army has recently been revised and the state Army has recently been revised and the rates of hit and H M Allowances have been of money from his privy purse for particular raised from Rs 50 and Rs 15 respectively to purposes connected with or arising out of the Rs 120 and Rs 50 respectively

The Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery Special collections were made on the China achieved great distinction in the battles of Day and a cheque for Rs 25,393 was sent to Keren (Eritrea) and Damascus (Syria) and His Madame Chiang Kal Shek on the occasion

Highners 18 completely prisented. equipped motor ambulances for war purposes and placed the Kashmir House at Delhi and his I oel heed plane at the disposal of the Government of India. In addition to other sub tantisi Alfts and donations for the provision of com forts and amenities to troops and relief to home leen sufferers in Ingland, £50,000 were serilect year to H I' the Viceos for purchase of 10 fighter alternit for the defence of India

Michigan axialted the Middle Last in October 1911 and inspected his own as well as other Indian troops there. I ast year Ills Highness visited I ngland as one of India's two representatives on the War Cabinet and after a stay of about 3 months their returned by way of Italy where he went right up to the front line Towards the end of the last year His Highness was again on another visit overseas. During this visit lie and some of his troops in Iran

An influential War Ald Committee was get up with Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba as president to raise funds. The total receipts of Committee to the end of June 1944 inted to Ra 880,945 out of which amounted to Ra 8 80,945 out of which Ra 7, 25,637 was spent on contributions to various war funds and on materials purchased for working parties to provide comforts and amenities to troops

Her Highness has organised Ladles' Working parties and Her Highness personally attends its meetings both at Jannau and Srinagar The Committee has sent a number of parcels for use of forces overseas

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

that the Chamber should exist as a permanent.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by consultative body, with the Viceroy as Preudent and the members composing the Chamber ary 1921. It meets regularly once a year and consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed having salutes or whose membership might and proposed by the Chamber of the Chamber.

The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes and were given the privilege of nominating a came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves, as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr Montagu, Secretary of State for India and H E Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governors-leave the Princes and their rights and privileges nor-General of India in 1919 The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent. The Chamber was formally inaugurated by The Chamber was formally inaugurated by

and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber

t a tfor lim in his absence out of Ind a an i a Standing Committee of the Chamber This Committee considers before the annual meetings th subjects to be discussed at them

Compo is no Chamber—As the co stitution of the Chamber provided for each Sixte Member accreting one vote on any question coming before the Chamber power in the Chamber gradually fell into the composition of the Chamber according to the composition of the Chamber according to the composition of the Chamber according to the composition of the Chamber

The differences between in Greater State and the Lesser States we much at pren depths of the different view points witch in year of partial early in 1935 research in Factor and the Lesser States where the content of the content of the Chamber Only o Rulling Frince with a salutas align 17 gans was then left an active religional in the Chamber 3 all 18 His entitle and the content of the Chamber

This meeting was preceded by intensi editiorations in the Informal Conference of Filmese Their Highnesses at discussions which by being Incombay in october 1936 appointed they be the Incombay in october 1936 appointed they be the Incombay in october 1936 appointed they offer the Incombat in the Incombat Interment of Aces sion.

This port was taken into con ideration 1. It is great body of Princes at n inf m. 1. Onteriors and pit of the proof of it constitution. Some of the proof of the

His Richness the Jam Saheb of Awarang r storeded His lat Highness of Patials in the Chancellarship and his the office fr a musbe tyrats until the election in 1944 of His Highness fy the high Highness from the Jam Saheb is pro-Chancello

Attunds to Fed rt car—The question of accession to Federa ton was fully considered by a Committee of Stat a Ministere convened by the fata E. Hom hie St Athar Hydar! The Hydart Committee closely examined the data from the constant of the

These recommendations we a considered at a Construce of Princes and Mit isters beld in Bombay in June 1939. The Conference passed at colution stating that the Princes found the country of the Princes found the acceptable two of the main reasons he not that the form is which it is up it to protect their tray tribbs was held to be inadequate for the pumpo and a condity that the orbit of feder f authority and a condition of the pumpo and a condition in its ben extended beyond the pumporable of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution.

Revised draft Instruments of Accession were then drawn up and circulated amon individual Rulers These ellicited diver e comments and sugge tions for further modification (A fuller account of the various stages in the discussions of the Fed ration will be found in part issues of this book) While the negot ations were in progr as the war broke out.

The efforts of the Victory to inencurate the federal part of the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act come to an abrupt end While affirming that fed ration remained the objective of His Majesty e Government His Txeeliency said in Sept mir 1930 that we have no endote but to had in sups nee the work to connection with preper tions for Taceration

It mal RI mm n Stt —The pace of administrative and constitutional reform in the States has rapidly increased in the last f w years owing to the introduction of provi cli antonomy in British India tie appar tapproach of Federation and pre sure—sometimes direct—from the Indian National Contra

A new factor in the acce sion of the States to the proposed fede ati rose early in 1938 The Co gress witch h d all thi while opposed the inauguration of the feder I part of the Government of Indl. At Intensified its opposi tion since July 1937 when its nominees b came Ministers in the maj ity of B itish Indi n province One of their p incipal objections was the anomaly of forcing an alliance between democrat British Indian provinc s province and autocratic Indian States In other words the Congress demanded as one of the conditions precedent to its acti en-ope ation with the federal schem The introduction in the States of self governing in tituti as and an undertaking by the States rulers th t in choosi g their epre ptatives t th federal legislature tley would adopt an el ctive element I eith r the British Government nor their rep ese tati es in India could countenance these demands which

emmed Many States could not escape the at their deliberations fluence of autonomous adjacent provinces

Numerous States announced their Rulers' in-ention to liberalise their constitutional machi-ery and to improve their administration. Many ctually introduced reforms A few Rulers eclared that responsible government was ne goal of policy and took steps towards it lany Rulers announced progressive schemcs f administrative reform in their respective tates

An extraordinary development took place ally in 1939 when Mr Gandhi decided on fast to ceath to compel the Thakore aheb of Rajkot to implement his promise oncerning the membership of a reforms ommittee The Viceroy intervened and Mr andhi agreed to the adjudication of the Chicf ustice of the Federal Court, which went in his evour But subsequently further difficulties ver the constitution of the committee arose wing to Mr Gandhi's promise to the minorities and Mr Gandhi eventually recanted and declard that his fast had been coerelve in character to therefore left the committee to be constituted y the State Later Mr Gandhi announced a new technique" for agitation by States ubjects, in which he counselled moderation n their demands and called off all civil isobedience movements in the States

His advice and direction was followed in lmost every Indian State where previously the ir had been thick with strife. In some cases he response was quick, while in others the ocal leaders were inclined to be resentful of this udden brake on their activities. Eventually, owever, quiet was restored on the "States ront," although stray "incidents" continued o engage the attention of the local public and f Mr Gandhi himself

As recently as October 1941 Mr Gandhi eclared "I am convinced that in the new icclared icclared "I am convinced that in the new world order which is bound to follow the insensate putchery, dlgnified by the name of war, the Princes will have place only if they become true servants of the people, deriving their power not from the sword, but from the love and consent of the people" Mr Gandhi advised the people of the States to cultivate patience and prepare themselves for the responsibilities that would devolve on them, by doing mute constructive work. That did not mean submission to active and acute tyrining of which so many active and acute tyranny of which so many accounts had reached him. That the victims roust resist in the best manuer they could

Princes' War Effort — From the beginning of the war, especially since the summer of 1940 when the hostilities took a turn for the worse,

ere contrary to the provisions of the Act prominently on the agenda, indeed, it is true to evertheless the tide of democracy could not be say that every other subject took a second place

> 1943 Meeting of the Chamber The annual meeting of the Princes' Chamber was Chamber —The held in October 1943 It was addressed by Lord Islnithgow for the last time, for His Ex cellency the Crown Representative left India almost immediately after The address was listened to by the largest number of Princes that had ever attended any session since the mangura tion of the Chamber His Excellency upheld the federal ideal as the best for Indian unity and for the constitutional future of India and declared that "that unity is wholly consistent with the survival and orderly development of Indian States" He emphasised that the Crown's obligations to protect carried with them cqually binding responsibilities to ensure, if need be, that what was protected continued to be worthy of protection

> The Viceroy, wanted Indian States to bring up their standards of administration to modern requirements and gladly acknowledged that in this respect some States were an example for other parts of India He made it clear that the "times are no longer propitious for Jagurdars and Thakurs who seek to assert or perpetuate a semi-independence wholly incompatible with their limited resources and so mevitably harmful to the interests of the inhabitants of the areas concerned. He was sorry that he had been denied the satisfaction of taking final decisions on questions such as civil lists, privy purses and the grouping of smaller States into a comperative administration. These problems operative administration. These problems would, he said, be tackled by his successor without delay

> The Viceroy's moving appeal to the Princely Order was to see "that the splendid opportunity lying before the Rulers is not missed and to ensure that advantage is taken of it with such vigour and foresight, with such judicious blending of the old and the new, with such subordination of narrow, personal and local interests to true patriotism that the future of India-of Indian States in close collaboration with British India—may be ensured and that the future generations may remember with gratitude the part played by the leaders of Princely India In securing the stability of that common and glorious inheritance. His Excellency spoke significantly when, addressing apparently se paratists, he stated that "it is very difficult for units, however large, whatever their form of units, however large, whatever their form of government, whatever their resources, to exist save in relation to, and as part of, a larger whole

The Vleeroy paid a warm tribute to the galiant of the war, especially since the summer of 1940 when the hostilities took a turn for the worse, the Princes of India have devoted their whole-incarted energies exclusively to activities connected with war effort. Every one of them concentrated his attention on how best he and his State could aid Britain in her struggle against the forces of tyrain. They rose to a man, ranged themselves behind the banner of His Majesty and vied with one another in the supply of men and moncy to assist in the prose-The Viceroy paid a warm tribute to the gallant

meeting to discuss the Chancellor's stratt reply to the Crown Representative and the consideration of the draft did not conclind till the Chancellor was about to enter the Chamber for read were consisted from the control of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Chamber but a brief reference was made to polits on which the Vierce 15th differently from boths on which the Princes 15th differently from boths on which the Princes 15th differently from the Chamber but a brief reference was made to boths on which the Princes 15th differently from the Chamber but to be the Princes appeared to be the observation in the Vierce's address while gave a fresh definition of Paramountcy by stating that the Crowna oblit attons to protect cert; with them cyally thinky reproductive terms with them cyally thinky reproductive to the control of

Replain to the Viceroy's address the Jam Sabeb made, a reference to the constitutional issue and nifed the disputes arisin between the Government of India or a provine all Government and any Indian States or between two or the County of the

The J m Saheb particul rly referred to the Vice or a stat ment that the Crown soldi a flow to be the carry with them qu lly binding the control of the contr

The determination of Rull g Pri c's and Chiefs of India to outinu to help in the achiev ment f final Allied vi tory was pl dg d fn a kitton passed by the Chamber on the Ch n e lio s motion

of Growing Appr h as on From now cowards are was growin set done of in easing misgrow as growin set done of in easing misgrowing and the set of the se

industrial polics. I the Covernment of Indito the extent than it affected legitimate undustrial developments in the States and the economic interests of the bistes proples. It was appar at hat the Rubers of the State were appared and a that the Rubers of the State were appared and a in the many schemets formulated by the Covern ments. Whereas then wished to co-operate in all anglets of post war recon trutton they were equally caper to protect the interests of were equally caper to protect the interests of meeting of the Chamber of Endesse to propagate and the deel into establish a Public Relations Bureau of the Chamber of Frinces to propagate concern are early two of the States Bullers det minaths to safequard their interests in pass was adjustments.

A ran e t B i h I d a — On the final day of th Comritte a session in Bombar the Chancellor r pudiated tha insiduous su gentions made by certain qui tress in India with m stepresent the Indian Prine s as opponents I India a constitutional friedom and as in pediments to the progress towards that end

Never was there a greater ditortion of the truth the Ch necilier continued. We will do none in pairfoid m and I we for our country. We wish to ee her great and honoured fills her own right a position in the comity of the world to which her history and the achievements would to which her history and the achievements that each we are reedy to make what contribution we can. But the sanctive of covenants in the foundation of all civilis a lift and no pa ty which respects the sa citiy of covenants can blame us for urang that any constitut one arron ensure it? I rad a must ensure the data and a guarantee that these rights should it.

St. War Eff et - Peulewing th State cartivation to the war effort it a. Was do Rhop I eaid that 50 Indian States had sent their armed ferces it a it service or 7 90 000 tren I d volunteer d and proce ded services. Those were in diffuse to the 15 000 trained technicians and many th usind un skilled w ker.

The total finned I contribution in de by the Prin es and the people greated over Rs 6 50 000 000 which was more than half it in the Contribution of the Contribution o

The big of the standard of administ all n in the cost of mater al supplied for var purposes and alternative nd pit is for the futures of civil by the St teas me to se all corea fruper and the standard communities of Parisace. The standard between the standard communities of Parisace and the 1st Not of them had the grave concern felt by the Stetes court the irrescribed more than one alternative three having the grave concern felt by the Stetes court the irrescribed complete equations (one of the

The Chamber of Princes.

tate in flight of fighters al Indian Navy Some others had he disposal of the War Department or transport ambulance companies rendered meritorious service overseas of ambulances armoured lornes and also been supplied

Measures —His Highness ation ed to the various measures adopted by in their territories for the control of ind prices of food grains, and for The anti-inflation measures operation in these matters, he added, full and hearty and he was sure they

han States, he said, had fought this ch they regarded as their own, and of their war effort had been publicly The States were disturbed that when they were engaged in war work, olicies had been initiated which adver serionsly affected their integrity and development which was necessary the standard of life of, and provide 1 social services for, their peoples hness felt confident that where needed tes would take the necessary steps es further to improve their administrand that the good offices of the present and he excilable for the removal of

rons, including a bomber squadron); Representative accepting or not accepting the Several resignations since appointments connected with presented their own private aircraft the Chamber of Princes are made not by him ates had presented armed vessels but by the Chamber itself, but they mentably al Indian Navy Some others had caused postponement of the session of the Chamber

> "The Princes have made no statement indicating what particular issue or issues led them to resign Until the situation is elear I should not like to express any opinion on this point I would emphasise, however, that the reply to the Princes to which I have alluded, contained nothing new in principle or policy

> I am glad to be able to tell the House that the Viceroy has received an assurance from the Princes concerned that their resignation will not affect their determination to do their utmost to help in the prosecution of the war

> "On the question of the future development of Indian States, I may add that discussions on this subject and its relation to post wir development in British India were initiated with representatives of Princes in October last These discussions are at the preliminary stage only and the reply to the Princes' deputation, which I have mentioned, merely referred to the discussions and to the importance of the The Government of India are aware of the necessity for so sliaping their post war development plans that benefits will, as far as possible, necrue to the whole country and not to British Indla only

Commenting on Mr Amery's statement, the

The Chamber of Princes.

ement "

Chamber of Princes, while emphasizing ortince of internal reforms in States ng, where necessary, from Rulers them nd their Governments, strongly recomthat unless dready done, the Govern of the States may carefully review their ne regard to local circumstances, the ant recommendations made by the Special ng Committee of Minsters of 1942 in aph 33 of their first report which have fully endorsed by the Princes' Standing ittee and the Committee of Minsters recommendations, which are already in in many States and are receiving active crition of many others, include utory provision guaranteeing the rule of ud the security and protection of person property with powers to the States' courts that these fundamental rights are scrapal enforced, (b) the administration of justice igh an impartial and competent judicity, pendent of the executive, with sulfible ision for the adjudication of disputes centile States and their subjects, (c) establishment of a council form of govern it providing for the advice and assistance of isters to the Rulers in the ordinary sphere administration, and the association of the ples with the governance of the States ough suitable representative institutions ir pace and from being metatribly conditioued local circumstances and with due regard the traditions and the structural balance of nety in individual States, (d) suitable cangoments to ensure continuity of policy in the security and integrity of public service, a clear demarcation between State expenditure t reasonable percentages of the ordinary evenues of the States, and (f) a fair and equitable incidence of taxation allocating a definite and substantial portion of the revenues for the senefit of the people, particularly in the bene-neent departments"

"This Chamber, while recording the fact that the States, individually as well as collectively, are giving active consideration to, and are working out, plans for post-war development, desire to emphasize in particular their suitable extension, unless already done, in the following directions with due regard to local conditions (a) the fullest possible collaboration with the Central Government in regard to such plus and policies for post-war development which

the fulfilment of the fundamental strisial and the States, collaboration with a rusing out of their freaties and these plans does not imply complete uniformity raises an integral part of this Majesus of all details or the administration of these plans in the States territories without their discovery this expression of their devotion adoption of effective measures for raising the perial Majesty the king I up roy, with set judards of living of their peoples, with particular attention to the improvement of the ciful submission that in this matter cular attention to the improvement of the cental import nice to the continuous of conditions of ex soldiers and their imilies, the attention with the Crown the Indian labour population, the arricultural classes and solicits. His Majesty's personal good the backward classes. The Chamber recome occurre an early and satisfactors mends to His Lycellenes the Crown Representathe that in order to enable the States to raise necessity funds for the aforesaid objects they may be given all possible facilities for the development of their own industries and resources as reque ted by the Chancellor and other representatives of the States'

A new development in the organisational of administrations with a view to netivities of the Princes took place about this enting, to the fullest extent possible and time. A body comewhat analogous to the net recommendations made by the Special of Committee of Ministers of 1942 in appli 53 of their first report, which have the states Conference on Education, Medical Rehefully endorsed by the Princes' Standing and Post ver Reconstruction. It is not Reconstruction It is not and Post war clear why this new organisation was created or whether it is Loing to be a permanent institu tion Presumably it is intended to bring in the bigger States who are at present outside the Chamber of Princes in respect of the subjects mentioned in the nomenclature of the conference Be that as it may, the Nawab of Bhopal man gurated the first session of this conference at Delhi shortly after the contretemps which overtook the Princes' Chamber in December 1944 His Highness made no direct references to the recent crists, but his remarks on the question of internal reforms in the States and on post war planuing contained some oblique observations

On the first issue, His Highness referred to the resolution on administrative reforms The recommendations approved by the Princes included statutory provision guaranteeing the rule of law with scennity and protection for person and property. Other provisions related to a clear department of the provisions related ad the civil lists of Rulers which may be fixed impartial and competent judiciary was also

> Regarding post-war planning, His Highness declared the intention of the States to co operate deciared the intention of the States to co operate to the fullest extent possible with these plans. He emphasised that the States, like British India, must look primarily to industrial development to provide the necessary revenues for progessive administration and social services. We believe," said His Highness, "that there is ample scope in India for the industrial development of British India as well as of the States". ment of British India as well as of the States

Deadlock resolved -In the next six seven months one heard very little of the public activities of the Indian Princes—in an organisa tional sense There was no development since the resignation of the Standing Committee except for expressions of regret by British and Indian neuronage and regret by British and Central Government ... and policies for post-war development without the resignation of the states and in the formulation and the resignation of the states and in the formulation and the resignation of the states and publicies. In the Indian newspapers and publicies In the Indian newspapers and publicies In the Indian newspapers. the deadlock I ad almost been resolved and most cordually with an loterim national Govern that an announcement until I be expected very most for Initikh India on matters of all India havan to I Bhopal would are I illa Excellency to the Crown Representative and that the position would be diffied during the loterite. At the the Government of a free India and is id time of writing a definite note of optima in India is our motheriand. We have a great change of a needy solution as bright Time learning of Triditional to come to maintain the contract of the c ment of India at which the tas I een full and frank discussions on subjects of mutual interest soch as industrial taxation and civil aviation

A meeting of Princes held in Bombay in a Juoe 194 discussed many subjects includin the lodustrial policy to be adopt d by them It appears they expres ed readiness to fall in line with the policy of the Government of Indla me with the policy of the Government of India with reg d to taxs to but they thought that it is should be bought about gradually. They also claimed protection for their nascent indust res and a proper share of the quots of capital goods and machinery to be imported from morad. They also expressed their willingness. in the future development of civil aviation but eisimed that a convention should be established wha eby the States representatives should have a voice in framing the policy to be

It was stated that the labours of the special committee of Pulers which was constituted afte the res gnation of the Executives of the Chamber of Princes in December 1044 had practically come to an end and that its innetions would be taken over by the Standing Comm thee of the Chamber when it was constituted

Aintude t W ell Pian—The Princes meetl g in Bombav in the summer of 1945 coincided with the conference of leaders convened

cusance of a speedy solution as bright. These experience. We yield to none in particular quarters refer to a new spirit of concentration We are not cut assunder by communal and cooperation which has been much in procedular differences. Our contribution can evident a recent important meetiors amounted therefore be of ret help to the country. It is unable to the contribution of the con always to have them in our thou has ind to

mn t associate our people as closely po ble with the lminitration of our tes Til i in fact being done in many States States We shall I ave to take immediata action -wiere thal a not iready been don -to implement forth ith and to the full at extent the recommendatio s made at our previous meetings with regard to independent judiciaries representative instituti ns and the fixing of the p try purse. We must act in these matters not as if we se fight ng a delayi " action but as those le din a successful advance

Referring to the Wavell Plan His Highness as d that it was proof of the Vicer y s good will and sincerity towards India and her aspiratiors. The Stat s were not dire tly concern d at tl stage in the formation of the Exe utive Council They shar d however the general desira in th country that an agreed a tilem nt should be reached. The Princes would wisb godspeed to an I t rim National Government for British India and would co-operate with them most cordially on matters of all ind a concern What action th States aloud take to collaborata with British India on matters of com in concern in the interim pe iod and on a long trm basis needed careful cons deration

During and the conjected cut season sources. Our policy as d His Hi hoses is to live and the conjected that the three beautiful to the conjected that the three beautiful to the conjected that the three beautiful to the conjected that the three beautiful to the conjected that were library sources and such that the conjected that the conjected that the conjected that the Princes and glory acreed settlem in houd he reached and gave lof our mothe land and for the ordered prore as the assurance that the Princes would cooperate of numerate.

MERGER SCHEME

larger o es with whom they have geographical eco omic and political finities. The St t a to which so h responsibilities are to be trans

If the Crown P p csentative has for a provided for thir unless and autocurers and the autocorrection period and under intensiva se i w the l i the local Follited autocities are therefore perplexing political and serial tratiler profit massagily elementative in short the Crown He

By fat the blagest development affecting the lwil h area from the existence in Western Prucely of a during the pa t 1 months is a ludia and Gular to itt ally humberds of merg racheme for indian States decided upon by small units which though thy are abuilty the towns Representative under which smaller referr d to as serial principled or non states are to be fluxed with big ones Small principled to a serial principled or non states are to be fluxed with big ones Small principled to the support of the state of talkings do actually large states. Will be neget of 1 to neighbouring [all, within the east govy of Indian States] sman units when known in y are naually referr d to as send jurisdictional or non jurisdictly ni etale or talukas do actually lall within the eat gory of Indian States Owl to the alcoderness of their individual coources and gener I aversion i oun neighbourly co-op ratto the has arisen in thi part of to which is h responsibilities are to be trums the street has been print do the so that is also have the units to be statched with a state of the st

(to whom many of the small units in Western India and Gujerat are tributory) brought forward proposals to bring these tributaries into closer relations with the Baroda State

A fresh approach to the problem has since been made on the lines of these proposals and on a wider basis with a view to afford to other larger states an opportunity to assume similar responsibilities in respect of units which have similar geographical, economic and political amenities with them

In order that the scheme may be carried into effect with the least possible delay Lt-Col G B Williams of the Indian Political Service has been placed on special duty in the area concerned

The 'communique' points out that the scheme eontains due provision for the continued integrity of the attached units and of the existing powers and privileges of their taluqdars and shareholders in so far as may be compatible with modern requirements and subject to further review after a period of seven years as also for the allocation of a suitable proportion of the revenue for their personal requirements. of the revenue for their personal requirements

The States to which these small units are to be attached will also be required to admit the inhabitants of attached areas to the benefits of administrative amenities such as secondary and technical education and medical treatment, on the same terms as their own subjects and to provide new hospitals, schools, roads and other amenities where these though clearly required, are beyond the present capacity of local re

The Crown Representative is conscious that the action to which he is now committed may meet with criticism on the ground that it is standards of administration status of many ancient families, or alternatively that the Paramount Power should itself have assumed direct responsibility for such pressed the smaller States to pool their pressed the smaller States the smaller States the smaller States the smaller reforms as may be necessary He has examined resources in order that they may adequately the problem from both these points of view and with all due regard to pledges and obliga tions for the maintenance and support of Indian States, however small and weak As stated states, nowever small and weak As sauced above, provision has been made to implement such obligations in so far as they are compatible with the overriding principle that autocratic powers shall not be abused and that nothing which is not inherently capable of survival should be artificially perpetuated. The ultimate test of fitness for the survival of any State is, this capalon. Capacity to secure the melecone. in his opinion, capacity to secure the welfare of its subjects, and he regards the forthcoming qualified merger of these small States as a justifiable solution of any conflict in his obligation.

without some drastic simplification of existing intrangements any kind of co ordinated development of the countryside or any form of real time progress is impossible."

The 'communique' refers to the discussion of the problem in the period preceding the period preceding

The assumption of direct responsibility for the necessary reforms, by the Paramount Power is regarded by the Crown Representative as impracticable because geographical and other factors preclude the absorption of these area in British India and because the Political Department is not an administrative organization or equipped with the machinery and resources of finance and personnel which can only be afforded by the administrative control of large territories. Moreover the areas concerned are so scattered and fragmentated as to make it impossible to bring them under unified central control These difficulties and deficiencies can, in the Crown Representatives opinion, only be overcome by the course on which he has decided, which involves delegation of the responsibility to those who are in the best proposed to the course of the responsibility to those who are in the best proposed to the course of the responsibility to those who are in the best proposed to the course of t position to discharge it namely, the bigger States of Western India and Gujarat In framing the terms of that delegation he has been fully mindful of the interests of the inhabitants of these small States, of those to whom they one immediate allegiance and of the larger States with which a new relationship is to be established. To all these parties the Crown Representative admits a continuing responsibility which does not a little than the continuing responsibility. which does not exclude his future intervention, as erroumstances may demand, in furtherance of the essential object which he has in view, namely the firm establishment of conditions in which the areas concerned will seeure and enjoy full opportunity for progress and development. development

The idea of co ordination of smaller States for administrative purposes is not new Years ago Lord Irwin (now Lord Hallfax) in a confidential memorandum urged the Princes to put their houses in order and maintain certain minimum

discharge their obligations as a modern state

In 1939 the Political Department issued a circular asking all States with an annual revenue of less than Rs 20,00,000 to join regional confederations In reply to this the Princes submitted a memorandum in which they insisted that grouping of States should be voluntary and that no conditions and restrictions as to the manner in which the police forces should be maintained or the administration of justice should be provided for should be tion of justice should be provided for should be

formulated a scheme federal in cl racter and designed to take full account of the rights 1 terests and obligation of all the partle affected-ti e rulers the citizen and th States n behalf of the rulers by the Pre dent of the lederation assisted by a Cabinet of whim two-fifths will be members of the F deral the Uppe House designed to uphold the autiority of the rulers and the States and the Lower constituted though it will be by indirect election. The legislature will be bicameral that of their peoples On the Council each ruler will have a seat ba ed on the hereditary principle a d no other el ment will be repre sented to it The list of fe ler i subject is not very extensive so that the States Governments are left with a large measure of autonomy. The principle of the rule of 1 w is accepted as well s that contrary to the rul rs opin on reco ded by the Joint Parliam ntary Committee of the fundamental rights of the citizens There is ample safeguard for the maintenance of Treaty rights a matter of no small importance from the pol t of view of the Pa amount Power The scheme further accords full recognition to the principle of region lism that is of geogra plical cultural economic and other affinities as the Crown Representative a acheme is meant to do

In hathlawar itself the protest aga ast the merger scheme grew with the pas ge of time Wh reas the Hindu Mahasabh Wo king Com mittee opposed th attachment of Hindu taluq partment to the court of the attaching States persuages to the court of the straching Branes, possible the strain settled by a pect it buns! The enforcement of the attachment schern. The hander was settled by a pect it buns! The enforcement of the attachment chern for the strain set of the some petry difficulties which were overcomed classified that the datachment of me tief was seasily bevertheless som at least of the smill be at the strain set of the smill be at the strain set of the strain set of the smill strength of the strain set of the smill strength of the strain set of the strain set of the strain set of the smill strength of the smill strength of the smill set of

Meanwhile the atta hment cheme which according to the April commut que was co fined to the non jurisdictional and semi ju isdictional d—tie rulers the cilizen and the States States was extended so a to include the 3rd. The executive authority in the proposition and 4th class states some of whom at lead to high con titution for the States will be exercised full juri dictional pow s This mere s d the oppositi n of the princely ord r to the scheme

The judici l findin that the cheme w s The ludical indust in that the cheme ws in all decaded at emilarnas ag situation for the I olitical Dep rf ment who being convine d of the destrability of its step induced the Secret ry of State for India to initiate in Prilament legislation valid time it attachment, scheme The a measure was en eted quickly end secured Royal a sent in M rch 1944 The Bill which In its original dr it wa comprehensive in chacter wa restricted ly n office I amendment to the States of Kati la ar and Guy rat. On account of the war t m re t letions on t ansport and communic tions the interest affected could not effe tively present thei case befo e Parlia ment I ven so Oppo ition M P acting on the strength of cables sert by some of th I dian Princes objected to the alld tion of an execu tive act whi h had been judicially h ld invalid and contended that il e scheme was not only no so urgently necessar; but would in its operation dversely affect the interests of both the Rule nd the inbjects of the ttached State

ment spokesmen on the other hand affirm that tie scheme devi ed by the Politic I Depar ment in Indi was the only fea libe method ensure to the subjects of the numerous wea and exc selvely fragmented States th amenitl of modern administration which were sought autre opposed th attachment of Hindu taluq [of modern administration which were sought; dars in territor is to neathbour go bigger he made svallable to them through merger wil flushing battes the Rul of attached St tes pant; commanding better recourses Governor of each of the state of the s States

Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments, varying in amount according to the circumstances of case, to His Majesty These payments are frequently due to exchange of territory or settlem of claims between the Governments, but are chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or me tain troops. The annual receipts on account of these payments from Indian States are summarian the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of Cash Contribut are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, he ever, be mentioned that a large number of the States in the Western India and Gujarat Sta Agencies pay Cash Contribution of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims Cash Contribut from some of the smaller States of Central India States making payments directly to His Majesty

States paying Cash Contribution directly to His Majesty

	_		
Jaipur	Rs 4,00,000	Bengal Cooch Behar	Rs 67,7(
Kotah	4 34,720 (of this sum Rs 2,00,000 has been suspended)	United Provinces Benares Punjab	2,19,00
Udaipur (Eastern States Agency)	1,200	Mandi	1,00,00
Jodhpur .	2,13,000 (of this a sum of Rs 1,15,000 has been suspended)	Madras Travancore Mysore Cochin	7,96,48 24,50,00 2,00,00
Bandı	1,20,000	Western India States	
Udaipur (Mewar)	2,66,000 (includes contribution to local corps)	Those paying eash contribution to His Majesty include — Bhavnagar	1,28,06.
Other Rajputana States Joara Assam	1,11,575 1,37,127	Cuteh Dhrangadhra Gondai Junagadh	82,258 40,671 49,096 29,394
Manipur Rambrai	5,000 100	Nawanagar Porbandar Rajkot	50,312 21,202 18,991

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be Nazarana payments on successions

Foreign Possessions in India.

torial possessions in the Indian Peninsula

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Province, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast, the territory of Daman with the small territory chiled Pragana-Nagarwith the small territory culed Pragana-Nigar-Avely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, and the little 181 nd of Diu with two places called Gogola and Simoor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula Ail these three territories constitute what is called by the Portuguese Estado da India

Portugal and France both hold small term a S Tome e Principe, Angola e Congo, Mozambique rial possessions in the Indian Peninsula and Timor (now temporarily occur The Portuguese possessions in India, all of pied by the Japanese) The Governor of this eolony is now virtually a prisoner in the hand of the Jupanese. He is not, according to the Portuguese Premier, allowed by the Japanes to send code messages to his Government in I isbon and can only send plan worded telegrams. about his health, etc Most of the Portuguest have evacuated Timor and Japan pays no heed to the protests made by Portugal, which occupy together an area several times larger than the total area of Portugal itself, which

GOA

Goa derived from Govern or Gova forms a format a formated block of territory surrounced by the property of the state of the cartail a Series of the cartail a Series of the cartail a Series of the cartail a Series of Education of the cartail a Series of Education of the cartail a Series of Education of the cartail a Series of Education of the cartail a Series of Education of the the cartail a Series of Education of the the cartail a Series of Education of the cartail a Series of Education of the cartail and the sate tem boundary is the range of the We term of the world of Education of the cartail of

in foreign countries and Mozimbique (Portu The Christians of Daman guese East Africa) and Dau are subject, under a new Treaty signed In 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See, to the Archbishop of Goa There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Francisc us prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory Old Goa, which was the capital of Goa up to 1903 there are beautiful churches and convents noted for their art and architecture. In the convent of Bom Jesus hes the spered body of St Trancis Xavler Every ten years there is an exposition of the Saint's body and thousands of pligrims from all over India and abroad flock to Gos to kiss the secred body. The last exposition took place on May 6, 1942, and the Saint's body was kept open for three weeks. The chareless are in charge of secular priests Hindus and Maho medans enjoy perfect freedom in religious mat ters and have their own places of worship the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usiges were strictly forbidden and rigo lously suppressed

The policy of the Portuguese Republic established in 1910 was to suppress all religious Societies which, it claimed, were interfering with the political affairs of the State As a result of this policy Jesuits were driven away from the country. The New State under Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Prime Minister of Portugal, a deeply religious statesman, has entirely reversed the religious polley of the country. All religious Orders are now freely allowed and several of them. have established Convents and Schools in the country, including the Jeants who have started a Secondary College at Nova Goa A number of nuns have also come to the country Seminary is being built at Saligno and a new rell-glous Order is started in Goa. The relations bet veen the Church and State are very cordual, though even under the anti-clerical republic the Law of separation of Church and State had never been enforced. At present the Church has obtained a legal existence in the country and Portugal even maintains in Goa and in British India a few missionaries, supported by the Lisbon treasure. The New supported by the Lisbon treasury The New State is based on corporative principles which have not yet been applied to Portuguese India But there is censorship of the press and only one political party, the Uniao Nacional, supporting the Government, is in oxistence. A new idministrative code has been promulgated and a system of excessive centralization is in force, both financial and administrative. The finances of Goa are controlled by the Minister for Colonies at Lisbon. The Governor-General of Portuguese. India has to obtain his sanction before any expenditure is incurred

Mormigae came recently in the limelight and was buzzing with diplomatic activity due to its having been selected as the neutral port for the exchange of Japanese and American civilian internees. The arrangements for the exchange of prisoners were well excented by the Portuguese authorities without any little.

The expeditionary force which was sent to

(China) and Timor (Oceania), with indistings a seland linking been previously occupied them. The troops were instructed to land und Did are subject, under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See, to

The Country—A little over one thin of the entire territory of Goals state to be under cultivation. The present police of the Government under Governor-Gener Col Jose Cabral is to bring as much lar under cultivation as possible For the purpose, technical and agricultural exper have been appointed to earry on propaganda at to demonstrate to the furmers modern metho of cultivation Statistics are being organis referring to agriculture, rice and ecconut pr duction, area under the plough, etc Ti fertility of the soil varies considerab according to quality, situation and wate supply The Vellas Conquists areas, a rule, are better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying The staple from half an aere to five or six aeres produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the popula tion for two thirds of the year. Due to lack of supplies of rice from British India, Goa is at pre sent passing through great hardships and the people are experiencing difficulty to obtain supplies of this necessity of life. With a view to scenring equitable distribution of rice among the various sections of the population, the Government have decided to take over the production of both the crops this year. A press note issued by the Government stated that this drastic step had to be taken on account of difficulties of importing tiee and the hoarding resorted to by producers during the previous harvest, without any regard for the common interest of the population Next to rice, the cultivation of coconut palms is deemed most important from the variety of uses to which
the products are applied Hilly places and infe
rior soils are set apart for the enling tion of
cereals and several kinds of fruits, the most not
able of which control of the soil of the able of which are the famous Alphonso and Mal eurada mangoes and vegetables are cultivated to a great extent. The condition of the agricultural n great extent The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in tho prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly due to the current of emigration to British territory There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas In the summer months, bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Barder and Salsette where the demand for labour is always keen Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration Iron ores, scrap iron and pig iron are found in parts of the territory but have not been seriously worked Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to

In recent years a remarkable change has

built will have too it the most ditant will contribut to the prosperity of the country villages of Gos into close and I timate connection. This fact is all a manufactures J ry villages of Gos into close and 1 timate connection with the cities and towns 1t it casy to cover the whole country in a motor car with in practically a in le day and vous Conquil tas are new easily accessible to the remotest parts of the Pelms Conquistas 4 lit the princip 1 road re Telms Conquistas 'all the princip' road re-sphalled A number of new bill es h ve ben built which have mad en later his 't' e mun leation I ror are cheap bus services throu hout the country at reu ir intervals These have quickened communiles thon with British India and have enabled the districts of Saje ca a d Bardez to import 1 ng 2 quantity of food tuffs fruits and ve etal les from the adjoinin Briti.h territories The from the adjoinin Britt.h territories The Bombay Gos road I as now been completed and l ortens substantially the di tance let een thes two pi ces Due to tile present erstem of netrol

whi h came into vist nee soon after rationi the outbreak of the war bus services have become limited and work by rotation. Bef re the outbreak of the war there was a remain r coast i steamer service between Lanjim and Bomi dorin the summer months to September to aurin the summer months is beginned to May During the monsoon time the Ear a of 19 d is clos d for navi stion. It is expected the Seinihia Ste. m. A. at the Co. a lil 1 m. hortiya ferry service bed cen lomb 3 at d Mar

1 utl 1. At present country craft carries on trade to a l mited extent bet ce Diu Daman and Goa and some parts of British India

There are also steam launches and n otor boats tising betwen Yoya Goa Betlim Verem Allona and other places viere the ac imp rt nt ri ers

Commerce—In the dys of its glory for we the chief entrel t of c mm rec between the Eat and the West and was specially lamous to its trade in was specially tamous to its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf It to t its commercial import nee with the downfall of the Portugue a Findle and its to do is now i lenificant

The present tr de o Goa is not very large its imports amounted to about Rs 160 lakins and exports toab tr R 3 is in 1939 oil in with B it in Indi 1 rt 1,41 and Japan With ho utbre k 11 ar the trade ith J p n has stopped Lie with Fortu 1 the ra I has cer cas dd eto the lack of shlpi n i clitt s Port 1h sa very small n clant navy 1h defi it i r et fron the remittance sent to Go by n arly e ha of en krant who e to be found in British I lia and ther pris of the world kew mail tirl g industles of any noment e ist and mot m mi tirl ritles indiment e ist and mot m mil til i riteies in ue r impo ted. The expo ts client consit of coco nuts cop betel nuts mooses e hew nut b r boos s it and it is het. No flable and D I book at it and it is here to House talistics are vall ble of the c unity a bala o of indebtedn a doft is hid ble export which ar consist rable and m luly respon is for the f vourable t m of t d witch the county

No exports of any local product of No exports of any local product of a line of order a line of or port repermited by the lost que to the control of the control force I with a view to reserving suffi lent tooks for local consumption

A line of rallway connects Mormucao with the Mal as and South in Mahratta Rallway tts length from Mormu no to Castl. Rock above tle Ghats where it joins the British system is 51 miles of a hich 49 are in I ortugue t rrritor The relies is und r the management of the

nistration and the bulk of the trade of Morn unstratum and the bulk of the trade of Morn go port is what it brings d wn from and 1 k to tiel teet r The W I I ly now run by the M drs and Souther M brit I for to the tree in fee talf year lecture in B mlay a l No the recently e perfected torn triffe boilt i nore I good nii ylelile onot profits tor those suffer to the triffe part of the triffe in a price the triffe in a pric uaetpit litto rwiilijilr uhrly
it the libon tr surve rr ix n hi
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i si le ni yr lin mod riingtlef elli in leady the Morang o her to the file telegraph ties in the Morring on Priorise Alle received in Indian tested trit river are lede as p mite setter from the Britis Ties the river to ver I and one two Coan limit I sjointly byth two Government will be used to be conficed as been and overfolder lottume. Government which now maintains and a 12.

all the tel graphs in it territori a includi g D maun and Diu

Most of the com n rec of Portuguese In like is like Britich In lia it! will helt me intains close commercial relations. About 00 per cent of the import of the country at 1 fom Brill 1 India which also reel es most of its e port but in re nt ye re thee 1 we slown mark ble f lid to the super ison of st amer r mark blefild to the up n lon data mare rivie, to contain the intil tup hy distribution of the long trainer of the long train

Toxes and Tarilis—The fine as of the country slowed brone deficils for nearly sixty years with or a lo lox of the sixty years with or a lo lox of the sixty years with or a lot of the sixty years with or a lot of the sixty of t A new ga [to y has b n t t dats coli m don Th pres t Gos de e nemet 1 kem to help industrial enterprise in Gos sit

paid only by those merchants who make large reserve fund with the exception of the yield of profits and by Government servants. The the rice tax which will constitute a separate everage income from other sources is not traced There is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes of rico cultivation. The duty on imported derived in the shape of interest on loans This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief of expital from Portuguese India The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, interest on loans, excise and the customs. There is a special tax on omigrants—all persons, Goan and non-Goan at the time of their leaving Goa,—whileh vields to the State a little over Rs 10,000. The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive expicity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics. It is proposed to revise the system of taxation, specially the land tax which represents 12 per cent of the nettyield. The State has established in Bombay an institution called Instituto Indoin Bombay an Institution called Instituto Indo-Portugues with an annual subsidy of forty thousand rupees from Government to be utilised for the promotion of social and economic welfare of Goins residing in British India and British The proceeds of the emigration tax have been enimarked for the subsidy to the Institute This Institute is conducting shortthand, typewriting, book keeping and other commercial subjects, an electricity class, a tailoring class for ladies, Portuguese and Konkani classes and an employment burein and is doing useful work for the moral and social uplift of the Goan Community in Bombay

The tariff seliedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscil, protective and preferential There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not ad inforem eonsiderable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent on their bests prince. The tariffe were constructed. their basic price The thriffs were again revised last year, and the import duties on foreign goods were generally increased The preferential duties on Portuguese wines, spirits and provisions have been lowered so as to make preference Sugar imported from even more effective Mozymbique enjoys effective protection, though its import is done through British India But there are no exports from Gor to Mozimbique

For the last eight years the country has experienced recurring surpluses due to the increasing indirect taxes Public revenues between 1914 and 1941 have almost doubled and the indirect taxes yield to the State about 32 lakhs of rupees and direct taxes about 9 so far Government has not modified its orders, lakhs of rupees. The surplus from 1935 to although Government used to freely receive 1937 came to 17 lakhs which, together with English notes at pur before 1941. The currents other special funds, make up a reserve of about problem has considerably eased at present and 5 lakhs of rupees available for developmental expenditure, in which sum is included about notes for their goods, without charging any lakhs of rupees due by other colonies of commission. It is only for Portuguese notes for the commission is demanded. The Portuguese that commission is demanded.

about Rs 13 per capita. The Income tax is funds have been merged into one consolidated reserve car marked entirely for the development lee which was introduced towards the end of The tax on 1938 has now been withdrawn rice was levied with a view to give protection to the local production but when Government saw that the price of paddy was soaring high, it saw that no useful purpose was served by keeping the tax on rice Hence the repeal of this tax which has brought relief to the poor consumers. A notification in the Government Gizette says the price of paddy continues to remain at Rs 26/- per candy of 160 litres with the exception of Corgut variety. It is under stood that this price is applicable only to pines of production or at the godowns of producers. The price of unboiled rice locally produced is fixed at Rs 28 a larg of 88 litres. Rolled rice imported from Karachi is to sell at Rs 328 a larg. The public debt of Goa is made up of dues to Portugal and small loans floated in the country itself. Most of the debt due to Portugal has been vived out by lump payments. The has been wheel out by lump payments. The currency of the country is the monopoly of the Banco Ancional I itramarino which is the State Bank of issue for some of the Portuguese edonies Currency in recent times has expanded and the fidnesary issue has been increased from 10 The State holds millions to about 12 millions n percentage of share capital on which interest is payable by the Bank to the respective colomes The total fiduciary issue of the Rank at the end of last year was about 112 lakhs and its active note eirculation has recently increased eonsiderably, due to increased demand. The Bank does ordinary banking business with very few central banking operations. It preserves a limited loan policy but purchases, on a large scale, British Indian notes and coins and remits them to Bombay where it maintains a branch financed by transfer of capital from Gor through the purchase of British Indian currency There was, during 1940-1941 a considerable repatriation of funds from British India, which re Sulted In an expansion of the note circulation of Banco National Ultramarine to over 80 lacs of rupees There was also a large increase in the Savings Bank deposits. The heavy demand for Darking and the savings are the saving to the saving the Portuguese notes resulted in a discount being demanded for their conversion. But the Banco Nacional Ultramarino has withdrawn the facil ities for transfers and conversion of notes, at or present, which it had previously allowed to its eustomers. The Gor Government Treasury Offices also do not receive English notes for any pryments and the emigrants have to provide the English notes evel anged into Portuguese. These hard ships have been the subjects of representations. ships have been the subjects of representations by different Goan Institutions in Bombas and so far Government has not modified its orders,

Capital -Nova Goa the present The situated on capital of Portuguese India the banks of the Mandovi Panjim and Ribandar and is the seat of the Governor G neral Old Goa is some couples o narrow strip of land leading up to the C bo the cape dividing the Aguada hay from that of Hormusao and mainly stopes down to it is edge of the Aguada hay frame that of Hormusao and mainly stopes down to it is edge of the Aguada it was selected as more than the control of the Fort in the control of the Fort in the Aguada it was selected as the selected and the control of the Fort in the control of the Fort in the Aguada it was selected as the selected as the control of the Fort in the fort in the in 1843 it was roised to its present rank as the capital of Portugueso India The appearance of the city with its row of puhl c huildl gs and elegant private residences as seen from the water is very picturesquo and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its n at and belled by a closer inspection of its n at analy apacions roads bordered by decent tidy honses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks as immense quadrangular hullling the eastern wing of which accommodotes the Crimary School the Public Library and the Crimary School the Public Library and the structure of the control of the control of the area of the Crimary School of the control of the area of the Crimary School of the control of the structure of the control of the control of the control of the structure of the control of the churches the viceress palace and the High Court The square in the lower part in the Court The square in the lower pare in town is odorned with a life si ed statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy

Panjim has heen undergoing in recent ye rs many remarkable improvements. The electric I supply of the country has heen recigants d under the cont of of the Municipality and an excellent system of light 2 public and private is now in force. Most of the important roads have been asphalted at a large cost and recently a large number of b idlings hove come up on All who which is the Mainbar Hill of Panjim A decre has been published colling upon all houseown rs to introduce septic tank as a pr limin ry step to the working out of a a hemo of vater This decree has so far not been enforced supply

due to lack of water supply The Government recently invited Sir M Vis weshar yya to work out a pl n for the supply of wat r to Nova Goa He h s aubmitted a eport and it is expected th t Government will give

The population of Nova Goa according to the latest census of 1940 hows 0 21 inhab

Portuguese by Alfonso do Albuqu que in 1510 Albug ergu promptly fortified the place and established Portugu se rule on a firm lasi 1913 From this time Gos rapidly ross in importance data and became the metropolis of Portuguese power There was co at at fighting with the armi s of th Bilapur kingdom but the Portuguese held their own and gained il e aur roundin territory n w known a the Velhas ouquistas.

way to help the public as Portuguese coins seems of military eccle tastical and commer specially fractions of o rupee are difficult to tall magnific new which has had no parallel to the British capitals of India Portugal however with its three millions of population was too small to defend itself against Spain comprehends and maintain at the same time its immense Lm oire in the four Contin ats Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portugueso rule in India by his all bis work be sin their dominion on con que t by the sword and military force and they it boured to consolidate it by a presely

ising o gan ation which thre v all the mission ry efforts of every other European power in India into the shade Old Oca os the ruins of the old capital ore c lied to day had a hundred churches many of ti em of magnificent propor tions and was these tof the Inquisition which was a religious power in the land. The sixty year subjection of lorth alby spain in the 1 th century completed the ruln of the Portuguese Emp to in the Fa t and though the Morquis of Pomh I in the 18th century t lad to tav off its dec dence his subordinates in the far off India e ther could not und rstand or would not carry on his orders and even his strong hand a unable to stop the decline it was in the 19th entury that the subjects of the colon es begin to enjoy full Portu uess citi mahip and s at their representatives to the Parliament in T ishon

Modern Times —There was frequently rocurr inguint g and in 1 41 the Marsth s nyaded the n ighbourhood o Goa and threatened the of fiscif An army of 1 000 men ordived from Potug latth crit cal mome t The lav ders were beaten off and the Novos Conqui tas were added besten 03 and the Advos-Conqui tab wereaucu to the P ringuese possessions 1 n 1844 the sheiter given by Go to fugitives from justice in British territo y threatened to bring, about a rupturo with the British Gov rament at Bombay 1 n 185 th Rame of Sata in the Hovas-Conquistas revolt d 1n 18 the native and it is expected in 1 Government will give it to his recommendations of the his recommendations. The population of Nova Gos according to The hoppital time of 1940 hows 0 91 thinks of the hoppital time of 1940 hows 0 91 thinks of the hoppital time of 1940 hows 0 91 thinks of the hoppital time of the hoppital time of the hoppital time of the hoppital time of the hoppital time of the hoppital time of the hoppital time of the hoppital time of the hoppital time of the hoppital time of the hoppital time of the hoppital time hoppital from Lisbon The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and ag in In 191 trops being ag in imported to deal with the last outbreak which w nnly report d concluded in the aummer of 1913 There has been no outbreak after that

The people n the whole oppeared to be q ite satisfied with the Portuguese counection. There we no agitation for furth r reforms as in B itish ludi and not a sim of disaffecti a scal at Por The subsequent history of the town is one in the tungerse rule. This was chilefy one to tone it of officer to and decay Cos. reached its logical complete equality with the subject of Forest town and the can defend at the state of the subsective of the constant of travell is logical complete equality with the subject of Forest town and the constant of travell is logical complete equality with the subject of the constant of travell is and responsible positions in Fortugal. Thus above that the Gos of three dars presented. Explain de Brito who was Minister of the Fub tuguese rule This was chiefly due to the f ct

Nork towards the end of the letter to the factor thater to the letter of the letter and the of fice fore the full reflection of attach and in fire where is July 1919 out to both a filling for the leafur to the filling the fill to the control of the filling t Native of Gos we are Dr. At lets to the extension of the Supreme Court by I a report to the Court by I a report to the Court and Mr. Ather a Navier, and to treacted of the Uniter of line at his colonial policy of Forter of Is fixed marrel to ill thethous and on a classic attention or epite is Intofell il I ed and | intl tel The terre mal is now the corner stor of factor, excepts mid to letition or the premitter or at straight the lift toru function of Portugal to o an and rike This function is called its e, Colonfole we de barred from a cite for to a ranks of military officer and are the pile of to join military and the local and the of Local at the This that I discrimination in the fundamental statutes of the country Insists in the families tent and had a do many representatives to the towernment of Posterial A provide Gorman General of Portugues Inda General Crisspia Lopics volced Indiae to lines at the colonial Conference of Governors when he stated that Portugue e It di mas hurt be sich telefation and demanded equil treatment with it

iortu ne-The c-indishment of dictatorship in Portugal ling produced profound changes in the adminis trative invehiners of Gon. As a tem of centralisation, financial and edministrative, fire the c introduced with the result that all important financial and idministrative acts require the sanction of the Lisbon Government. The fovernor General has to submit periodical reports of his administration to the Lisbon Govern A pres law controls the freedom of the Press and Imposes heavy penalties on all erimes committed by newspapers. Old newspapers are exempted from deposits, but new ones have to keep with the State considerable sums of money before they are allowed to appear Lyery paper has to be previously consored by official censors and so also the publication of books, brochures and pamphiets. The powers of the Council of Government are also reduced, particularly their legislative functions They are for all intents and purposes a mere advisors body as officials and nominated members from A system of periodical conferences has been established, made up of all the colonial Governors now suspended due to war There is a common parliament and the whole Portuguese Empire is constituted into a single constituency electing about 90 members of the National Assembly Presidents of municipalities and charitable associations are appointed by the Governor-General The economic condition of the country has deteriorited considerably in recent times. Due to scircity of necessaries of life, thousands of Coans liave come to British India to earn their hing Prices have risen by leaps and bounds and people cannot afford to buy in the black markets which are founding before the creek the control of the which are flourishing before the eyes of the authorities who seem helpless to check profiteer So the result is merease of emigration to Pritish India

Administration ... The Liebon Cor comment by

set at set as 1000 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 day, 10 to I to the factor

The termony of Ports, we a India is related to be trong the level, realling in the light of the tent, realling in the light of the to the period to the tent of the tent to the to the tent to the tent to the light of the tent to the light of the tent to the light of the tent to be the light of the tent to

At I fir the botern of there ral in it admirts trail in to the Ho e and fold at I manee to one I hear of Military, haval Assiculture, Heilth init Public Weiks, See effective. There are I sthree ejected at laure nomine. Departuseds, the hidest of countitude excludes herrota rises any of them to the Department of Louvend Telegraphs the second that of survey and the third that of the Librard of the U.L.

ir the principal organ of administration next to the Governor General and in collaboration with this voris a Governor's Council (Consella Governo) with Terrelative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor General, ex of cio President, of four officials (Attorner General, the Director of I maners, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing Velles Corgustas, one the Aore . Conquerter and one the Districts of Daman and Dlu) and five members nominated by the Governor General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other Interests and the press

In each province of Goa, Daman and Din there is a District Council to supervise the Your cipalities and other local institutions The District Council of Goals composed of the Direct tor of Civil Administration, I resident, the Gov erument Prosecutor of the Nova Goa Civil Court, the Deputy Chief Health Officer, the Lugineer next to the Director of Public Works, the Deputy Director of Plannees, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Illias, one member elected by the Commercial and Indus trial Associations of the district, one member elected by the 60 highest tax pavers of Got; one member clerted by the Associations of Land owners and Farmers of the District and one advocate member elected by the Legislative Council from among the legally qualified

There is one High Court in Portuguese India with five Indges and one Attornoy-General, and Sessions Courts at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Bleholim, Quepum e Damio, and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugio (Vasco da Gama), Ponda, Din and Nagar-Avell

A new Administrative Codo has been intro duced whileh improves administrative discipline and holds public servants directly and personally

any Covernment poil. The it vernor has properti ion and control by the Mini ter 1 r ied it planty power over the indice terms of the distribution

Mormogae is situated towards the senth is controlled by the Madras and Southern ignada Bay on the left hank of Maharatta Rallway Company with head quarters ary fiver in Lat 15 5 N and Long at Madras E about _5 miles south of Rombas d 61 miles sooth of langim the Capital of e patural oullet to the sea for the wi olc area rved by the M & S M fly (m tre gange) ad offere the shoriest route both fa senger id goods traffic. The distance from Aden forms so is about the same as from Ad a Bombay The Port is provided with list to suse buoys sod all necessary marks and it castly accessible to hippio all the year round id tany hour of the day or night even v ithout if as istance of a Pilot Pilotage is not comput ry but when the usual pilot flag is hoisled a tallified officer will board the vessel and to der ich assistance as is neces. ry

Mormuran Harbour is the terminal station the Western Iodia I ortuguese Rallway whi !

ame trause 4095 Nagar Arell is an area will the east to at old Arica In those days at 50 agazar mites and a population (1932) it was noted for its dyeing and ea ing 153 260 of whom only 400 are Christian In lastry. The number of house is 6 069 The town nf The territory forms for admind trains have

PART OF MARSHIGAD

With a view to promoting the economical commercial and industrial development of

commercial and industrial development of Mill a [8:1] Digith it la le le i et l with it la le le i et l with it la le le i et l with it la dille than o la fa a miles from Morning o Harbour, has been created and the Local covernment have followed. created and the Local towerment have lolro-duced v fous regulatin as gr ting every lacilly to 11000 i tending to raiso buildings for resid mila and industrial purposes in the whole area compriling about 800 acres n ar tiell bour. The set ener i free port did not produc much commer lat d vel pment. No new in instricts were et bill tol. Live with tie in reason the railway trail t about 9 crores of rupee by aca and r if the harhour as a sletted by see ral ressels before the outbreak of the present war

DARIAN

The settlement of Daman lies at the en . The soil of the settlem t is moist and fe race to the Oulf of Camhay about 100 miles till especially in hagar Avell but despit the noce to the Oulf of Combay about 100 miles of the Oulfard Sombay Cotral Station 11 is composed for bombay Cotral Station 11 is composed for portions analy Denian proper lying to the coast and the detached process of vagus will be processed from the part of the portions of the Oulfard South Country and bisected by the UB B & CI Station 1 is not proper contains an area of pullaray D and proper contains an area of pullaray D and proper contains an area of pullaray D and proper contains an area of pullaray D and proper contains an area of pullaray D and proper contains and the oulfard CO and the Oul

if 32 200 of whom only 400 are Christian in least;

The number of houses is 600? The town in The territory forms for admind tr tive pur behavior and the state of the territory forms for admind tr tive pur beautiful and the state of the territory forms for admind tr tive pur beautiful and the state of the territory forms for admind tr tive pur beautiful and the state of the territory forms for admind transfer and the state of the s

Dis is an island lying off the southern ext about 5 miles week of the Island. It has a small the first of the Kathlawar Fe insula from his texellent his bour where veesde can salely which it so printed his a narrow channel fine at another in two (thoms of water and of three portions are assumed in the composed inving to the gre t salv tag which its post if the littless of logolate on the Prince of Land in the Printed State of the Composed inving to the gre t salv tag which its post littless of copies on the Prince of the Composed invince to the great tag which its post of the Composed invince the composed invince to the great tag which its post of the Composed invince the composed invince the great tag which it is the composed invince

of it This they gained first by treaty with Commissioner the Sultan of Gujerat and then by force of Iernandes Agular arms. Div became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into Director of Po. Its commerce It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from morth to south two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1931, is 16,688 of whom 251 are Cheletians. Most of the Goun condities centenced Christians Most of the Goan convicts sentenced for transportation for life have recently been transferred to Diu which has been made a penal Formerly all prisoners undergoing! the sentence of transportation were sent to Morambique Island but now the convlets are sent to the Island of Dlu

Chief of Calunct — Licut O Vacconcellos Chief of Mulitary Staff — Major Paulo Bernard Guedes

Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or prince, and what Job Charnock was to Cale Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or prince, and what Job Charnock was to can plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and i rancols Martin proved to Pondleherry and a total population on the 1st July 1911 its restitution to the I rench by the Pew of 323,295. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up counter clai relations, was attempted in 1603. It was Pondleherry became an entrepot of trade undertaken by private merchants at Ronen, but I falled, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richellen grant from the Delhi Emperor, Mahé, on founded the first Campagnie d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstit the government of M. Lenoir Karlkai, on founded the Campany on a larger basis in 1664. Coronandel Coast, under that of M. Du tuted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagasear, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India took up the idea of direct trade with India and its resident, Caron, founded in 1668 the Compton, or agency, at Surat But on finding that elty unsuited for a head establishment he selzed the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch The Dutch, however, speedil ly retook Trincomalee, and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, selzed San Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland He was however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674

The rum of the Company seemed impending French territories

Administration—The miniary commandadinistration—in chlef of the French possession administration—in chlef of the French possession in India are vested in Salvation—in chlef of the French is administration—in chlef of the French possession in India are vested in Salvation—in chlef of the French possession—in India are vested in India are ve The rum of the Company seemed impending

when one of its agents, the celebrated Fran cois Martin, suddenly restored it Rallying under him a handful of satty Frenchmen, under him a hundful of sixty Frenchmen, harpeth, Onlgaret, Villenonr, Thousands and out of the wreck of the settlements at Bahour and Nettapeam, for the establishme Trincomalce and San Thome, he took up his of Pondicherry, Karlkal, Neravy, Nedo abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, codou, Tirnoular, Grande Aldée, Cotchéry, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee He bullt fortifications, and a trade began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up, but he was unable to hold began to spring up. began to spring up, but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the peace of Ryswick, in 1697 Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French with the Govern and has ever since remained, the most important of the French with the Govern and has ever since remained, the most important him to see the product of the french with the Govern and has ever since remained, the most important him to see the product of the french with the government of the french with the first instance and a Tribunal Supficient days are composed to judgments connected with the Govern and has ever since remained, the most important of the french with the first instance and a Tribunal Supficient days are considered.

of Police - Major Danis

Director of Health -Dr Frollano de Mello Director of Posts and Telegraphs -Oliven Chares

Public Works Department - Director En Jo & Godinho, Deputy Director Fing Bernst dino Camilo Da Costa

High Court Justice —Dr Agostlinho Colico Chief Justice Dr Braganza Perelia, D. Antonia Miranda De Aladau Salatana Dr Antonio Miranda, Micolau Sobrinho. Dr Valgilio Souza

Purector of Finances - Insco I errelra Martine Deputy Director of Linances -A J M de

Melo Moreira Director of Civil Administration -Dr Joaquia de Magallines Mexia Mendes Pinheiro

Advocate General -Dr Antonio Tanmaturgo Perelra

Goternor General of Portuguese India—Colonel Rev Tather Canon Castilho Serpa do Rosario Jose Ricardo Pereira Cabrai Chef of Colonel Cabrai Chef of Colonel Cabrai Hected Members of the Legislative Councilde Menezes, Antonio Anastasio Bruto da Costa, Vinales Sinal Coissoro, Dr. Joao Filipe Ferreira British Consul at A ora Goa - Major M O 4

TRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five chased by a European Company from a p

In Consul -R B Lavers

Coromandel Coast, under that of M In 1739 Yannon, on the coast of the North Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, formally eeded to the French two years later

Administration —The military command administration-in chief of the I rench possession and the I rench Seventeen Municipalit French territories or Communal Boards, were erected in 19 Arlancoupam, Mo namely, Pondicherry, Arlandiarpeth, Onlgaret, Villenour, namely, Tiroubouva If the rev nue All the state and dignity of 13 60 purils Local revenue and expenditure in independent Government with four the Blook of 1943) are 18 300 500 four the state of the State of of British India and Karika is linked to the loads Steem Navigation to Steam rather than 18 and rather is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam A pled hetween East toest Po ts and the Strats m mbers alx of them Europeans or person part and the plant of the property of t of Entrops descent was reorganised up to the control of This fact hold The capital Pond cherry is a ry handsome town and presents on the 15th February 1941 a Customs Union the control of

l ench india nd of the Missions Etran eres presses for groundnuts and one ke factory the successors of the Mission du Carnute founded. The chief exports from Pondl herry are obtained the control of the chief exports from Rondl herry are objects of Pondlicherry and Karikai are ol This mission lies outside the Tr. nch Settlem nts. In 1910 41 (for the year endings) sist March 941) a large proportion of its Christians ato Brit sh the imports amounted to Rs 4 553 49 and wulpets and many of the churches are in Rithia lies exports to Rs 6 714 551 to the e two ports services as many from the British repeals the ordinary in 1940 I vessels entered and cleared tomage tender within French territories. A line of rail way running rid villenour from Feadleherry to Tilippuram on the South Isolan Railway main French and Indo Chin et Colombo Madras and the research and the Colombo Madras and the research and the Colombo Madras and the research and the Colombo Madras and the research and the Colombo Madras and the research and the Colombo Madras and S napres and also for the lift by British

On the 15th February 1941 a Customs Union we assuted in the come late of ree as result all goods exported or lup ried late the Porta Primary schools and 3 colleges it maintained same duther and Mariel are liath to the portable to the Government with \$33 teachers and ports

PONDICHERRY

Pondichery is the chief of the French S title. British District of South Areot except where ments in India and its capital is the head state in India and its capital is the head state of the South India British District of South Areot except where the Concuranded U st 10 miles from Madras by toad and 12 by the Villapram Pondich try branch of the South Indian Eatlway by road and 12 by the Villapram Pondich and the Seriem Government is 115 squared by the South Indian Eatlway by road and 12 by the Villapram Pondich and the Seriem Government is 115 squared by the Dutch but the Settlement van Iounded in 1674 was captured by the Dutch but Dutch but Seriem Consults of Seriem Indian Political in 1674 water Francois Martin In 1695 it was captured by the Dutch but Dutch but Seriem Indian Political in 1674 water Francois Martin In 1695 it was captured by the Dutch but Dutch but Seriem Indian Political in 1685 it was seal by the Dutch but Seriem Indian Political in 165 it was seal before in 165 it was seal by the Seriem Seriem Indian Political in 165 it was seal by the Seriem Seriem Indian Political in 165 it was seal by the Seriem Seriem Indian Political in 165 it was seal by the Seriem Seriem Indian Political in 165 it was seal by the Seriem Seriem Indian Political in 165 it was seal by the Seriem Seriem Indian Political in 165 it was seal by the Seriem Seriem Indian Political in 165 it was seal by the Seriem Seriem Indian Political in 165 it was seal by the Seriem Seriem Indian

CHANDERNAGORI

CHANDERNAGORI

Another a short distance below Chingura in the legislappased and at pres at it is little in r Hooghay a short distance below Chingura in the special country of the 1941 35 25 27. The town was a state of the relative particular than primagently occupied by the French in 1685 individual in the special previously it had her t inportant in the country of the special country of

The former grandenr of Chandernagore has Government

KARIKAL.

Karlkel hes on the Coronandel Coast between universal suffrage but in the municipal the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 51 square miles the Gauvery, be dies many smaller channels it is governed by an Administrator subordinate of the capital of the settlement is situated to the country of the settlement is situated to the country of the settlement is situated to the country of the settlement is situated to the settlemen It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondleherry. The population

the north bank of the river Arasalar, ah to the Governor at Pondleherry. The population has in recent years rightly decreased. In 1888 it was 93,055, in 1891, 75,526, in 1901, in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with 54,003, an 1923, 57,022, in 1921, 56,922; the strails Settlements. It has no commer in 1936, 60,447, and in 1941, 60,555, but the density is still very high, being 1,668 persons per square nile. Kumbakanam is the only steady provided with a light-house 142 fet taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher ligh, the light in which having a range of from density. Each of the six communes—namely, 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikai was connected Karikal, La Grande Aldee, Nedungadu, Cotwith Peralem on the Tanjore District Boar Kery, Neravy and Tirneular—possesses a nunvor and council. The members are all elected by possession on the settlement after 1815.

The Frontiers.

By those who tale a long alew of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a twofold character—the local issue and the international issue. I or nimost a century the international issue was the greater. of the two, and the most scrious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face But the tendency of later times until Germany's invasion of Russia was for the International aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow m importance, until it inight be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation

The Local Problem -The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Kashmir is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world The thin valleys in these immense ranges are populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. the country Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brace and fearless men have sought to supplement their exiguous agricul ture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought n perminent remedy by opening for the warlke Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easler by the construction of Wades road The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English polities that its pregnant lessons are httle realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called what lessons it teaches those who are called

we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Buluchistan, the genius of Si Robert Sandeman devised the method of enter ing into military occupition of the principal points, and thence controlling the country at the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through when the tribe-inen were kept in order That polic was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontler did no scriously embarrass the Government of Indi from the time when Sandeman set his mark of the land. Not that the country was entirely ralds or rising Occasional tribal uccessitated occasional military operations and the Gomil Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanstai in 1919 But speaking broadly. Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that general So far as this section of the frontier i concerned it may be said that no frontier pro blem exists, save the need for an economic and constructive policy

Towards Afghanistan —Far otherwise had it until lately been with the section of the fron tier which stretches from Buluchistan to the confines of Rasimir That was, for three quarter of a century, the scene of almost cerseless military operations which constituted a deposite of the constituted of the constitute devistating drain on the Indian exchequer years one sought for a definite polley guiding the One expla actions of the Government of India nation of their meonsisteners was found in the Once the existence of two schools of thought frontler with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupa tion of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country But those who looked at policy not only from the nilitary standpoint, were fearful of two considerations They felt that occupation up to the Afghan fron tier would only shift the frontier problem farther

is bluria mass Kh n tie An It a well can but this zone and Islandistan Sil Robert Stude thy in the so there common of its in Inc. man fount a stron tith layer mostifing, in er his succe sor Habibullah II n who e ye was generally us is and stees that I list man fount a stron tith layer mostifing in Salachisto and I e was able to enter failt to was able to enter fail to strong. The Annual Salachisto and I e was able to enter fail to strong the strong the strong the salachist strong the sal

of lon was as ric of a we in compromics. In the two tribs since we converse that the trib since we converse a means of live it hillse. It comp out es was projected by the tribs since we converse a means of live it to during the push of a ward posts here so for valuable property. To fright part of the project with the project part of the project project part of the project project part of the project par friul for the prized independ ne ithout controlling them. Thes adv need thoat only in the prize d independ ne of the action in the sad vaced above even in my cases inad quarter held and rely well in the sad vaced and rely well is de with the fir supporting, oas by an even in the same of the sa

border line If Alghanistan were a stroog pend ut Territory. That was one of the peren ogeneous State that would be an iter of init topics of Frontier discusions. But stress a ce unt. But even under the from rule was laid upon it o executial diff rences between behand amon ich o tie An ite a riteran but this zone and Rahuchistan. Sir Robert Strate

of inhamman to dent street, yet and a source of the content of the by its administration and had organised for a fine period greater than the lead undinned the purpose a special lore of he ruler soldler known as the fu fall fir gular for the ruler soldler known as the fu fall fir gular for the ruler of th The state of the second of the second of the state of the second of the

p aceful in the whole border line Lord Curzon's Success -Judged by every tea on ble standard the Cur a polley a secessful it did of the u complete pear of his were over somal puniti e expeditions demond d su la storint cothe? kka khel a dM hmand expeditio w' and cating "man along upton nirrogatar center of a did imand expeditio and ti W irs and sithe w north Aliban dorum of the did in a tickel right time learning to the stellar of the stella and ti

is immense procedurations of the war It proke down under the strain of the wanton niversion of India by the Afghans in the hot yeather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Labibullah Khan was assassingted in his sleep iear Jeialabad Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron ather Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has ligh claims on the favourable verdict of history Yone anticipated that any successor to Abdur anaman Khan could hold in the least in a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make to the population of the Afghan kingdom his Habibullah did On occisions his attitude seemed to be equivocal as when armed gather ngs of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Tribui Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European tandards, the Amir had often to bow before he fanatical elements amongst his own people intil they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed un-riendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered the war, and called Moslems every where to arms on the side of Germany, was extraordinarily difficult He received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabui from which British represent atives were still excluded But he kept Afghani stan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their sateilites, his policy was justified up to the hit Indeed his success was the cause of his assassination The irreconciiabie elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder When he was done to death, his brother, Nasruliah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins But the conscience of Afghanistan revoited against the idea of Nasrullah, the archfanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother Amilitary movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and Installed the son of Habibullah, Amanuliah Khan, on the throne But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lav, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical Crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a *jehad* promised his soldiers the triditional loot of Hindustan The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always was at the see in incider, and as its always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten Dakki, beyond the Khyber, was selzed, Jelaiabad and Kibul were bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupition of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghangtan but, it is overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sucd for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August, 1919

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze With one or two exceptions.

the regular troops, who in the emergent ought to have been hastened to the succour, could not stand the strain an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and eith melted away or joined the rising Tills has ofte been described as the failure of the Curzo policy, which was based on the tribal militia But there is another aspect to this question The Militia numbered only some 3,000 mer They were distributed in a number of isolate ind semi-isolated posts. There was no possibility of their withstanding the onslaught of a Afghan invading force. They were not intende for such a purpose. If they had, when the invasion began, been supported by regula troops their loyalty might have remaine sound. But other counsels prevailed. It was the outcome of the country transfer. at the outset decided in high military quarter that in the face of the Afghan invasion it wa inadvisable to send regular troops to support th Waziristan militia posts as it was concluded that the Mahsud and Wazir tribes of Wazirista would join the enemy Orders were therefor issued that the posts should be abandoned, the British officers in them withdrawing with such menas remained loyal. The officer commanding the Bannu brigada immediately despreted. the Bannu brigade immediately despatched i movable column for the succour and reassu rance of the militla garrisons in his area bu superior orders followed directing the return of the column forthwith. The militia were there upon ordered to withdraw and their commence ment to do so, accompanied by the burning o such stores as they could not carry, quite natu rally produced the instant uprising of the tribes men, who began to attack and loot the retiring conveys and the abandoned posts To expec the militia to remain firm in retreat in such circumstances was to refuse reasonable consider ation of the facts of the situation

Russia and the Frontier—The Curzol policy was up to this inevitable collapse greating assisted by extraneous events. The greates external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggie with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfar for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corpor ation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not averse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their eastly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerilla enterprise between the hardiest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodle panies in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the coining, after the Russian occupation of Merv. of the generic

ations of the Afghan War of 1838 with the ragie de truction of the retiring Indian furee etween Kabul and Jelalahad alightly relieved by the her lo defence of Jelalahad and the irmn so of Gen ral Pollock in refusing to with irow the punitive army until he had act his nark on kabul hy the razing of th famous Bain Risear fortress It involved us in the acconditions. ifghan War of 1878 which left the bailing problem of no stable government in Afghania-There was a gleam of light when Abdur ahmaa Ahan whom we set up at Kahui to chers us of our perplexities prov d himself nations But in the e-rly eight a the two states were on the verge of war neer a aquabile of the possession of Penfideh and then m u segan to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and greenents which clarified the attuation without more of the series of the s lower r finally settling it The old controversy The old controversy roke on the north service of the norther form when intrigues with a Suriat nonk Dorjieff during Lord Curzona at crysticy gave rise to the grave suspicion that the access and only shifted to Tibet. An arrestition to Linear et the veil which had to long concealed the mysterions city and dispersed the missman of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Angio-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived a' a slage long sought by those who jooked byond th irno en The act al authors of the Agreemen were Lord Grey the Foreign Secre-laty and Lord Hardinge formerly Bitth h Ambasador in Fortugal but thad been desir ed by their Producers. Ambasador in Fortugal but; had been usen: ch by their predecessors whose efforts were redered augatory by the lutranulgent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd It was not all the lussia was defeated on the battle field of the lussia was defeated on the battle field of the lussia was defeated on the battle at a sea mount of the lussia was defeated on the battle of the lussia was defeated on the battle of the state of the lussia was defeated on the battle of the battle of the lussia was a sea to the lussia of the lussia ble to the necessarion of an Argentum I. This able to the conclusion of an Agreement Thi embraced the whole frontier on and placed Afghani tan beyond the sphere of Russian Induence There were many unsatisfactory te tures in the Agreement especially in especially in fe tures in the Agreement expectably in-regard to Perila for which we had be a proper to the proper of the activate of the proper of the proper of the activa-tion of the proper of th in the Agreement ment in Acocow nuesaine a returned in the Reographical and all d circumstances which induced the policy of the Tarit. rights exert pretisely the same pres re upon lts succe sor

German infinence -As n tore a vacuum so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations no sooner does one strong indence recede than som other takes it place Long bef to the signing of the Anglo-kossi n Agreement the shadow of the G rman Auss in Agreement the standow of the a times in Agreement the period to the stand the stand till during the way Germ by limit (fee not creatl e in this sal in most other was further the Germans adapted their methods the standown of the st from the penetration by railway which was so finished when the Armistice was signed

avol ed the Government of India in the humi | marked a f ature of Russian expansion in Man churia brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan The seeds of the G rman effort were sown when the Kalser extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Torkey Abdul Ham d at a time when that covereign was ostracled by Furope for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians or rath r one of the massacres of Armenians made German influence supreme at Constantinople His theatrical tout through Palestine hich was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia Later it fructi fied more effective by in the B hidad Railway cuncession under which German Interestascented the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haldar Pasha apposite Constantinople to a p rt in the Persian Guil Now successive British Statesmen of both parties nad declared that the acquisition nea territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf hy any pawer— Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being the in view—would be regard d as an unifiendly act There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured out r fations with R s i Und unted even our r fations with R s! Und unted even when their endeavout to a ure Buith to opperation in tie enterpt failed and when the Zerolution in Turkey which each the Committee of Union and Progr v in power cutailed a tamporery interruption of their induces at Constantinople ti elemans pressed forward with indict ent rpris They pushed the Austrolian Tallways as far east as Dougnuit and constructed Tallways as far east as Dougnuit and constructed Tallways as far east as Dougnuit and constructed Tallways as far east as Dougnuit and constructed Tallways as far east as Dougnuit and constructed Tallways as far east as Dougnuit and constructed Tallways as far east as Dougnuit and constructed the Construction of the Construction o They sent a mi sion to explore the potentialities of the port of Kowelt in the Persian Gulf and set the Turk in motion to sabordinate the Sheikh of Rowelt to direct Turkish so eraignty with a nominal vi wto extending the Bagh lad rallway from Rears to Kowell or the vicinity of Ko et at the de p wat r in t reliad Bablan Bland They commenced the most difficult part of the wrk in plercing the Amanu and Tanrus ranges hy a series of tonnels and laid the rails nn the other side of the mount lns across the BBb — Berna Dynamenta Throughnt tie p ogress of the schemes, whi h did not stop short of Baghdad but were directed through a port in the Perslan Gulf at India the Germans wer surlous to secure the conperation of Great Britain if they could dn an nn th ir own terms th tis to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure Shortly before the commencement of the war of 1914 18 the p tracted negativations with London which h d this end in view end d In a definite agreement between the two Powers
Under this agreement this G if section of the
line was to have be B bit I and the other
portion German But this agreement which had not been sign docame wate naper with had not been sign docame waste naper with the outbreak of the war and the G rman plan wand had in thin air with the complete def at mf Turkey and Germany Accertheless the rail

Turkey and the Frontier—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the avant courier of Germany, when she passed under the tuterage of that Power, and for a inmited period during the war Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way For a brief period Midhat Pasha us way for a brief period Alidhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamla, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Name Pasha became a power in the land But speaking broadly Turkey lemained in Mesopotamia because it was no one sinterest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out When however Germany developed her "BBB" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katrin order. small force to the Pennsula of Al-Katr ln order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Shelkh of Koweit into a de facto suzerainty, exercised by military force These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which coneluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious On the outbreak of the war, however, the situation profoundly changed When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by coup de main, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character These were completely successful character These were completely successful with General Mande's occupation of Baghdad After the Russlan debâcle we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asla, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power. The aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up. warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor The conclusion of the Treaty of Lansanne in 1923 brought temporary relicf, but it dld not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Iraq Under the Treaty It was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line dehmitation should be left to the League of Nations Negotla tions were promptly opened at Constantinople but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement, the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its innterland were necessary to the existence of Iraq issue therefore went to the League of Nations That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul village to be incorporated in Iraq, if

prolong its mandate over that State for a period When the report of this of twenty-five years commission came before the League in 1900 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Mosal vilvat to Iraq The Turkish delegates who at first recognised the declsive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Iraq in occupation of the disputed Territory up to the temporary frontier which was known as the Brusseis Line France and the Frontier —It is difficult find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a couling station at Muscat In the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking peller, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise The consolidation of French was it in the East The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the preluding authority in French Indo-China was the preluding the control of the control to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensa tion there for the veiled British protectorals of Ebypt There had earlier been muttering. in Burma We were established in Lower Burma in the 'thirties and in the 'elghtles the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British However, if any hones were entertained of averaging the if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmess War and the firm establishment of British rule War and the firm establishment of British rule Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma then a regular Province of the Indian Empire and French Indo China This policy was definitely challenged by French encroschments on Sam Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States But as in the caso of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchad marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing to fight about They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Saam With the collapse of France in the second world war, however, both Indo China and Saam wrethrown on the mercy of Japan, who joined the Axis powers against the Alies in December, 1941

The New Frontier Problem —The whole purpose of this blief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since

he initian frontier problem has never been a and Pe havar on the other is fully consolled to earl groblem It has been dominated by extremining the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant position in the Last through the read as a strong or a male out for leaving a londinant position in the Last through the read of the third position of the constant of the constan is, conditions have become more like those the termin or one numerical and frontiers supwhere legood motor roads in the world in this present time of swift.

This co troversy lasted long it remited to the world in this present time of swift. This co troversy lasted long it remited to the control of the co region full when gunrunding was a thriving computed sichen from Drittleh magazines or secured from Hussian and Afghan sources. They have an abuscant sopply of ammunition for the full size to be numbers of the fighting men have breaked to be numbers of the fighting men have breaked to be numbers of the fighting men have breaked to be numbers of the fighting men have breaked to be numbers of the fighting men have breaked to be numbers of the fighting that have been supported by the fighting the fighting that the fighting the fighting that the fighting the fighting that the fighting the fighting that the fighting that the fighting that t cost in the events following the Aighan War of 1919 The Afrian regular army w so filtile account The tribesmen who ros at the call of the lithed especially in Waritistan were of great secount They gav our troops the hardest aghting they have eve had on the Frontier their maximum than the call of the call of the call of the first second they have even had on the Frontier their maximum than the call of the call ma kamenshii and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as dmirable. The t bal dis for roads in their country of Tirsh mill is for all practical purposes di appeared What was to take Its place?

Immediately followin the Afghan Wa the this stary been the most difficult of the whole the state of the leaves of the intractable character of the people as a door sullhar campaign in Warnistan in more distributed to provide the possessing a 1 it hole into Afgh at law leaves a state of the people will be provided by the distribute the provided by the distribute the provided by the distribute the provided by the distribute the provided by the distribute the provided by the distribution of the provided by the distribution of the provided by the distribution of the provided by the provided by the distribution of the provided by the provided by the distribution of the provided by the prov s ternst me see and the con eager a print of common callon which would nable us to go t the provided by the server pent in of common callon which would nable us to go t the provided by the server pent in the seed of the main Indian ratio at the easterly provided by the seed of the

to their cousins northward of them In February 1938 control over t had territory was pushed forwa d beyond Rarmak towards the Afghan Forder beca e of a rebelliou on the Afgh nelde and of the need to a sist the King of K but by preventing e turnious by hodies of Wazir into His Majesty s disturb d territory The work of control ad of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory Of this progressed in the whole territory Of this particulars are given isewhire in this chapter. One of its recent fruits was a reque the the Afri ginning with construction ws m de dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended The desirability numediately followin the Afghan We the form of the property of

I.—THF PERSIAN GULF.

From what has been said before it will be seen; vigorous Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visit hat the keynote of this discussion of Indian rontier policy is that the external menace has argely disappeared. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration han the Persian Gulf Our first appearance n the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the I rench and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supersession of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve This work is quietly and efficiently the peace performed Piracy was stamped out, Truclai Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept yatch and ward, and our Political Agents regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast In return for these Great Britain claimed no selfish ad-The waters of the Gulf were kept free vantages to the navigation of the slups of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she picased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Muscat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontler with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All eauses of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo French Entente Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to 'show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests to preserve She was credited with the Intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting eovetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution Then Turkey either acting for herself, or as the avant courier of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir She threatened the Sheikh of Bahreln by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al Qatar, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Kuwait, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway terminus of the Eaghdad Kalivay Euriner to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a lealing. Germany sent the heavily subsidised ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial pohev rather than as inoffensive merchantmen She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wouldhaus to acquire a territorial footing at Sharjah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf. Further unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf

the Gulf during his early travels and inc porated a masterly survey of its features in monumental work on Persia. He appointed t abiest men he could find to the head of affai established several new consulates, and was strumental in improving the sea communication with the Gulf ports The British Governing aiso took alarm They were fortified in the stand against foreign intrigue by the opini of a writer of unchallenged authority American Naval writer, the late Admiral Maha placed on record his view that "Concessi in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrang ment (with other Powers) or by neglect of t local commercial interests which now under political and military control, will impe Great Britain's naval position in the Farth East, her political position in Indla, her con mercial interests in both, and the Imperial to between herself and Australasia." The Imperi standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in t State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne words of great import—"We (1 e, His Majesty Government) should regard the establishment a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persh Gulf by any other Power as a very grave mena to British interests, which we should certain resist with all the means at our disposal" The negative measures following these declaration were followed by a constructive policy when the oll fields in the Bakhtian country, with a gre-trefinery, were developed by the Anglo Irani-Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. Since that da-the Persian Gulf has become the "Air Su-Canal" of the Empire, the main Imper-lation of air communications running down line of air communications running down ! Arab httoral, and an important oli-field he been discovered and is being operated at the Island of Bahrein. The Company is a brane of the Californian Standard Oil Company are being American owned has introduced the USA into the political complex of the Gulf Another branch of the same Company and Struck oil in Hass—a portion of Ibn Saud's Arabian kingdom shelving on the Gulf—and Arabian kingdom shelving on the Guif-and a British company is prospecting with success in Kniwait. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all sultably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932 The im was at the outset officered by Italians The im mediate reason for the new fleet was that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling The fleet was required to cheek it The British Government in 1935 announced their decision to truster their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Henjam, on Kishm island, off the Persian shore of the Gulf. Persian shore at the entrance of the Gul, which they held on lease from the Persian Gulf to Bahrein, on the Western, Arabian coast of the Gulf This move was calculated to remove causes of frietlon Pearls are found on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf between Kuwait and Muscat

Rupee eurrency is in use on the Arab coast

Muscat

Muscat whi h is reached in about forty igit hours from Karachi la out ide the Persian fall projer It lie ti ree handred miles south if Cape Musandim which is the re f entranc o the Galf but its antural str agth and his orical prestige combine to make it insepar atle from the politics of the Guif with which th 138 always been intimately associ ted

formerly Muscat was p rt of a domain which embraced Zanzibar and the Islands of Li 1 m and Larak with Bunder Abbas on the P rshan shore Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement and the Persians succeeded in stablishing their authority over the possessions

)a the castern shore

The r lations between Brit in and Muscat ha e been intimate for a century and mare It was under Briti h auspices that the separa tion between Zan thar and Muscat was directed the Sultan occepted a Briti h subsidy in return suppression of the slave sad in 189 ac led his dependence upon us by sau in 189 se led his dependence hypen as treaty pledging himself not to tool say part of his te thory without on consent The Suitan pald e State visit fo New D hil late in 1837 and thereafter to London, whither he journeyed our he Far East and America On his return home via India the built nearshield a new treats with the built n concluded a new treaty with the representatives of His Majesty a Government in 1938

The Pirate Coast

Turning Cape Musandim and entering th Turning Cape Musandim and entering to Golf Proper we pass the Plate Coast controlled by the seven Tri laiChiefs Libeill nume of the serrifory has now eased to ha e any m ning but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The ritacts ver the boll est of their kind and they did not bestated active the control of the contr to attack on oceasi a d not alw ys without sacress the Company a ships of war Large Large espeditions were fitted out to break their power with such success that al ce 18 0 no considerable puniti e measures have been necessary. If e Fruel I Chiefs are bound to Great B Itain by a eris a fengagement beginnin with 1806 s d adding with the perpet literaty of 1803 hv which fley bound th 1810 s is not a not affect the the third that the subsequent treaty of 1833 by which they undertook probabil altogether the trade in alaves. The ort thomas of the Treats called. along ther the trame in slaves him for them of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at B hire, who visits the Print Losst every yea on a tour finspe tion

The e mmercial importance of the Firate Coast is increasing through the rie of Dub f Formerly Lingab was the ntrepot for this reductify Lingals was the interpot for the fixed but the exactions of this lietal in Castoms office in the employ of Fersia dro e to this trade from 11 s h to Debal The Trucial (11 f are libral Alma list) Dubal Alm Dabbl h Ijah Alma list Quwal and Rasal Khaimah nd Hira

Bahrein

Galf pearl fishery which in a good year may be worth half a million pounds sterling anchora e is wretched nd at cert in state of the tide ships have to li four miles from the share which is not even approachable by boats and passengers malls and cargo have to be i aded on the do key fruhich Bahrel is famous But in spite of this th tr de of the port is very large and the Customs revenue substantial in consequence which makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf

The importance and wealth of these islands habeen immensely increased by the dev lop ment of the B hrein oll fields refer ed to nbove

in the nel bhourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archwol gi is The generally ccepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phænicians who are known to have traded in these waters

The British Government as was me tloned earBer in this review announced in 1935 that they p oposed tran ferring the princip i Britisi . Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam on the Persian side of the w ter to Bahrein The nme place has sin e been at li sed for the pro-f sion of a large aerodrome for the ervice of the British Imperial air une betwe n L ndon and Australia witch is thus enabled to take a rote down the Western side of the Persian Gulf and thus avoid difficulties in Persia

Knwait

In the n rth west corner of the Guif il s the port which has made me e sti il n ny place of similar ize in the worl! The importance of Luwa these solely in the fact that it is a possible dulf termines of the Baghd d R liwsy This is no new dicovery for the possible that terminal of the first that the first the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—es the sea terminas of the li e No here else would Kuw is he called a good or a promising port The Bay i o miles deep and 6 miles broad but so all llow that heavy ex would have to be incu red to render it pe s aultabl frm dern oce going steamers it is shittered from all but the westerly winds nd the clean thriving town is peopled by a me 20 900 thindhands thiely dependent on the a a for the mariners of Luw it ar 1 t 1 for their boldne a and hardlhood

Kharramshabr (formerly Mubammerah)

On the oppo it ide of the entrance to the Shatt-el Arab lie the terr tori s of Khorramshahr The town fo oursely attended near the mouth of the Karon Blver has grown in Importance all ee the ope ing of the harun River route to trade them, the meterpise of Mes as Lynci Brothers This route provide the store store is age to lepshan and the central tableland and the central tableland and the central tableland and the central table and and the central table and and the store store is the store store that the store is the North of the Pirate Coa ties the little Archiplace which I must be cell subject of the Shelth
of li arch of this group of i de out thout, I alarma and Judant I are of any sit
i laptic of this group of i de out thout, I alarma and Judant I are of any sit
it lapticance la cout of all proportions in
the category. This is the gre t centre at the

Iraq.

In a sense Iraq and Turkish Arabistan can eardly be said to come within the scope of the rontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly secrated with the politics of the Gulf that bey must be considered in relation thereto Basrah is the present sea terminus of the Inglidad Rallway and is also an important air port on the Empire vir routel. It stands on the ight bank of the Shatt of Arab, 70 miles from ts mouth, favourably situated to receive the abole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Duplirates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, or the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt el-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic. Whilst Basrah is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia which follows the carayan route tra Kermanshh and Hamadan Baghdad is the Capital town

Iraq is an independent Arab State set up in what formerly was Mesopotamia, under British Aegis under the sovereighty of King Feisal I He was, on his death in 1933, succeeded by his son, King Ghazi who died in a motor accident in Bughdad in April, 1939 His three year old son Amir Feisal was then proclaimed King, and Amir Abdulillah, unele of the new ruler, was

appointed Regent
When the 1914-18 War was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advince to Baghdad, then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut 1-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Transjordan Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious In these circumstances King Feis'il agreed to come from the Hedjaz and was installed on the throne under the regis of Great Britain

Still we were enmutted to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real-power unless King Feisal was to be a mere puppet, immense expenditure and inde finite military commitments In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawni from the land British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923 The Secretary of State for the Colonics announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on

May 3rd he said-

Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships

has their cordial assent It is being publish at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows —

"It will be remembered that in the autur of last year, after a lengthy exchange of view it was decided between the Governments His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty Ki Feisal that a Treaty of Allance should entered into between His Britannic Majes and His Majesty the King of Iraq This Treat which was signed on the 10th October, 199 and the term of which was to be twenty yes (subject to periodical revision at the desi of either party) provided for the establishme of an independent Constitutional Governme In Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advi and assistance from Great Britain of the natu and extent indicated in the text of the Trea itself and of subsidiary Agreements which we

to be made thereunder "Since then the Iraq Government has man great strides along the path of independent and stable existence and has been able success fully to assume administrative responsibilit and both parties being equally anxious th the commitments and responsibilities of H Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq shou be terminated as soon as possible, it is conside ed that the period of the Treaty in its_preser form can conveniently be shortened to obviate the inconvenience of introduct amendments into the body of a Treaty alread signed, it has been decided to bring about ti necessary modifications by means of a protoc which, like the Treaty itself, will be subjeto ratification by the Constituent Assembly

"Accordingly a protocol has now been sign! by the parties in the following terms

It is understood between the High Contrac ing Parties that, notwithstanding the provision of Article 18, the present Treaty shall termina upon Iraq becoming a member of the Leagu of Nations and in any case not later than for years from the ratification of peace with Turke; Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a free agreement from being concluded with a vie to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties, and negotiatio for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period

It will be noticed that under this protoc the Treaty in its present form was to termina on the entry of Iraq into the League of Natlo or in four years, whichever might be earlier

The position of Iraq as regards the Leag was that when the Treaty was ratified H Britannic Majesty was bound under Artic 6 to use his good offices to secure the admissi of Iraq to membership of the League of Natlo as soon as possible His Majesty's Governme would be in a position to take this step on the fi filment of the two following essential condition the delimitation of the frontiers namely, the delimitation of the fronties Traq, and the establishment of a stable gover ment in accordance with the Organic La

The Council of the League of Nations January, 1932, adopted the report of the Irs Commission recommending the termination the mandate subject to the admission of Ira This to membership of the League and Iraq enterli oted for the admission of Iraq to Leagun embership

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between urkey and the Powers which was signed in 9 3 it was agreed that the frontier between ling Feisal's State and Turkey the important contier because the inture of Mosul was in ispute should be settled by the League of lotions should Great Britain and Turkey be un ble to come to agreement by direct negotiation bese direct negatiations were opened at Cona entinople but no agreement was reached so he question was opened before the Council if the League in September 19 4 Whilst the natter was under discus ion complaint was nade by Great Britain that Turkey had violated he provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty M Lausanne and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This natter too was remitted to the Lesgue and a arther provisional boundary was drawn which

was accepted by both parties

Here the matter remained until the antumn of 19.5 In order to secure the material for s decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involed report but one which led by devious raths to a commonsense recommends devious ratins to a commonsons recommenda-tion It was that the first essential in the Mosal vil yet is stable government. The d tires of the people were for locorporation in the Slate of Ireq. If therefore the British in the Siste of Ireq. If therefore the Brusan Government was willing to extend its mundate over Iraq for a further period of twenty fire restaining an analysis of the sistendary of the sistend gave the necessary gnarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Tresty of Lausanne The issue was remit the Treaty of Lausanne The issue was remit ted to the Court of International Justice at The Hagne which deelded in f your of the competence of the Council Great Britain hav in si en ti e necess ry assurance th t he was prepared to extend he m ndate over ir q for a

by th Leag by the Leag Rel tio a between B itain and Iraq were Detelors further det ed by second treaty cardiaded in January 19 6 which pro ided th t Grat Briton should as soon as possible recompt i frag f r admi on to membership of the Les w of Vation Tits recommed thou was made saji accreted to these too made and accepted in O tober 193 wh cupon the M ndate was termi ated and Iraq became and the desired and the second at the procure of Le sue factions. The Treaty of 10°6 was a large fact of the sue factions. The Treaty of 10°6 was the cut Jule 1330 to come! for the succession of the succession iraq had been admitted as a member of the League of \stions. It provides ter alsa

I justice. This meant the termination of the 1 that each of the two Hi h Contracting parties and see when the next Assembly of the Lex ne i shall immediately come to the aid of the other in the event of war

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of the Iraq State Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India and is in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay Its people have not much in common with those of the North They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the British Government

Irags alliance with Great Britain was emphasised by the Iragi Prime Minister General Nuri Said Pasha in April 1939 Broadcastin to the nation General N ri said that alliance with Britain and the neighbouring States coupl ed with elocere friendship with Turkey and Iran were two principles on which Iraq a foreign

policy was based

On the outbreak of war with Germany in September 1939 Iraq severed diplomatic reis tions with Germany in accordance with the terms of her treity with great Britai but for sever I years the German mini tor in Bashdad had been working a lanst British influence As Hitle ism went from strength to strength Oerman Influence in Iraq grow In volume and war b gan the expul intensity until when th sion of the Germ n minister by the Cabinet threw into sharp relief the pro German sympa thies of the army leaders and the young r ambitious men who fawned upon them Later the Cablost fell and was succeeded by ministries backed by Rashid All and the army When backed by Mashia Ali and the army When Italy ent red the war this cabhet took the first step in breach of the Anglo Iraq Treaty of Alliance by refusing to break off diflomatio relations with Italy with the realt that the Italian Legation in Bachdad became an active tentre of Axis proj anda und espionage in April 1941 a coup det put Rathia Ail into power. The administration that followed turned openly hostile to the Britt h demanded that he more British troops should be landed that he more British troops should be landed to protect lines of communication through Iraq and when this demand was refused began hosti ittes in the bope of Axis support Iraqi forces chelled Habbaniyah the British Ai Base and rounded up British residents in Baghdad Iragi forces and rounced up prison resources in Baganaa.
The rebellion was quickly quelled and the
rebel I aders finding thir position unten ble
field the country On May 30 1941 the Lord
Mayor of Baghdad accompanied by Iraqi Army
and police officers came to the British Com mander to ask for an armistice whi h was quickly arranged and leg i Government in Ireq

was restored with the return of the Regent With the restor tion of constitutional govern m ot u der the Premiership of burt al Said

in 5 & det sue Fremersing of Next at East On the 16th January 1943 Iraq declared war on the Axis Powers and a few days late she acceded to the United N tions Part signed at Washington on the 2nd January 194

In April 1945 the Iraql Government accepted the invitation of the United States Go ernm nt the invitation of the united States to ermm nt to participate in the San Franci.co Confer nee and a delegation was sent headed by Arshad at Umari the Minister for Foreign Aff irs This idelegation, in concert with delegations from other Arab States, inter signed the Charter of the inadequate and the site is mainrious United Nations

Iraq has also played a prominent part in the formation of the Arab League, a confederation Iran authority Arab States which was corvened in Cairo in for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for the April, 1015, to discuss Middle Lastern affairs and to promote the planning of practical Arab co operation

The Middle Lastern affairs and for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for the notorious like the nucleonage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passoperation

The Iraqi Army has now been reformed and reorganised with the assistance of a British Multiry Mission, and is quickly becoming an efficient force which can be used, if necessare, to maintain internal security within the country

In October 1913, the Regent paid an official visit to the United Lingdom, where he had the honour of being entertained by Their Mijestics the King and Queen for two days at Buel inglism He returned later in the year, after having toured war time Britain, which enabled him to form a personal appreciation of the extent and scope of the British war effort He left Iraq again in May, 1945, on another official visit, this time to the United States, spent a short time in Canada, and then proceeded once more to the United Kingdom

Iraq has filled a place of considerable strategic importance in the war during the invasion of Russia by German, and the aggressions of Japan in the Last The Guif Ports and the roads, riliways and alrways of Iraq and Persia became a main route for the supply of the USS R upto 1944, particularly when the normal sea route was hazardous. Iraq has furnished a vital link in the long Ailled lines of communication to the Far Cast, and the export of oil to the Medi terranean through the pipeline from Kirkuk, and down the Shatt el Arnh by tanker from Abadan has continued without interruption

The Iran Shore

manent interest The Iranian Government the cable station of Jask, and the possible has developed Bandar Shahpur as the port port of Chamber An interesting developmen at the southern territory of the new Trans Iranian Railway The port facilities are institution of an Iran Navy

importance of Bushire is administrative rathe tinn commercial It is the headquarters (Iran authority It is also the main entrest Further sout the idea of rail connection lies lingah, reputed to be the prettlest por on the Iran coast, but its trade is belt diverted to Debal. In the narrow chann which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Ser is Bunder Abbas Here we are: Bunder Abbas is of son the key of the Gulf Importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerms and Yerd It is of ctili more importance as possible naval base. To the west of the town To the west of the towl between the Island of Kishm and the mainland lio the Charence Straits which narrow until the are less than three miles in width, and yet con thin abundance of water Here, according t sound naval opinion, there is the possibility creating a mayal base which would command th Gulf The great obstacle is the climate, which one of the worst in the world On the opposi shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandin ties another sheltered deep-water anchorage Elphinstone's Inlet, where the elimate conditions are equally vile But between the two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Med terranean For many years Bunder Abba loomed large in public discussions as the pos sible warm water port for which Russia wa seeking There was established a Britisl Naval station at Henjam, a small island close to Kism where the station was constructed to Kism, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian anthornties Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of British British British Government in 1935 On the Mekran coast thorain the August Mekran coast the resident of the Mekran coast the resident of the Mekran coast the resident of the Resident of

II —SEISTAN.

importance of Seistan years a serious preoccupation with the Govern-ment of India Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers moved her armies against India of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zuidkar and that where the frontiers of Persia and our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattur It marches on its eastern sea at Gwattur It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluehistan, it commands the valley of the Heimand and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misruie It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategie base for future military operations it is also midway athwari the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Raliway dary between Persia and Afghanistan of with the Indian Ocean and if and when the special reference to the distribution finally line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the the waters of the Heimand Ther finally temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation in the service of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend it through Seistan would ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo Russian temptation to extend the seistance and the

The concentration of public attention on the to possible lines of advance through Kandaha Persian Guif was allowed to obscure the frontier to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawai importance of Seistan Yet It was for many there can be little doubt that Russian attention years a serious preoccupation with the Gavern tion was directed to a more iclsurely movemen Seistan lies midway north and through Seistan, if the day came when she the nount where the fronting

Whether with this purpose or not, Russisi intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in the carly years of the eentury Her agent; moved into Seistan and through the agent; of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific missions" and an irritating plague corden sought to establish influence, and to still the British trade which was gradually being the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki These efforts died down before the presence of the Mahon mission, which in pursuance of Her agenti Mahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demargating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, of

III -IRAN

From causes which only need to be very I fly set ut the Iran opention as aff cting id a fro tier policy has receded untif ft is of account Reference is made in the intro-tion to the section to the fact the the minimum of he Anglo-Russian Agr ement icit bitter levacy in Persi That Agreem nt s litter legacy in Persi That Agreem mi lyidd i Irao into t o zones of into oce and is Iranians bitterly resented this app a mi i i ino or their kingdom between the two lowers though no such end wa in lew lerman agents works gole erty on it is feeling at hill b d n I floence will leb was not suspect bile to raise the tribes to opposition to Great Fritain in the South and after the fair of Kutal Amara when a Turkish Divi ion pen trated w tern true they exercised a strong inducore a Teheran, With the defeat of Turkey and the Control Powers this I fluence dis ppeared f t besides that of the British Government which had trong force for the North W t and con broked the a thern province through a force South Prio Rides It was one of the first tasks I the British fit ernment to a gulati e this position and for this purp e an agre ment was r ched with th th o Perslan Go ernment

them in features of which were -To respect Persian integrity

To supply expects for P rel a administration

To supply officers and equipment for a P mian force for the maintenance of ord

To provide a foan fo these porpos

To co-op rate with th Persian Governme t in railway construction nd other forms of transport

Both Governm nts agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to exami e and re ise the Custom tariff

econd agreement defined the terms and conditio a on wh ch the long was to b made to Concilio a on which the form was to a manu-we Persia. The los was for £ 000 000 at 7 per rept. redeemable in 20 yrs. It was sured on the reduce and fu tows receipts a greed for the r payme t of th. 1911 lon and should these be imagical to the Persian Go emmessi-was to make good the necessary anma from other atmess.

The natural conditions which give to Sefstan, Persian instances on the reliccion of Co toma a strategic importance persist. For a time duties on rations taken acro s tief frontier for lithi indicence lacreased in substance through the ratio of the first of Sefstan trade route. The distance for the ratio of the first of Sefstan trade route and the ratio of the first of the Sefstan trade of the first of the Sefstan the order of the first of the Sefstan trade of the ratio of the first

The Present Position—We have given the main points in the Angio-from sarred ment become few documents have been more intended. Those who desire to study ft in greater detail will find it set out in that Indian hear Book for 19 1 pg 138 et er fi It has been explained that most fra lans constructitions guera te of projection against affe term fenemies. Will be the Brill between in the north we i retired before the Bolsha ike the Irapians had no u e for the Acterment and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally

rejected and the advisers who were to he a sasist ed Persis and sit withdr w A rem it irrequently he rd among tooldlers and soliticians f India after the Wold War I was politicians f India arrer the wo war in that Grent B Italn must take so active h nd in Iran because she could not be a passive ulturasto ch os in that country The view always taken th oa in that country. The view always taken in the fudian 1 r flook with 1 th internal affairs of I an were her own concern If she pref rred thros to order that wa h r owo look out but felt alo e he wo ld h miner out some form of Go ernme t That po ition has been lustified. The Sirdar Sip h or c immander in justified. The Sirdar bip n or c monager in which a fough but centratic soldier gradually to a charge of frendso affairs and establi hed a thiofy well d military dictat rehip whi h made the Co crument feeted and respected the shiti (to enument to rea and respected the re-out the country for the fir tim since the n as at attor of Shoh N sr-ed-dio. A rodvof empatic Americans under Dr Millara gh restored order to the chaotic hances. The e two lorces operation in uni on gave Iran the best gov the Sird r Sipah chaied und r the irregularities of hi po ition with a 8h h spending his time of hi po then with a bn n specialing in the in E rop and wating the r source of the country. He moved to h ve il position re gularied by the deposition of the absence bhah d his wn as not of the throoe. At first he was def ted by the appointion of the Mulisha but in 1925 prevailed and the Sh h was formally depo ed and the Sirder Sirah was formally deeps of and the Sirdor Sipah che a tuon rt \ ti place under the title f Reza Sh h Pablovi Tie change was made with ut dist b nee and Iroo otered on pe led of peac and consiliation while emp of it from the dist big forces in the p xi war wold Si ce then con ideable pogres had been made with the r fo m of th administration. The ge eral sit is in Iran was gravely disturbed in 193 The ge eral sit 1 tloo

th sudden termination by the Iran Government

The Present Frontier Problem.

between the British and Iran nents for an agreement covering all nents for an agreement covering and ding points of difficulty between them ally, 1041. Britain drew the attention in translan Government to the danger of German tourists in their country on number of German technicians and laged agents had been infiltrating into laged agents for the graph of the graph o

The Iran Government's reply factory, the British and Soviet representanade a new Demarche to Iran in August without any result On one point, without any result On one point, it of the Government of Iran made some sion to British feelings, that of restraining the tribution of Rashid All and his supporters Iraq who had been actively consorting Axis representatives The British and a Demarche requested the expulsion of

never occupied up to the border Between administered territory and the Durand line Government of India toward the Independ of the line of e lies a helt of territory of varying width nding from the Gomal Pass in the south,

cessible monntains It is peopled with Bebind hoth the policies lay the menace than, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian, Indian, the policy until the Angle Russian Agreem the and fewish interminals. They had the policy until the Angle Russian Agreem the and fewish interminals. and Jewish intermingle They

nglo Iran Oli Co's concession, a matter sending troops to Iranian territory for tem one of the biggest industrial underporary occupation in order to safeguard the intervention of the British Government that those measures were not in the professions of the trouble to the part was directed to lorde Iran. The South The intervention of the British Govern-it to the reference of the trouble to the of Nations and this paved the way for lons between the Company and the Iran ment While these were being settled need While these were being settled need Willie these were being settled nations between the British and Iran Soviet Government in obedience to the oblica Soviet Government, in obedience to the obligations undertaken in the 1921 treaty, would withdraw their forces from Iranian territory. The British Ambassador in Teheran presented a

almilar note simultaneously Tollowing on the Allied plan of action British and Indian forces entered Iran at three points The Soviet troops entered from the Caucasus The Allied forces met with a slight resistance nt first but on August 28th, 1941, the Iran Government issued to their forces the order to cerse fire, 2 new Cablnet help formed under the Prime Ministership of Mr Ali Furughi If entered into negotiations with the Alies and concluded peace. One of the clauses of the peace terms was that the Iranians should facility peace terms was that the Iranians should facili tate the transit of supplies and war materials to Russla Iran agreed to the closing of German Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian Legation one from Iran On the Iran governments to do so in August, 1941, the British over Governments decided to take action soviet Government in their note to Iran solution that they found themselves conditioned that they found themselves conditioned that they found themselves conditioned that they found themselves conditioned the Iranian troops from certain troops from certain troops from c Further, German nationals were handed ove to the Allies The terms also included the

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

ere yet remains a small part of British where the King's writ does not run ry what is called the Durand Agreement with an and Afghanistan, the boundary between in and Afghanistan influence was settled, it was delimited in 1903 except for a small low which was delimited after the Afghan in 1919 But the Government of India never occupied up to the border Between Frontier Bolicy—The policy of India never occupied up to the border Between

Kashmir in the north, this is generically between the Forward School, will be tween the Forward School of Mast would occupy the frontier np to the configuration of Afghanistan, and the school of Mast frontier policy for nearly half a century inactivity, which would leave the tribes. ne keynote of the interminable discussions of Afghanistan, and the school of Mast frontier policy for nearly half a century his is a country of deep vaileys and secinded entirely to their own resources, punish mature has fenced in with almost them only when they raided British territ coessible mountains It is peopled with Bebind both the policies lay the menace Russian invasion, and that colonred our iter policy until the Angle Russian Agreen
This induced what was called Hit and R In the half century which ende ercourse even amongst themselves, and as Valentine Chirol truly said "the only hond at ever could unite them in common action is the hond of Islam" It is impossible to derstand the Frontier prohlem unicss two of the auspicion thus engendered was set the sentiment amongst these strange people Valakand to the Gomai was abiaze. derstand the Frontier problem unicss two of the Suspicion thus engendered was considered and the strong-the sentiment amongst these strange people to sentiment amongst these strange people to sentiment amongst these strange people to sentiment amongst these strange people to sentiment amongst these strange people to sentiment amongst these strange people to sentiment to the Gomai, was ahiaze. The Malakand to the Gomai, was ahiaze The Malakand to the Gomai, was ahiaze the magnitude of the new in the strong-the to of this rising and the magnitude of the of this terence with the tribes so as to avoid the exleason of administrative control over tribal
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The Manniha and th m de their completa anbmission in September 19°1 they ware more a verely chastened than at any time during their e reer

A New Chapter -- Ae the result of the Ighan War of 1919 Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the meltin There was much vagua discussion of the position la the course of the month which followed the Wa iri tan Afghan War and the troubles in Wa iri tan which succeeded it but this di cussion did not r lly come to a head until February M rol 19

the bound of the property of t

Hairs, or shall we revert to what was known Warlr militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or state olose border system, as modified by deserted The piliar of the Curzon system fell ord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops The Policy—The policy first adumbrated ord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops of strategic positions outside the tribal area, to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelm-ford, the then Viceroy, in a cep the passes open, and punishing the tribes speech which he addressed to the Indian ien by expeditions when their raiding propen ties become unbearable

The Curzon Policy -The Curzon policy, 1897, was a compromise between the "occupa ion" and the "close border" policies It was ased on the withdrawal of the regular troops so ar as possible to eantonments in rear whilst the contier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Vana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held y militia, recruited from amongst the tribesnen themselves The cantonments for regular roops were linked so far as possible with the roops were threed so far as possible with the modian railway system, so as to permit of rapid einforcement. But it must be remembered hat like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. Ho wrote a the Memorandum formulating his ideas. It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Our and line will come more and more under our control No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation My desire

ibermen but interfering little In their own [1919 The Khyber milltia faded away, the

He sald it had been decided to Legislature retain commanding posts in Waziristan, to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then ter dopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermeth or minus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the polleling of these frontler lines by regular troops was concerned. Such dutles are unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character Irregulars have always existed ou the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia it was necessary to recreate them The new form of Irregular was what have been ealled Khassadars and Seouts The Khassadar is an irregular in the extreme He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of pager. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rife As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police daties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they are not pursued with the steadfastness he was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control British and Indian officers. But the application tologous would have followed or rather it should he of this rolls. rol, gave us moderate or rather it should be laid bearable frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of egular troops in the day of need, withtand the wave of fanaticism and other onditions set up by the Afghan invasion of recruited, officered by British officers.

But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy for this policy produced an acute controversy in two one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was one thing to say that commandi

V —WAZIRISTAN.

Geographically, Waziristan is a rough paral-elogram averaging 60 miles from East to West Indus vary from the highly cultivated and and 160 from North to South The western irrigated fand round Bannu to the sand desert naif consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand eet high, which forms the water shed between the Indus and the Heimund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan This is the western boundary On the east is the Indus North is the water shed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District South is Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable

mediey of ridges and ravines straggled and con-fused in hopeless disarray The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet Here are our outposts of Wana and Razmak some 15 and 20 miles respect lively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within factorial and the some of the six of the exception—in fact all traditionally are in some strile, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of grazing district, the latter within factorial and patanni, only the first two are true wazna, and patanni,

in the Marwat above Pezu

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable euitivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky reinfall lucky rainfall

Inhabitants -The inhabitants, nnable to support existence on their meagre soll, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes. Degrees that Mahanda. Dawas. main tribes Darweshkhei, Mahsnds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true wairs

Unlike other parts of India, however these wild people a knowledge little allegiance to malls or headm n No one except perhaps the Mulia Powind h (ii) his death in 1013 coold a real of a vertice of them a his following

speak of a y rortion of them a histolowing Policy—The policy of the Unit b was at first one of non interference with the tribes. Even mow only part of the country is administered Gradually it was found that the release of the country is administered Gradually it was found that the season was and the was attempted by expeditions at portion of the cunntry with Revulsars tollowed by building posts and brick towers to he held by Mill till. There posts were at fart placed at the points where raisers unously debouched at the points where raisers unously dependently in the first part of the policy of t

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A Compromise — A full statement of the
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pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same poiley would prove effective in Washi ian But what was a practic I proportion O or 30 years ago is not not a raily as now. The task is infinitely more difficult in the control of the co

The settl'd pedicy of dovernment in Wastl's tan Bit Denys abor d was the control of that country through road syst m of which about 140 mbles would lie in Wastl's tan treet and tone innodered miles abort the border of the standard miles abort the border of the standard properties while at Hammk 6 500 fet 11gh and overlooking morth m Wastl's and i some 5000 irrepulses while at Hammk 6 500 fet 11gh and overlooking morth m Wastl's and i some 500 irrepulses while at Hammk 6 500 fet 11gh and overlooking from the Dura of Line is not offerstablished pot in the Tookh in the olderstablished pot in the Tookh in the T

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The Frontiers Wazırıştan:

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The officially held to be sacrosanct, it is shooting up or other pursuit of a tribal feuds is permitted upon them its vilagers to proceed to and from the intervine their women, the tribesmen applied ban against shooting upon the ban against shooting upon the tribesmen applied ban against shooting upon the ban against shooting upon the sould be extended to all the country miles on either side of the highway efforts to introduce primary edunated possible and achieved as much occasive maintained for irregular called Scouts, employed about the formally applied for the establishment been appreciated that the no come to thom So much has this ent been appreciated that the formally applied for the establishment has provide such an institute they offered to provide such an institute they had saved this from the time a British formerly left the country. In they offered what they had saved this from the time was occupied, following an encouraging from the local Wazirs, in 1929 A boad had already been run out from through Chagmalai and the Shahur This Musim apprehension, after the passing the presentations of the sare known as Khulfata Committees. The agried on by Congress agents organised in the rest of the land. The agriation was there extried on by Congress agents organised in the rest of the land. The agriation was there arried on by Congress agents organised in the rest of the land. The agriation was there arried on by Congress agents organised in the rest of the land. The agriation was there extried on by Congress agents organised in the rest of the land. The agriation was there there to and the rise of the land. The agriation was there the saried on by Congress agents organised in the rest of the land. The agriation was there there was a find under any kind and the provides against the passing the provides under any scheme the provides and arried on by Congress agents organised in the rest of the land. The agriation was there they done a preparation of the Indian Legislature of their purpose they made from the local Wazirs, in 1929 A by the Hindu majority

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Outbreak at Peshawar in Insance the attitue of the Aet, strongly influenced the attitue of the Aet, strongly influenced the attitue of the Aet ali guestions of the Aet provided for stirring political reform, and the icver which in the automa of the Aet provided for stirring political reform, and the icver which in the automa of the Aet provided for stirring and the ic re deprived of them A road has been connecting Fort Sandeman via Guikacii, Gomal river, with Tanal, on the Sar Walarist of them to be inundated with the group of the motor road his also been the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929 the propaganda outwards from The poison spread outwards from The advance of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed of Peshawar city and from the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929 the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929 the propaganda outwards from Peshawar city and from the propaganda of Peshawar city and from the propaganda of Peshawar city and from the propaganda of Peshawar city and from the propaganda the Indian National Congress in the interior diving above them, His Majesty's Government Congress at its annual session at Laiore to week following Christmas, 1929, adopted or gramme a laining at the separation of India the British Empire and at the promotion evolution in India to secure this end Indiant, and especially a campaign to promote administration to a standstill, commenced over thing and interior over India immediately after the Congress to the N W Indiant Congress at its annual session at Laiore to be a standard of the British Empire and at the promotion of India at the separation of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant the British Empire and at the promotion of Indiant Indiant to secure this end Indiant Indiant to secure this end Indiant In their hills with no achievement to report The Orack is of southern Tirsh threatened to descend by the Uhlau Pass upon Kuhat and their western class attacked a post in the Upper Kursm and endeavoured to attack Parachia r Helped by the machinations of Congress Warl's beavily attacked Datta Khel hut were speedily brought to order by force The Mahands wers similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted flororogha in the valley of the Takki

All ontbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the s ms manner and the stablishm at of new fortified posts on the Peshswar plain fmme diately opposits the main valleys feading nut of Tirah and the construction of roads for their earlies now indicate the application of the model policy in that red in Th Artifaction of the source policy in that red in Th Artifaction of the source policy in the source policy in the source of t ed peace under the new conditions before the opening of the witter of 1931 3. The Afrida i ter asked for roads into Tirah hut ar not yet sufficiently agreed among themselve The Afridis about the point for construction successfully to proceed

Mohmand Mohmand Outbreak in 1933 -Di turb nees in the Mohn ud country during the summer of 1933 both Illustrated the opera the summer of 1933 both illustrated the opera tion of the modern Frontier policy and the need to k et it a live policy if it is to be of uv use stall. The Mohamads may for the purpo es of purpose the stall properties of the purpo es of purpose the stall purpose the stall properties of the tion of the stall purpose the stall properties of the Low x Mohamad country and the Low x Mohamad country and the Low x Mohamad country at the less from the lower altitudes no see hours y at the less from the lower altitudes no see hours at the second the lower stitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain Through the country of the Upper M husands pa see the Durand line but th' Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this segion and consequently its jusce mas long need taken over a co iterable portion of the ic att of the Pountiet by what is described as it! Pr anumitive the exact position of this fatt it is never the exact position of this fatt it is never the exact position of this fatt it is never the exact position of this fatt it is never the exact position of this fatt it is any it. The exact position it miss afficient to a serious properties of the exact position of the serious properties and it. I have a serious properties of the exact position of the exact posi Afghan Government have never agreed

In 193 during the r volutionary Red Shirt in 193 during the reductionary Red Dater impaign in connection with the Indian National Congress in the Fishawar Plain the Upper and the Congress in the Fishawar Plain the Upper and the Congress in the Adminds of the Congress of the Congr

force The Afridis twice endeavoured in raid the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 193 Pebhawar in force but by combined air and when apring and early summer once min is d action were both times driven beat to facilitated, their methods in campaignin when apring and early aummer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning commenced retributory raids upon the Hallmzai and other Assured claus. The attacked claus appealed to the political authorities for help

and that help they were obliged to give
About the same time as this trouble was Aurum ann endeavoured to attack garachin ?

About the ame time as the stribble was leliped by the machinations of Congress germinating the appeared in lajaur a country against they aucceeded in drawing two or tiree included the stribent across the border of attack they aucceed in drawing two or tiree into the first Combined air and ground into the first Combined air and ground stellar expectations. The Took of the Algahan throne He was accompanied action or much these efforts. The Took lipt two companions and storted a campiagn in Bajanr for a revolution or such other trouble
as might he po sible in Alih ni tan. This
c mpell d the British Indian anthorities to take mea ures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Aigh nistan

Road construction from the Peshawar Shab hadr road north ards through Ghslanai into the Hallmrsi courty and towards the passes which I ad from that country into the paper extremities of the Bajaan Valley was maderis ken and two b feades of troops with other details were sent for vard up it to assit in desling with the Upper Blohmands At the same time a roplanes bombunded the village of Kotkal in Upper Bajaur which h d given the liter to the Pretender furth, a serial demonstrations were made end the Bajanris were given an nitimatam deroandl g the surrender of the Fretender by a given date

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the ampsign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Gbalanai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also and the same continued to the same continued to the two roads in Upper Baj ur there would become extohl led a circular road through tile part of the trib ! trit ry resembling that munified trough Nort! We instead partly in the end the Upper Biother and partly in the end the Upper Biother and partly in the end the Upper Biother and partly received in extraper the troops of the circular troops of the contract of the trib ! trit ry resembling that music the end the Upper Biother and partly in the end the Upper Biother and partly received in extraper with our troops

rec ived in certain encounters with our troops and p rtly probably bec use of influence brought to be r upon them from Kabul retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds it keep the peac and the Bojanri whiis maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to urrender the Pretender nevertheless expelled that pe son from their territory probably into Afghanistan H re then the trouble ceased Tha nett result of it was the

construction of the road through Ghalanal and th rapid davelopment of hus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it The Uppe Mohmands m de another descent in the a mm r of 1935 The Lower Mohmand quarrelled mong thems ly soy r th di tribu

Upper Mohman is decid d to fi h in the troubled Thise. The m am of the description is the Mastere III and the Master III are not compared to the British Indian stronger and the Upper Mahmands as ing for peace—and the Upper Mahmands and they care of the Upper III and the Upper Mahmands and they care of the Mand are bound by promises of soo deheadour The and the Upper Mahmands and down beyond it are the Market Tribes in 193 hard with the regramme of the Upper Mahmands for radding meets the Upper Mahmands dontry

Tori Khel Rebellion —The Wazirs and inaccessible country in and about the up Mahsude in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against | reaches of the Shaktu river were made Government in parallel with the Afridis Congress party agents endeavoured to persuade them to do so They were at the outset firmly dealt with and peace was thus assured almost without its having been broken All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 and then frouble was produced in North Waziristan by the fagir of Ipi, a man who was formerly in subordinate Government service in the Settled Districts and afterwards settled at the place from which he took his best known name A Muslim lad was accused in 1936 of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu Apparently, she cloped She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she was a minor There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the fagir started an agitation about it in the Tribal country, alleging that the return of the girl to her Hindu parents was an interference with Islam There was also, in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque This was settled in the Lahore High Mosque This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision The figur of Ipi lumped together the Binnu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidgan) Mosque Case and upon them raised among the Waziristan Tribes the siogan, "Islam in Danger" His demand for a holy war was only taken up by a sub section of the Porl Khelsection of the Wazirson Northern Their elders heared Government. Their elders begged Government Waziristan to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their way out Efforts to round off the matter before it developed into a major affair falied and there followed a war in which the Tori Khei were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in gangs fighting the authorities and others connived at such acts Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khei and the bands of arreconcilables under during leaders whom the fagir inspired by his agitation, beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The faqir has not been caught for peace. The fagir has not been of and continues a troublesome influence The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 50,000 troops Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles have been attempted but for the pre occupations on new roads opening up some of the hitherto

fagir of Ipi, however, assisted by seven notorious outlaws continued to keep Wazirst particularly the North, in a disturbed condit throughout 1938 and on into 1939 It i therefore, found necessary to keep an ex brigade in the territory and spasmodic operati against recalcifrant gangs proceeded by is and air and have not vet succeeded in restor normal conditions. In the summer of 1 a temporary complication was provdled by appearance amongst the Mahsuds of a Syr caffed the Shami Pir who was only just preven from leading a tribai incursion to support rebellion against the Government of Kat The persistence and expense of the trouble Waziristan, constituting as it does a heabreaking set-back to the "policy" which I seemed for fifteen years to be achieving mater results, has provoked renewed discussion Frontier policy especially in regard to milita commitments which were examined by a Defei Committee under the chairmanship of Li Chatfield who visited India on behalf His Majesty's Government towards the e of 1938 Although hostile sections s persisted with mischief there was thought April 1939 & be sufficient justification for hope that the period of major military operati was over and Waziristan was in consequer returned to the charge of His Excellency to Governor of the NWFP, in his capacity AGG for the tribal areas Sporadic d turbances have continued into the period of the second world war and the Fakir remains disturbing influence. disturbing influence

1939 -During Waziristan Outrages Waziristan was in a state of continual unre The list of offences committed by the Ahmed tribesmen by the end of the year mounted over fifty cases of major outrage They cluded biasting of bridges and destruction communications, holding up and looting loring snipping, kidnapping and several cases of murd The situation became intolerable and necessiti ed military operations Two columns of troops were sent to the Ahmedzai salient and it took three months to subdue the hostile ciements and clear it of offenders and outlaws

A detailed investigation into the economic conditions in the tribai areas, as a preliminary step to the adoption of measures aimed at radical improvement of the tribesmen, was thereupon believed to be opportune and would probably

VI —AFGHANISTAN

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for iong dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India Aii other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan we should be in a position to move large forces to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan was should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghanism in War of 1838 was fought—the most majorable.

that there were only two main fates and articles the condition of the cond

Relations with Indin—Between the again of poets an either side stands the sand poets an either side stands the side of the sid

struction But a fuller knowledge inhe belief that the Amir was in a position
ittle difficulty. He had to compromise
be fanatical and anti-British elements
it his own people, inflamed by the Turkish
ng of a jchad, or holy Islamie war. But
mitted no act of hostlitty, as soon as
safe to do so he turned the members
be missions out of the kingdom. At
i of the war his policy was completely
d, he had kept Afghanistan out of the
had adhered to the winning side, his
ty in the kingdom and in Central Asia
its zenith

der of the Amir—It is believed that ad lived Habibuliah Khan would have his authority for a progressive policy anistan, by opening up communications stending his engagements with India s courted by the representatives of Persia ae Central Asian States as the possible gentre of a Central Asian Islamie At this moment he was assassin-1 the 20th February 1919 The eircumsurrounding his murder have never been splained, but there is strong ground for elief that it was promoted by naries who had harassed him all his These realised that with his vindication war their time of reckoning had come, anticipated it by suborning one of his o murder him in his sleep. His brother, in Khan, the nominee of the fanatical t, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in ad, but public opinion in Afghanistan d at the idea of the brother seizing power he corpse of the murdered man layat and Amanullah, were not disposed ive their heritage Amanullah was at controlling the treasury and the arsenal pported by the Army Nasruilah found it ible to make head against him and with The new Amir, Amannilah, at once intented his accession to the Government la and proclaimed his desire to adhere to aditional policy of friendship But his ties at once commenced, he had to deat the war party in Afghanistan, he was nted with the dissatisfaction arising from anner in which the mnrderers of Habiband been dealt with, the fanatical element rasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrui nd the Army was so incensed that it had removed from Kabui and given occupa divert its thoughts A further element of exity was introduced by the political on in India The agitation against the tt Aet was at its height The distarin the Punjab and Gujarat had taken

Afghan agents in India, of whom the prominent was Ghnlam Hyder Khan ighan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded alstau with exaggerated accounts of dian unrest. The result of all this was to use the Amir that the real solution of flication was to unite air the disturbing at a na war with India. On the 25th his troops were set in motion and simulative afterm of anti-British propaganda enced to flow from Kabui and open in

Speedy Defeat -The war eaught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dakka Jelalabad was re peatedly bombed from the air and also Kobul Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelala bad Inten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the condi tions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawaipinds on the 26th July On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 196-197

Post-War Relations—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoonie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs—These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabni to arrange a definite treaty of peace This Mission crossed the border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 197, 198-199

Afghanistan after the Great War —Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the Prontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan In course of time this gang was broken up His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had tropicle with the King of Afghanistan had the King of istan had tronbies within his own borders which made him glad of British heip The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern But Afghanistan methods of administration is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular, especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was Whilst this assistance was appreciated, broken the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty, he had to withdraw almost the whole of his adminis

Saviet Penetration—Taking a long view armed force with a view to injuring the other a much more notable development of the hudependence or otherwise such activities will policie of Afghenistan at the period to be heeted Similarly neither of the con which the fortgoing notes apply was the tracting parties will allow armed forces arms penetration of the Russians who had ammandation or other war material meant converted the former Trans Casplan States of to be used against the other contracting party Tests Russia hate Soviet Republics The tap sat hunough its dominions parts mass mo soviet repulsies and object of this policy was gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Perla, of China and of Afghani tan Iu Persia this policy was folied by the vigour of the Sipar Salah Reza Khan, In Chinese Turkestan it was a proper of the state Signt Saish accas area. In Online's anaccase it was pursued with qualified success. In Alghanistan it also made certain progress the first step of the Russian was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajhk.Lan Ultekia and Tu kmautistan so as to absorb was to all Northern Afghanistan This was later appare tly abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration Large anbaides, mostly delivered in kind ere given to Afghasistan Telegraph lines were erocted all over the country roads wer constructed large quantiti s of arms and mmunition w ro supplied whilst an air force with Russian pilota and mechanics was created and was I rgely developed In return the Russians received important trading facilities

Russo Afglum Treoty -Outwardly the firm the control of the control

Clause 1 -In the event of war or hostlie action betwen one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers the other cou tracti 2 party will observe neutrality in respect of the first controcting party

Claus ... Both the contracting partie spree to abstain from mutual aggression the One against the other Within their nwo dominions also they will do nothing which may an a nearly the other. ean s potitical or military harm to the other party. The nontracting parties particularly agree and the contracting parties and parties are made allowed and industry of the contracting parties are made allowed and industry of the contracting parties are made allowed and industry of the contracting parties are made and industry of agree due to mare amaners or posteria ar-military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other Each will also abstain from joint gany boycott or financial or economic blockade organized ag in t the other party Bealdes this in case the attliede of a third

Clause 6-This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratidization which should take place within three months of its signature it will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berila treaty between Germany and Aighanistan whi h mount d to no more than the establish ment of diplomatic relation

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States The representatives of Alghanistan re established in India and in London and at some of the European capitals The various and sidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect

The King a Tour —In the closing months of 19 7 His hi jesty King Amanula accompanied by the Queen a d a staf ol officials commenced a longtour to India and Europe It is under slong tour to India and Europe. It is under stood at at this was one of the cherished audit those of his father. King Hisbbullsh who was as assisted in 1919. King Amasulia when he set out was wermly welcomed in India and received a great popping secting in Bombay bost from his to religionists and from numbers of other communities who longet the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Intrope of the communities who longet the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Intrope of the communities who longet the invasion of India in 1919. He made as the place of the com-lance of the communities who can be applied to the communities of the com-capitate. He made a State visit to Turkey and swinced to Althonistan by way of Soylett Russia returned to Alghanistan by way of Boviet Ruasia and P rela A series of treatles with the govern ments of the countries visited was approunced and the King returned to Kahnl in the late summer

Reforming Zeni - King Amanula returned to his realm full of reforming real. He was much impress d by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited and over party Desides this in case the stitleded particular of the state measures which it dominons.

City 4 2.—The high contracting parties style of the region of the rice of and apportunity won holy some of the rice of an adoptive style style of the rice of rection of these changes, friends of His Males advised the King to moderate the pace ney reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic langes had brought serious trouble in their ain In May of that year the "Lame Muliah" used the standard of rebellion amongst the The lizai and Mangai ciansmen of Khost fuliairs were openly active against the King nd His Majesty was equally frank in his ostility to them Possibly also well-wishers aggested that what was possible in Turkey, ter centuries of close contact with the Vest, and where the ground had been prepared y missionary effort and a long struggle for hs emancipation of women, might be less easy Afghanistan, where there had been no contact ith the western world

A Change of Kings —Events moved rapidly 1929 A notorious north Afghan budmash, Bacha-i Saqqao, raised the standard of revoit nd inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular roops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued nessages asserting that the rebels had been lestroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements is clared the withdrawai of all the reforms and he establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives Communications with the outer world were broken King Amanulia and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe King Amanulia on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained Bacha-i Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabui Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks The Royal Air Force in India meanwhiis went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch The most formidable of the new king's adver sarles were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion saries were led by General Nadir Knan, a scion of the oid ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world Heavy fighting tool place Fortunes varied Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabui in his name and interest Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i Sangao was executed with other shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i Saqqao was executed with other rebeis, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all sssming in firm possession of the Kingdom He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Furope A Shilmwarl rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour There followed a serious rebellion in Kohidaman, Bacha i-Saqqao s country This also was promptly quelied And thereafter This also was promptly quelled And thereafter of the present Afghan Government that Nadir Shah ruled without challenge He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his in the interest of their continued independent in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued independent in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interest of their continued in the interes

With every appreciation of the spirit and ther maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fuilified by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,0% to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India He co operated effectively to prevent tribes on hi side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India li response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930 The trade routes were recopened and the new King again took up Amanuilah's mantie of reform but in a states manlike manner which carried the Mullah along with him

Murder of Nadir Shah — This ordered mare of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the alternoon of 8 November 1933 — His Majesty was attending a footbail tournament prize giving when a young man appears the gathering stanger. when a young man among the gathering steppe forward and fired several revolver shots into hir at close range, Lilling him instantly It late appeared that the assassin committed the crim in revenge for the execution of a promine Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of th The assassin's father was stated same kind have been this man's servant and his prominent officers of State stood loyal by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir T. iatter was duly placed on his father's throne ar his accession was in due course acknowledg and confirmed throughout the kingdom in t traditional manner The new King started i traditional manner The new King started in reign with a high reputation for courage as steadlness He early Issued assurances to its steadlness to its rolling of its region of its regio steadiness He early issued assurances to people that he would continue the policy of i peopie that he would continue the policy of in father in affairs of State. No untoward ever have occurred in the years that have sin past during which the young King has this sagacity and good government gradual strengthened his position on the throne are by the development of communications at trade, done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his peop. A mutual desire for close relations and part ularly economic understanding ied in 1938 exploratory negotiations between India and Afghanlstan with a view to seeking some for Afghanistan with a view to seeking some for of trade agreement

The Chief Ministers of the Afghan State Muhmud Hashim Khan (Prime Minister) a Shah Mahmud Khan, two surviving broth of Nadir Shah and the King s uncles Wi their help the strbility of the Afghan Kingdi has been successfully maintained has remained not unfriendly to Britain a India, and they have adhered to the Saadab Ail the gre Pact with Turkey, Iran and Iraq Ail the gre European Powers and Japan maintain Emb sies or Legations in Kabul, and it must be record of the present Afghan Government that tune with the ideas of their predecessors a in the interest of their continued independent in the interest of their continued independer ions with the Powe

VII -TIBET

Recent British policy in Tibet is really nother; were accorded home through Central Asla by hasn in the long-drawn-out duel between Greek at Enteinin force to which severa Latelligence Rilest efforts to establish communication with the country were not of course hapked by this appreciation. When in 1774 Warral and the monoured that Dorjied had on behalf was inting despatched Boyle on a mission to the isating despatched Boyle on a mission to the country of the Dalls I Lamo of Linear Lamo of the Country of the Dalls I Lamo of Linear Lamo of the Country of the Dalls I Lamo of Linear Lamo of the Country of the Dalls I Lamo of Linear Lamo of the Country of the Dalls I Lamo of Linear Lamo of the Country of t indigeness of the two countries. After warren Hastings departure from India the variety of the two countries of the Warren Hastings departure from India the ubject slept and the last Engli hmsa to visit hass until the Yoongbashand Expedition 1 1904, was the unomical Manning In 1885, nder tie inspiration of Coiman Macaul y ni he Bengal Civil Bervice a further attempt vas made to get into tonch with the Tib tans out it was abandon d in deference to the oppoutil twas shandon din deference to the oppo-lion f the Chinese whose an erainty nver flet was recognised and to whose vi w mit the was with Japan Brittsh statesmen see inclined to pay excessive deterence. But the to timo on the Thetan frontier continued to be most unsatisatory. The Fibrian was aggressis a and on truelve and with a with a spread and the contraction of the contraction. were aggress! a and on trues the and with a view to putting as end to an intolersthesitish and the an intolersthesitish and the an intolersthesitish and the an intolersthesitish and the an intolersthesitish and the an intolersthesitish and the an intolersthesis and the analysis
The Expedition of 1964—In view of the accountry is the Government of India proposed in 1908 to despatch a mission with an armed escor' to Lissa to discue the out tanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot To this the with an armed escort to Liasa to discue the out tanding questions with the Tibetan anthorities on the spot. To this the arthorities on the spot. To this the state of the spot

Russian For Ford in Weight and the Control of Weight and the Control of Weight and the Control of Weight and W

itual pope The Tibetans had aiready in exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese liery The report that a strong Chinese to was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the lal Lama that he fied from Lhasa, and by irony of fate songht a refnge in India He is chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, it took np his abode in Darjeeling, whilst inese troops overran Tibet.

tiery The report that a strong uninese to was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the last vestiges of Chinese trony of fate songht a refuge in India He schased to the frontier by Chinese troops, the took up his abode in Darjeeling, whist linese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages — The British Government, the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan and the the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan appeared to be ably managed After the appeared to be ably managed After the appeared to be ably managed or the confines of the strength of the confines of the strength of the last vestiges of Chinese government at Pekin was unable to floated the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan appeared to be ably managed After the appeared to be ably managed After the appeared to be ably managed or the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilites confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilites of the Szechuan marshes, hostilites appeared to be ably managed and an armistice was concluded were suspended and an armistice was concluded to that Great Britain, while discialming the different to disturbances in the peace of a different to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate parms with other neighbouring State on our content, especially with Negal, and pressed hat an effective Tibetan Government be main aimed The attitude of the Chinese Government be main along the the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the Tibetan army had occupied som

The she must be in a position to see that her wishes Chumbi Valicy was evacuated The she must be in a position to see that its test result of the filssion was the openet trade marts and the establisher three trade marts and the establisher three trade Agent at Gyantso such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such an impossible person that they had been such as impossible person that a British Trade Agent at Gyantse

See Action—The sequel to the ussian Agreement was dramatic, it ought not to have been ted On the approach of the dusband Mission the Dalai Lama fied usband Mission the Dalai Lama fied a He left the internal government of a He left the internal government of n confusion, and one of Sir Francis ausband's great difficulties was to find in confusion, and one of Sir Francis confusion, and one of Sir Francis ausband's great difficulties was to find highly of siguing the Treaty Now the libility of siguing the Treaty Now the recaffirmed It was a secreted that she recaffirmed It was a secreted that she in the post this suzerainty, if Tibet In the past this suzerainty, if Tibet In the past this suzerainty, if Tibet In the past this suzerainty, is a secrete that a secrete a secrete that she is the policy of the British Government of the President of the Chinese is a secrete that she in relation to these changes He said the in relation of the President of the Chinese is a secrete that she is the policy of the British He and the policy of the British H reaffirmed It was a secreted that she be held responsible for the foreign relation of these ellinges. He said the first in the past this suzerainty, been a "constitutional action, 'It was been a "constitutional action, 'It was been a "constitutional action, 'It was been a "constitutional action, 'It was been a "constitutional action, 'It was been a "constitutional action, 'It was been a "constitutional action, 'It was been a "constitutional action, 'It was been a "constitutional action, 'It was a proposed to the constitution of a conference of the chinese internal administration and that libet was to be regarded as on all and that libet was to be regarded as on all that libet w was received by the Court, and despatched in the State of China, and Mr Long Chen Sbatra, Prime Minister to the Daial Lama, threshed out these the stages, he arrived there at Christmas, But it was soon apparent that the ideas in Dalal Lama and of the Chinese Govern to bad little in common The Dalal Lama eted to resume the temporal and spiritual second spiritual spirit red stages, he arrived there at Christmas,
But it was soon apparent that the ideas
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sortism which be had exercised prior to
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neted to resume the temporal and spiritual
content to the Chinese intended to deprive him
all temporal power and preserve him as a
neted to resume the temporal and spiritual
semi autonomous zone was to be constituted in
Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position
Convention, it is understood, bas not been
convention was initialled in June which rea Convention was initialled in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet
cognised the complete autonomy of the complete autonomy of the complete autonomy of the complete autonomy of the complete autonomy of the complete autonomy of th Convention, It is understood, bas not been retified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the Sonth. the Central

established. The Chinese subsequently tried to increase their hold on Tibet but without beig able to persuade the Tibetans to accept closer a ssociation

There iollowed in 1936 th death of the D lai Lama and not until 1939 were the Tibetans able to disco er the babe in whose body they beile e, his reincarnation must simultaneously latits were have occurred in the meantime a Britisi Goodwill Mix ion visited Tibet in the winter of Kt res

now on terms of the greatest cordinlity with the Government to I India In 19 0 he reque ted that a British officer should be sent to discuss that a British officer should be sent to discuss with the chief officer should be sent to discuss with the chief I Ilutean Go run ent with the position in C nitral Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and India and the India and India and India and I Li a and the headquarters of the Covernment of India

> The boy Dalai Lama was just fled in Ll asa in October 1939 with traditional ceremonials Ti o Leitish Government were represented at ti e event by a lele ation le l by Sir Ball Golli and cifts wern exchan ad between him and the Lama Pltte 10 icer in biblim Sir Baell J Gould

VIII -THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER

The position on the norther isoniter has arm of th Indian Empire Devond Nepabera or stokered as if the firthis line were contained in the contained as if the firthis line were contained in the contained as it too firthis to firthis in the state of the first of the first is not for the first of the first

at trade routes with Thet passe through Lass
mix—that through Lad k. Then constant the grant that the grant through Lad k. Then constant the grant through Lad k. Then constant the grant through Lad k. Then constant through Lad k. T British Go e meent. It is independent as and the extern I moniter of India and the British Minister at Khaltmandian and the British Minister at Khaltmandian in this region drawn by arreement with Tibet thou Indiance on the internal administration. The British Minister is the British Minister is the British Minister in the Secondary of the British Minister is the Art and the Secondary of the British Minister is the Art and the Secondary of the British Minister is the Ministe

NEPAL.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of clearly laid down and defined Nepai is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himaiayas area of about 56,000 square mices, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus The greater part of the country is mountainous, the iower slopes being cultivated Above theso is Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the darugged broken waii of rock icading up to the of his father in 1911 The real ruler of the of his father in 1911 The real ruler of the order of the provised peaks which are the peaks which are the peaks which are the peaks which are the provised peaks which are the p chain of snow-ciad peaks which cuiminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of sightly less aitlitude The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Khatmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal In 1846 the head of the of the whole of Nepal In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepai, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Christ to leave India and to become accounted Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation The relations of Nepai with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816, which brought to an end the Nepal War, and subsequent agreements By virtue of the same Trenty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Her relation Resident at Lhasa of her own Ever since with China is of a friendly nature the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained During the rule of steadily been maintained the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr Asquith in his Guildhali speech in 1915 The message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as nlso i Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India cloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. In recognition of this and a haif years of war in recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December

Nepal it will be seen that the Government of line as a preliminary to link up the W line country has generally been in the hands of hill districts in course of time. The Minister of the day Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been the valley by fair motorable roads an

The sovere or Maharajadhiraja as he is called, is bu dignified figure-head, whose position can be likened to that of the Emperor of Ja The present King, during the Shogunate The Majesty Maharajadhiraja Majesty Maharajadhiraja Frioliubana Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum S Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah throng on the d eountry is the Minister who, while enic complete monopoly of power, couples with official rank the exalted title of Make Next to him comes the Commander in (who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Min On the demise of H H Maharaja Bhim

Shere Jung Bahadur Rana after only a tenure of office his next brother Olawi Raj Projjwaia Nepai Tara, Atui Jyotirmas Shakti Patta, Ati Pravala Gorkha Dai Bahu Prithuladheesha His Highness Mal Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur G C B, G C L H, G C L, G C S 1, G C N L, G C S G C I E, G K R K, Yitang Paoting Shun (Luh Chuan Shang Chiang, Ho Generai, British Army, Honorary Coionel the Gurkha Rifle Regiments, Indian Prime Minister and Supreme Comman Chief, Nepai, succeeded to the premiership September 1932 The rich experience i earned in highly responsible offices as i earned in highly responsible offices as I step by step coupled with the broader out affairs gained from the visit to England brother the late Maharaja Chandra Shun enabled the present Maharaja fully to gr significance of the social economic and I problems that heid and still hold the their min size of the state o their grip since the great war ciose observer and a man with independer he had after much and careful dell matured his plans and with the course conviction set himself to the carrying of programme A Nepalese Legation was e ed in London as much to bring still of more than century oid friendship v British Government as also to fully in the traditional treaty rights the traditional treaty rights Extraordinary and Minister (Commanding General Bahadur Shum Si Bahadur Rana) ieft Nepalas the head of carrying the Insigna of the newly rated Royal Order of "The Ojaswi I for H M The King-Emperor With g mination the present Maharaja fol ravages of the Great Earthquake—an u and undreamt of calamity at the very of his regime and has evoived a beautiful Khatmandu within a I hoped for even by the most sangul people The political reorganisation country which had to be carried the stabilise the existing Government generation of his clear foresight The Terai district headquarters in the extending to some 200 miles are 200 in extending to some 300 miles are now in connection with the capital on the mi

thoroughfare has been and is being dally im region though still young has been fruitful proved. An op-to-date Firebrigade infilling and indied and in many ways promises to become surgest and long felt wand, a new and in arger each the turning point in the hi tory of the country. industries the introductivate can obtain his many sided acti liles. The postal union connection with the 60 ernment of India now offers a m ch needed facility to inter correspondence between the Nepalese at hom or abroad in India With the permanency in the tenure of army service and inauguration of a Saving Fund for the benefit of the units the modernisation of Arseesi equipment and arrangement Missess equipment and arrangement for maculacture of up-to-date propellants the Military side of the country has been brought more in lice with present day requirements. The first Bank in Nopal and the first Jute Mill in the Teral have already come during this short re lme and are f netioning to-day Sugar cotton wool and other industrial ventures on

properly and long felt want, a new and larger our trib leadalities of which are trib leadalities of which grant impeas to home the long trib leads and the larger our trib leads and the larger our leads to the first budget leads to the list of the larger our leads and the larger our leads to the list of the larger of the list of the larger our leads to the larger o permitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are in evidence and progressive Since 19 0 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhga I to Bhimphed! the base of a eteep ridge in the main ro te to the capital of the country from British India—goes over a good and permanent well maintained road linking up with the ropeway of 16 miles which was opened in 19 7 and a motor trolley services which was installed in 1934 joins up the Ropeway terminus with the (u toms House for tr n port of goods traffic The telephone from Khatmandn now forms p to the 300 miles main line extending from Khatmandu to Biratn ger and Jhapa solido wool and other industrial ventures on to sirgam) when has been assented to analysis as moderate oscilar on a city of discussion at now form p to the solo miles main line extens as a moderate cost and in the city of the cost of Skum Shrey Sing Induction has and Matternal with scener of Buddha Site have been identified occard. May yau Sh m Bhere Jung B hader in it by the remain on inscribed pilling The Rand the Maha aja a nephew and son for H M Strick Dray Patroord ary and Minnistry Ring George VI who also rap scented the Pleatweit ary — Liut Col. G A Falconer lader de & Kinglom of Kepalin the Coronation of F Fet Seey — Li. Col. M M Ma locod of H M tes Ring Impurer Thus the present to a Archivest — Rand Shalb Raja Rand Shalb

Railways to India

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by Chinese Turkesian The construction of a fillery to use, easier was through Asia Trans-Persian railway connecting India across those and account of the prospect of the control of the control of the control of the control of the connection with India saw yes location to the process of the control of the connection with India saw yes location to the process of the connection of the approach is falled and the control of the bistories in the control of the process of the control of the co Baid to Lowelt at the head of the Perstan Guff While these projects were in the air German seterprise stepped in and made a small begin

of the construction of the railway pressed forward with p ssl nat energy. Thus before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Micor and of the Germans in France the solvepties stepped in and manue a simal words (allery two companies) and the indirect or controlling the Anatolian railing / Secutari cross A tolls over th Taurus Monn spritten its lines start from Sectard on the lates to Aleppo and thence easterned across the nder by con tructing the model of the plants of the plants of a point between state of the Bosphorns opposite Con | Empirates to a point between state of the Bosphorns opposite Con | Empirates to a point between state of the plants of the plants of the state of the plants of the plants of the plants of the state of the plants of the pla

Meanwhile Russis was pushing her railway
tem varkous directions i to th Central Adam confid railway development northward
trintory run ing along the contribut northern frontiera from Barra the port at the month of the
of Perula and Atghanistan to the horders of Shat-el Arab the broad stream in which the

gris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow the head of the Persian Gulf The system in the head of the Persian Gulf The system in the head of the Persian Gulf The system in the sirieh, on the Euphrates, thence northards to Baghdad, the line passing a constrable distance westward to Kut-l-Amara, historie fame From Baghdad the line in the eastward approximately to the foot of the se through which the Persian road crosses in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction Mosul It has for some time been open as a Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad in the neighbourhood of Viosul Similarly, at Taurus raliway has long been open eastered of Aleppo as far as Tel Kochek, on the trian frontier, a few hours' road motor run, in the west from Mosul Through passenger rivices between Iriq and Istanbul are run a ad motor service is linking the rallway termini Kirkuk and Tel Kochek. The gap in the alway has now been closed, and through mmunication was established at the end of 40 A line also runs westward from Baghdad Feluja, on the Euphrates

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian succession system and the Indian railways at assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by them and the Indian railway systems were by them all developed up to the points likely to be the traini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian attempt of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian attempt in the Caucasus During the war this line as carried thence southward into the region east ad south-east of Lake Uruma. The Indian rail and system, on the borderland of India and Persia, as similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated at ween England and Persia specially provided for ritish assistance in the development of Persian attural resources and particularly for the transion and improvement of Persian roads itable for motor traffic, but the agreement one to naught

A railway connection between the India and the Russian systems has again assume considerable importance after the German attach of Russia along with other democracle like China and USA against the aggression of Germany and Japan With the whole of Germany and Japan With the whole of the European west coast under German control or domination and the eastern shores of Siberia rendered unapproachable by the Japanese the only route which British and Indian supplies to Soviet Russia can take is the Iran The Quetta-Nushki line which had been extended during the last Great War upto Duzdap (of Zahidan) in Persia had been put out of use afterwards beyond Nok-kundi. This is again being set in order but it is not known upto the time of writing whether through rail connections are being arranged to the Soviet from in Caucasia from either the Persian Gulf of British Baluchistan in India

There also remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian rallway system by way of Afghanistan The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontler of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghanisorder on Chaman The completion of a broad gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan

The maln interests behind Iranian railway communications had hitherto been the replace ment of mule tracks by rail roads, providing convenient rail connections between the posts in Persian Gulf and the interior to develop import and export trade and to give thorough connections between the different countries all round Iran The Iranian railways have, however, assumed special importance of late on account of supplies from the allies to USSR through Iran

The Fighting Forces (Indian Army)

ries of the East India Company but sepoys were first enlisted and d sciplined by the French who appeared in India in 1665 Before this d tachments of soldiers were sent from England Bombey and as early as 1665 the first for tified position was occupied by the East India C mp ny at Armagon near Masuinpatam Madras was acquired in 1640 but in 1654 tha garrison of Fort St. George consisted of unit ten men in 1661 Romb y was occupied by 400 solds as and in 1668 the number was only 95 of whom 93 were English and the rest French Portuguese and Indiane

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces wer considerably increased but this 4th not prevent the France capturing steeras in 1748 Following the Franch example the English raised considerable sepoy forces a d largely iner ased the military setablish me ta In 1745 Major Stringer Lawrence isuded at Fort St. David to command that roes and the forces of the Command that the control of the Command that the Command that the Command that the Command that the Command that the Command the Command that the Command the Command that the Command ef the Company The English foothold in I dia was then precariou and the French under I dis was then precariou and the strain burders burders were contemplating fresh states. It became necessary for the Loglish Company to form a 1 yeer military establishm at The new comma dant at once set about the organi sation and discipline of his small force and the sation and disriptine of bit small force, and the serroso was given a mapsy formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawronce subsequently became Commander in Chief. In St drax the Europe of companies were d v loped into the Madrasa Dally or similar companies in Dengel and a Dally or similar companies in Dengel and Bolly or similar companies in Dengel and Bolly or similar companies of the Dengel and Dally or similar or satire indiantry were aim laity or, hised by malife indiantry were aim laity or, hised by malife in the satire indiantry were similarly or, hised by malife in the satire in the sat

Straggie with the French—From this time f r a century or more the army in India was engaged no stant war Afters apple ged war with the French whom Duplets had by ITS raised at the qualitanch the reaction, proved in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence Circ mindle, the effort of Stringer Lawrence Cityes and Eyre Cooks completed the downdarf in their naise that the power of Engl of was established by the Cooks completed the downdarf in their naise that the power of Engl of was established by the Cooks of t some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by some ruled by Makratta Princes and concess by Musaiman adventurers such as Hyder Aff 1 a Mysore A proto ged etruggia ensued with the latter and his son and a corea or Tipu Sur the latter and his son and a corea or Tipu Sur tan which e ded only with the defeat and de th i Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam

Energianisation of 1796—In 196 the Face of the State of t

The great sepoy army of India originated in formed by linking existing battalions of ten has a ill establishm at of guards known as companies cash with large establishments of comes surplied for the protection of the fact Infash officers. The Endras and Hombsy armles were at the same time reorganised on aimilar lines and cavalry and artillery com-

In 1 98 the Marquis Wellesley arrived ac Governor Gen ral firmly lmbn d with the neces solve and the many mind a want the needs of yor de troying the last vestiges of French Influence. In pursuance of this polley ha reduce d Mysore where Tipu was intriguing with the Fr nch and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States in witch Sindhis had established power over the Mughal Emperor. at Defhi by means of a large regular army off eered by Luropeans under the French adven turer lerron In campaigna against Sindhia in Hindostan by a Briti! Army under Gener I Jake, and in the Decean against that prince and tha E ja of Berar by on army and r General William of the British Bull William of the Britis Wellesley afterwards Duke of Wellington the power of these Chiefs was broken in the hattles of La wari and Assaye Fre chi fluence was finally destroyed and the M thal Fm peror was released from the domination of the Mahrattae Subsequently Holkar niac was raduced and British power established on n firm footing

Muting at Vellore -Th Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great catachysm of 18 7. The most serious of this enthreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 whan the nativa troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort while the striped flag of the Bultan of Mysore whose some were confined there was rai ed upon the ramparts The mutiny was suppressed by Gofonel Gille pi who galloped over from Areot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoona hi w in the gate of the fort and destroyed the muti-neers. This retribution put a stop to any inriher outbreaks in the army

Overseus Expeditions -Saveral import ant overs an expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the blueteenth e ntury Bouloon was taken from the French Coylon

stout resistance

In 1817 bostilitles again broke out with the binuratias who rose against the British during the progre a of operations against the Pindaria Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp The Mahratta Chiefe of Poona Nappur and Indore rasth accession and were besten respectively at hirke Stabaldi and Mehidpur This was the last w in South in Indi Tha tide of was rolled to tha north never to rainin in the Punjah to which our frontier now axtended our stmy came into touch with the great mili

battalions numbered necording to the The Bengai Army was hey were raised ed in three brigades of horse artillery, tailons of foot artillery, two regiments of an and 68 of Indian infantry, 8 regiments ilar and 5 of irregular eavairs. The and Bombay armies were constituted dar lines, though of lesser strength

Afghan War and Sikh Wars-), a British Army advanced into Afghan-ind occupied Cabul There followed rder of the British Envoys and the disretreat in which the army perished saster was in some measure retrieved sequent operations, but it had farg offects on British prestige The people Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate ons, they had seen the lost legions which ceturned, and although they saw also enging armies they no longer regarded rith their former awe Sikh aggression nostilities in 1845-46, when a large porthe Bengal Army took the fleid under gh Gough The Sikhs were defeated igh Gough ubhorn fights at Mudkl and Ferozeshahr, ening battles, but did not surrender hey had been overthrown at the battles ral and Sobraon Two years later an ik at Multan caused the Second Sikh War after an indecisive action at Chilianwaia, ave enemies were finally overcome at t, and the Punjab was annexed Other gns of this period were the conquest I by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second se War, the first having taken place in

conquest of the Punjab extended over intler to the country inhahited by those ent tribes which have given so much during the past sixty years while they turnished many soldiers to our army op order on this border the Punjab Fronrice was established, and was constantly d in small expeditions which, while they ed little bloodshed, kept the force em-and involved much arduous work

Indian Mutiny —On the eve of the in 1857 there were in the Bengal 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops, Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 troops, and in Bombay 9,000 British 15,000 Indian troops The proportion to British was therefore too large for ian to British was therefore too large for

The causes of the mutiny were finany arious Among these were the annexaolice of Lord Dalhousle, especially that dh from which the greater part of the 1 Army was drawn, interference with the ges of the sepoy with respect to certain aces, and lack of power on the part of anding officers either to purch. auding officers either to punish or reward nal spark which fired the revolt was the nction of a new eartridge The muskets ose days were supplied with a cartridge ich the powder was enclosed in a paper, which had to he hitten off to expose the er to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge atroduced with paper of a glazed texture i it was currently reported was greased the fat of pigs and cows, and therefore 140,000 Indian troops

324, the armies were reorganised, the junciean ailke for Mahommedans and Hind battalion regiments being separated, This was interpreted as an attempt to destrict the separated of the separated the easte and the religion of the sepoys S ful agitators exploited this grievance, wh was not without foundation, and added repo that flour was mixed with bone dust and su refined with the blood of oxen

Disaffection cuiminated in mutiny at B hampur and in an outbreak at Barrackp where sepoy Mangal Pande attached a Europe The next most serious manifestat was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cava at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartrid These men wero tried and sentenced to ke terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riv cd on parade on the 9th May Next day troops in Meernt rose, and, aided by the m burned the houses of the Europeans s murdered many The troops then went to Delhi Unfortunately there was in Meet The troops then went no senior officer capable of dealing with i situation The European troops in the plaremained inactive, and the mutineers wi allowed to depart unmolested to spread i flames of rebellion

Delini is the historic capital of India time worn walls brood the prestige of a the sand years of Empire It contained a gre Yet Delhi R magazine of ammunition Yet Delhi keld only by a few Iudian battalions, who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who do not suceeed in escaping were massacred at the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed suprein India. The capital constituted a nucle to which the troops who mutined in maplaces flocked to the standard of the Might An army was assembled for the recovery Delhi but the city was not captured and it middle of September. In the meantime mutin magazine of ammunition The rehellion spread throughout Central Ind and the territory that now forms the Centre Provinces, which were not recovered until s. Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Paris of the P defeat of the Rani of Jhansi

Campaigns —Daring Minor Compaigns—Daring the permutil 1879, when the Second Afghan War began include there were many minor campaigns include the China War of 1880, the Ambeyla Campaign and the Abyssinian War Then followed it Afghan War in which the leading figure we Lord Roberts There were expeditions in Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns which the most important was the Trah Can which the most important was the Tirah Car paign of 1897 There were also the prolong operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns is annexation of Burma, several campaigns is Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa Bountil 1914 since the Afghan War, the army India, except that portion of the British full in the several campaigns in the several campaigns in the several campaigns at the several campaigns in the several campaigns at the several campaigns in the several campaigns at the several campaigns in the several campaigns in the several campaigns at the several campaigns in the se little severe fighting, although engaged in man ardnous enterprises

Reorganisation after the Mutiny of 1857 the East India Company ceased to and their arms. and their army was taken over by the Cross At this time the At this time the army was organised into the armies. armies, viz Bengal, Bombay and Madai, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian stroduction of the command system. ommands were formed viz Punjab Bengal ladras and Bombay

Lord Kitchener's Scheme -This arstem isted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener a s-organisation the Madras Comm ad bolished and the Army divided into three Com sands—the Northern Eastern and Western orresponding to the Punjab Bombay and

lenga) Commands

in 1907 Lord Kitchener considered that con equent on the delegation of administrative owers to Divisional Commanders retantion of uch powers by Lieutenant Generals of uch powers by Lieutenant Generals of lommands led to delay in the dispatch of musicoss. The Commend system was there re abolished and India was divided into two imiles—the horthern and Southern—each inder a General Officer who was responsible or the command inspection and trailing of

hs troops but was given no admini trative e possibilities harly in the War both Army Commenders ook it's field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917 when both had practically the same anctions as their prede essors. It was then nactions as their predecessors it was then railited that administration was being unduly restrained at Army Headq arters and the method was been unduly as the continuous conget with unnecessary detail. To ecure efficiency at A. Il Q. therefore a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918 With the alteration to Comm ad was carried on a first to Comm ad this time, a considerabl increase was made in the dmini traitve state of the two Comm ads and the General Gmeers Commanding wers gi c powers to deal with all administrative questi as other than those dealing with matters

of rolley and new principles of war The commands were increased to lour in 19 0 each ander a General Officer Comma ding in Chi i Gne of these namely Western Command, 1938 and

was ato ished on the 1st No ember fer aced by an Independent District

The Chatfield Committee -In September 1938 an anno neem at was made on behalf of His Hajesty's Government that the outcome of the discussion aree eding the sole of tand and air of fodia a d the Empire which had been uthor Army ised in M reh of that year had been considered afford by lile ht lesty & G ernment

Th eved for rly action to place the defene crahasher for fly action to place this detent process of the control of the contr

In the meantime and in the il ht of the pro-15 the beautine and in the 11 ht of the pres | 01 w r was even us a series are find the dred presented with the diseases that were shed lising and where necessary errs ding the dred passes factoris in ladds was recommended between the barriance and the series of the ladds and recommended between the present the prese

Beversi minor re organisations took place and the following years such as the linking uiter Regiments to together and the rating of all reading of the results of the provision of user Regiments and Companies 1 no 1805, the further results of the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed the Regiments and Companies 1 no 1805, the further Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agreed that the Royal Air Force 1 westurther agre as the abolition of the three Armies and the from the Indian to the Imperial establishment The following is the substance of the main recommandations of the Chatfield Committee

Report Modernised Re equipment - The Committee reported th t in the interests of Indian defence the whale of the army force s in India should be

modernised with only such minor variations as would not affect the general lavel of efficiency The types of modernised units were to be as

follows -British and Indian Cavairy light tank regi

ments equipped with light tanke and armoured carriers for reconnaissance ladian eavilry armoured regiments equipped

with fight tanks and armoured cara Indian cavairy motor regiments-pravided

with mater transport for conveyance of the per sonu I who would be normally on foot British and Indian field artillery regiments-

all regiments w re to be m charf ed and in due course equipped with 5 pounder guns

Sappers and min is units—with mechanised first line transport and mechanic I power tools, British and Indien infa try hattailons—armed with rifles brens and in mortars and fully me-

chanised first line tr asport
Units on the North We t rn Frontler would

retain a ce t in proportion of pack m les It therefore recon mended a thorough a thorough going scheme for re equipment of all branches of the service. One of the most Important fe tures of the moderniasion proposals was the mechani tion of the bulk of the cavelry and of the first line transport of a large portion of the infantry with the object of greatly increasing the mobility of the

With this end in view the Chatfield Con mittee recommended that the balls of distribution of the Army in India should b (A) Frontier Defence (B) loternal Security (C) Coast Defence (D)

External Defence Troops

With the increased efficiency and mobility afforded by modernisation it becomes possible to provide equ I security with fewer troops though it has to be recomised that it e mai tenance costs of a modernized unit are higher Th mittee earefully ennsider d these factors in rela tion to the def nee requirem ats of India and to force in ladia in relation to the detence problems the need for keeping the maintens co costs if the of fodis a d the Empire which had been uther farmy within the compass of what India can

> The total reduction of British troops as mea sured with the establi hment on July 1 1939

> of w r was crept d a d a sch me for re-organ

the extendance a capital grant up to for the resources available in India His Majesty's

Present System of Administration.

it have offered to provide it from the hequer. The sole condition attached mincent gift is that India should bring a forces up to the standard of equipsitated by modern warfare and adjustical plans to the conditions now obtainworld.

nated that a period of five years would if or the completion of the modernisaand the provision of the total eapital accordingly be spread over this period that amount three quarters would be a free gift while one quarter would be to wave of a loan. The interest on a, however, would be entirely remitted this evers, thereafter interest would spable together with instalments of

Defence Liabilities—In estimating enee requirements, the Committee had how far the prevailing conceptions as it is a stability for defence could be held light of modern conditions. Hitherto le has been accepted that India should lible for the "minor danger" of the ce of internal security and for the deer land frontiers, while Great Britain responsible for the "major danger" of by a great Power upon Iudia, or upon e through India

developments have, however, clearly vulnerable India is to attack in other tribuse that were envisaged when the task first laid down Such attacks, if dever mature, would so vitally affect n well-being that they would demand late co operation in effective measures sence In such cases India's desence rly be most effectively and economical by co operation in the desence of the India strategically essential to her

committee recommended as a general hat the forces maintained by India adequate not merely for the narrower fully local defence, but also to assist ning what they described as "India's curity," and further that India should ge that her responsibility could not in a terests be safely limited to the local her land frontiers and coasts

ally appreciated that the forces mainindia could only bear a small share in responsibilities, and that she could arily bear in full the cost of such forces taintained in India The committee led therefore that the contribution ald by the British Government should ed at the higher level of £2,000,000 a leth it has been provisionally raised by

basis it is estimated that it should be r India, without enlarging the annual for defence expenditure, to meet the atenance costs of the forces organised bed on the scale proposed. From this cuple it follows that if forces held in the purposes covered by the joint rey are used outside India in an emerching India s external security, their maintenance charges should continue by India.

The margin for exterral defence suggested is one tenth of the forces maintained in India in the case of the Army

Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution," a publication issued in 1921 with the authority of the Government of India

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India.

in India

The Secretary of State a principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Dapartment of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Arms with recent Indian experience. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the indian Army In order that he may leep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which had obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank used to have a scat upon the Secretary of State's Council, prior to its dissolution

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Defence administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government, in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Defence expenditure and the direction of Defence policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature

War and Defence Departments—As a result of a decision to expand HE the Vicerov's Executive Council, the Defence Department, which had previously been responsible under the Commander in-Chilef for the whole of the Defence Services administration, was divided on July 20, 1942, into two departments HE the Commander in Chief, then Field Marshai Sir Archibald Wavell, KOB, CMG, MC, relinquished his title as Defence Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council, and became War Member in the same Council, and head of the newly formed War Department Sir Feroz Khan Noon, KOBI, KOBE, at the same time became Defence Member on the Executive Council, and head of the re organised Defence Department

The Commander-in-Chief—The Commander-in Chief, besides being a member of the Viccroy's Executive Council is also member of the Council of State. As War Member of the Executive Council he is responsible for the whole of the control of the R I N, the Indian Army and the Air Forces while in India Command, as well as the control of the department which administers these services. Below him comes the Secretary to the Government of India in the War Department (War Secretary) who controls the department, and has constitutional right of access to the Governor General, and the

right to call for papers on any emblect assigned to his department (which includes all the subjects dealt with at Defence Headquarters other than those a si ned to the Defence Department)

The Delence Member -The head of the Defence Dep riment is the Defence Member of the Vicerye Ex cutive Council who ha under him a Secr tary to the Government of India (Defence Secretary) who has the same constitutional rights s his counterp rt in the War D p timent The Defence Department has taken over the functions of the former Defence Co-ordination Department and in add tion a number of subje to dealt with by the former Defence Department (now War Depart ment), These include such subjects as Ca t n ments Imperial Pri oners of war the Indi n Soldiers Board and certain military colleges and achools

The War Department deals with all army services proper and also the administration of the Royal Indian Yavy and tha Air Porces la India in so far as questions requir ing the orders of the Government of India are concerned. It deals also with il questi as con ected with the administration of Ecclesias tical aff its The W r Department Seere tan thas no direct relations with commanders ten that no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formatio s subor dinate to Army Headquarters. The Army summistration is represented in the Leal lature by the War Member in the Council of St to the War Member in the Council of St to the War Member in the Council of St to the War Member in the Staff in the Staff in the Council of St to the War Member in the Staff in the Council of St to the War Member in the Staff in the Leavenhile by the Delence Member and to the Assemble by the Delence Member and to the Assemble by the Delence Member and to the Assemble by the Delence Member and the Member and Memb r and in the Assembly by the Delence Sec etary

In 1941 when India In 1941 when India symmed considerably wider responsibility for the act lendant of the ws a Defe ce C sult tiv C multitee of both the C ntral Ind n lg l tures and the N tional Defens a Conserve or extensible. N tional Defen e Counc i w eated on whi h beside m mi ers of the Legi lature rep nta tives of the States and other p blic men ag eed to s rve

S uth East A Command—A new command South East Asia Command was frieed in November 1943 Pormerly at N w Delhi the headquates of SEAO was later trunsferred from the format at a the nearquate's of SDAM was later at instance to Kandy Ceylon Import at fo mations which have been pting u der SDAC incinde the East Indies kleet Allted Air Command 1 th and 14th Armies Admir 1 Lord Louis Mou th tten 1 the Supreme Allied Commander

Regular British Forces in India

The British A moured Artillery and Infant y divi lons of the rmy i India a e unit of the British service No Individu I British servicult is located permanently in India Units of the British service. the British Army are detailed for a tour of for ign service. I which the m jor prit is a rule sput if fad! In the c of British inf ntry b it floor the yst m is that on b ttailon of a regiment is n rm lly on home. s r le while th other is overse s This of Various ou e does not spply in w tim Various nit of the Royal Armou d Corps also ca y out tours of d ty in India

The Indian Army

The Indian Army is divid d i to numero s arms of the service in just the same way s the Britt h Army

The Indian Armnured Corps-Was form d from the Indian Cavalry Regiments and many new Regiments have I cen ruised. The first unit was mechanised in J nuary 1940 and general mechanisation began between October general mechanisation be-man between October 1910 and January 1941. The R giments are organised in a v riety of ways depending on their role and are divided into Indi n Armoured Re innents Indi a Armon ed Car Regiments Di Islon I Re omnisan e Re innents Indi a Motorised R in mits and Frontier Armoured Car Ten mylody of the Lank and motored car erews of it is find in Armoured Corps are now Indians The men to d awn from every comm nity and th y are provided with heavy medium and light tanks armonred cars and carriers and tracks

The Indian Artillery -- Is divided into a number of branches the most famou of which is the Mountain Artillery The is allo II id A till y Anti Tank Artillery light and heavy Anti Aircraft Artillery and Coast Defence Artiflery

The Corps of Indlan Engineers—Is ormally divided it to the S pper and Maner groups and the Millit ry Engineers and the There are the There are the There are the There are the There are the Engineers of the There are the There are the Engineers and Watery is T pe tation Groups There are three Sapp r and Milner Ruleson Water Maner Sapp r and Milner Ruleson Van Man as 6 ppers and Milner Ruleson Van Dengal Sappers and Milner The Royal Denmby Sappers and Milner Ruleson Van Dengal Sappers And Milner Ruleson Van Dengal Sappers And Milner Ruleson Van Dengal Sappers And Milner Ruleson Van Dengal Sappers And Milner Ruleson Van Dengal Sappers And Milner Ruleson Van Dengal Sappers And Milner Ruleson Van Dengal Sappers

The Corps of Indian Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.—Counterp rt of the Roy I M han at and Lie tical Engi cers in th B iti h Service this was formed in May 1943 to the over the gier giunctions and t lial personnel lith rto so trolled by the IAOC

The fading Signal Carps -The Corps is ganised on the sime lines as a Sapper and Mig r Corps with headquarters for recruiting Mig r Corps with headquarters for recruiting and tri ling personnel and detached 0 id n lts Ir the v rlous my form t s Core lead of the corps is the Sig al Otter lead of the corps is Side Sig al Otter lead of the corps is Side Sig al Otter lead of the Corps is Side Sig and Side Iran lead to the Sig al Otter lead of the Corps is Side Side Iran lead to the lead of the Signal of the Side Iran lead to the Side Iran lead to the Side Iran lead to the Side Iran lead of the Side Iran lead of the Side Iran lead to the Side Iran lead of the Side Iran lea

amaganases with the Royal Orpo of sign .

The ladden Infantry - I omposd of number of Regiments The 1 by Bregiment 3d M da Regiment The 4th Limbay Green 1 da M da Regiment Tre 4th Limbay Green The 6th 1 by Laz Rittles The the Limbay Green The 6th 1 by Laz Rittles The the Limbay Green 1 bits 1 by Laz Rittles The 1 by Laz Rittles The 1 by Laz Rittles The 1 by Laz Rittles The 1 by Laz Rittles The 1 by For the 1 by Laz Rittles The 1 by For the 1 by Carlotte 1 by Laz Rittles The 1 by Laz Ritt

The Assam Regiment, The Bihar Regi-The Mahar Regiment, The Afmere ent, The Sikh Light Infantry the par Regiment, and ten Regiments of a Rifles The number of the Battallons ch Regiment varies and at present is sing rapidly. The system of indianising Regiments has been abandoned and there ndian Officers in every Battalion, with ception of the Gurkha Regiments Para-Battalions were raised in the early part 2 and organised on similar lines to the Infantry

al Indian Army Service Corps —The Indian Army Service Corps is the count of the Royal Army Service Corps of the Army It has developed from the Comist Department of an earlier period, and mediate predocessor was the Supply and port Corps, by which name the service was up to 1923 The Royal Indian Army e Corns which is under the control of the ermaster-General, is constituted in three branches, namely (a) Supply, (b) Animai ort, and (c) Mechanical Transport

rt from units and vehicles employed in nveyance of military stores, the mechatransport service also provides motor ance convovs for hospitals, animal trans-mbulance sections and field medical units chicles for other miscellaneous purposes mechanical transport was taken over Royal Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. ffleers for the service were mainly drawn the Royal Army Service Corps, and by ers from both British and Indian units
Royal Indian Army Service Corps has
ded during the war to many times its
us size There is also an Air Transport a operating in the RIASC dical Services — The military medical is in India are composed of the follow-

Officers and other ranks of the Royal Medical Corps serving in India Officers and other ranks of the Army

egories of personnel and subordinate

antions -

I Corps

Officers of the Indian Army Medical This Corps came into existence on April 943 and is organised on the lines of the C It embodies all members of the the MD & I H C

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military ig Service The Queen Alexandra's Military Nurs-

rvice for India

The Indian Military Nursing Service The Auxiliary Nursing Service

these categories, the officers and men of oyal Army Medical Corps and the Army 1 Corps, the assistant surgeons of idian Mcdical Department (B C) and the Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing e and the Queen ry Nursing Service rily concerned with Queen Alexandra's for India are rily concerned with the medical care with the medical care with the Indian Army of Corps and the Indian Military Nursing e are concerned, primarily, with the al care of Indian troops

Indian Army Ordnance Corps — This Co is the equivalent of the Royal Army Ordna Corps in the British Army It is divided i two section, Stores and Workshops I former deals with the issue and repair equipment, arms and ammunition, while latter is responsible for the repair and me tenance of inechanical transport

The Indian Arms Corps of Clerks—T branch of the scrule have gone to the differ theatres of war along with Indian troops

The Indian Observer Corps.—Was est lished to record the movements of hostile aircr and to relay the information to fighter operation rooms The Corps in officered by British a Indian officers and by VCO's Recruits drawn as far as possible from the areas which they will serve as trained observers

Veterinary Services in India —The Vete nary services are responsible for the vetering care, in peace and war, of animals of Brittoops, Indian cavalry and artillery, RIAS units, the romount department (excluding hor breeding operations), etc. The vetering breeding operations), etc The vetering services include The establishment of Roy Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on tour of duty in India and those of t continuous service cadre. The establishment warrant and non commissioned officers, Inc Unattached List, and veterinary assistant at geons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps

Educational Services —The education the army is under the control of the Arr Educational Corps and of Indian officers bor supernumerary to the establishment of units the Indian Army

Department -T Military Farms department, which is under the control of t Quartermaster-General consists of two branche

(1) The military grass farms, provide fodder for the army

(ii) The military dairy farms, for t provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troo and families

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps. These forces are 'Civil' troops, (c, they a administered and paid by the Civil authoritiand not by the Army They are, however officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Arm These forces were raised for duty on the Nort West Frontier

Air Forces in India Command

The Air Forces in India Command are celtrolled by the Commander in Chief in Indias part of the defence services of the Britis Commonwealth The Air Force budget incorporated in the Defence Services estimate The Air Officer Commanding, Air Forces I India Command is an Air Vice-Marshal whos rank corresponds to that of a Major General I the Army

The formation of Air Command, South Eas Asia in November, 1943, led to a change in th organisation of Air Headquarters, India Command, and in the responsibilities of the Al Officer Commanding He is still responsible to the Commander-in Chief for the control and administration of the Air Forces allotted to the North-West Frontier, but he now ha mora spe ific respon ibilities with regard to its commanding officer won its DFC Nos the declaym at administration transfer of 3 & 6 coast D inco Hights also operated with service resulting its also operated with service resulting its also operated with the decloym in admini to the repard to service or ill min admini to the transition of service or ill min administration of the declaration of the minimum administration of the minimum administration of the forment of I ill langeter General of the loyal 1 dt a Air For o in respect of II A I units and personnel serving will so the command of the serving will so the command of the serving will so the command of the serving will so the command of the serving will so the command of the serving will so the command of the serving will so the command of the serving will so the command of the serving will so the command of the serving will so the command of the serving will so the command of the serving will serve the serving will serve the serving will serve the serving will serve the server the serving will serve the server the server that t

The Rovel Indien Air F re had its orl ins in the recommendations of the "keene Committee in 19 6 Six years later it Indi n Air Lorce Act was rassed by the In lian Legi late and the Franti first flight was formed in April 1933 nrst might with it it ree a opian a and six pliots trained at the R.A.F. Collette Cranwell as grown a Service which I the end of 194 abould haye ten agus drons and n anti alver it. co-operatio unit a force qui alent in al graft stre th to thirteen sans drops

Training Facilities - Tie has expand d throughout the length and Ir did nt in its such that the length and ir di n i Inlia co e l g all phases of instruction for fing and ground personn! The expan ion during tie last three years is a been ph nomenal. Trining is of the same high at ndari a in the R.A.I. Fro id d with some of the itest equipm nt and and rih ble guidance of highly skille tinetra und fin his emidance of first y skile; insert fors t thin al sel ools ar it in I gout first cla mechanics who are not only at orbed into it RAF po once in Indi RAF po once in Indi

TARTE P. Triv in 1913 the Indian Air Takin C. P. Triv in 1913 the Indian Air Takin Corps was impurprated a 1 the note in the Indian Air Takin Corps was industrial to the India at Sales including it to Universities in the India a Stales Students in I dia I are now an opportulity of programs and training for a cer of in the Stales of the Indian

During the trai in condidetes not only During the trai in conditions not only receded a struction on ground subjects and as theory of night aircraft recognition eroen lies etc but aid expert oce of air is the church fight a opproaching more closely to service

flyi g ep

Trained originally for Army Co oper Hon wo k Trained oricinelly for Army Co oper 10n wo k and n yilois h d ther first operatio at the first potential at the first potential at the first potential at the first firs

On the outbreak i wrin 1039 the I din Alr Fo e volunt e He rre togethe will in India wo en RAFIR officer will in India wo en RAFIR officer will in India wo torm of to the p of sur educe I dias control in India wo en He did not be spiceo meets until the e d ot 101 when I we sembodted in the RIAF

RLAF Squadrons—From Nov mber 1943 upto tio end of the lumma Campain full uses was made fr it first time of 1 L4F squadron in off natvo operations. The min well but of the faither effort h see in felt by the wer in of the rathe group is see it in the LIAF lap is a on the Arakan fent. The RIAF alo distinguibled itself during the Imphal arings red the eventual vict rious at ance into B rms

Equipped with Spliffres and Hurricane equadrons of the R.I.A.F. have been operating co thusen by on the Borna front. This prileular duties in fulle it attack on enemy troops a faupply dumps and lines of communical troops a laupily dumps and times of communica-tion sactical in 1 ploto-rapile recome issance, close support to the army and it ter and excert work, with supply-droppy after it. During the Burma ampairs of 1044 4 alo to RI 41 piles won the DFC and on 11 DSO.

on il DNO

Reilles operaila as complete squedrons and
units with I tern Air Command in Purma
il r rethou de ferouni rews feel lelans
a d airmen ef sil Irades working with I AF n fta all ver I lia

on Mrd I 1945 His Majesty the Ki g appro ed the design flon of Royal a a prifix to the Indi a Air Fore in r cognition of the we k lone during the short listory of India soun Air Fore

Covernment of India h vo recently If d to mal tain the Roy I Indi n Alt I gree aft r tie w r et an I itial strength of not lesaft r if e w r et an 1 lital alrength of not less to 10 squadr ns plus lie neces ary training and oth r ancill 17 unit required to provide a full; tolenced free and to eas o a leg to scope i r a enter to 11 perman nt person 1 of all rank. This is only an init! minimum sir north witch with the expand 3 as rapidly accounting the minimum and the person of the present and as personned becomes avail ble

I dan Army Exp n n. Th Government of I dis ann need it is detion in June 1910 to exp nd the Indian Army I y an initial in ree e of 100 000 men to be arm d' nd equipped as a modern a ld e my s l quent l cr as a modern it id e my s ! quest ! cr e to be governed by the military situation a d the apacity of the a thorities to eq ip those r cruit d Tie 8 units—nd later the 21 unit— omplete I dia is tion scheme w ab don d and the whole Ind! n Army is now being supplied with ome rs Ind! n end Europeen whr yer they c be obt I ed Since ti n various other expansions has be n appounced and the total of India a armed forces is now over two million

During 1910 the finan ial settlement with His Majesty a Governm at e bled the mobilization Majesty a Governm nt e bled the mobilization nd d v lopm nt of Indi a resources for w r to I expand d with it utmo t repidity and the cost to the Indiau taxpayer acco ding to the FI ance M mber repre nted no more then a tair ch, rig to Indie fo, her own requireme is The RIAF

During the Burm amp ignic 194 th IRIA is an editing to lende to her own requireme to the first handless of the received the state to reduce the first half and the received the state of the received the state of the received the state of the received the r The Auxmany Force.

w materials In the first twelve months factories, together with a production of a rishe became a producer of a great range of factories, together with a production of a rish summulation more than double that of factories are summulation more than double that of first 15 months of the war. But probably

memes for the expansion of the remed forces to depend on the availability of supply from the United Kingdom and other oversources and from the development of a industries, but by November 1940 the modern was able to announce that the ry was engaged in producing as a first and in a comparatively short time an army use upon half a million men of all arms, rly trained, equipped and mechanized ling to modern standards.

rly trained, equipped and mechanized iling to modern standards ools for advanced training in all branches litary knowledge and in the use of new ons have been vastly increased. During and 1942 the infantry and artillery had increased their remarkable expansion of st 15 months of war, particularly the antifunits. The artillery as a whole expanded further 200 per cent from the beginning 11, the RIASC motor transport units 500 per cent and the Indian Engineers times their previous strength. Expansion training of Sapper and Miner and other call troops has been equally striking and in 1944 though the number of mening forward is now inevitably reduced the stream of the st

g forward is now inevitably reduced clinical recruitment the average monthly was 7,785 compared with 13,665 in 1943 itment of non technical personnel for the ee Services showed a considerable drop he previous year. The intake in September was 32,782 and 29,191 in July, 1944. The ge monthly intake was 27,833. Measures

to improve recruitment included proda and intensive advertisement, closest with educational institutions and icial educational authorities, improvement necessary in the terms of service of icians and enrolled trainees. A high intake naintained from the non pre-war classes, rticular from Madras Presidency

nen's Auxiliary Corps (India)—In March the first Women's Auxiliary Corps (India) ormed, and general recruitment began etober. The personnel are employed at aircraft technical work, in motor ort units as drivers and on staff in order to release men for the services ree branches of the Services—Navy, Armi ir Force now have their own wing of the (I) The Corps now numbers about 10,000

a's War Production.—The development dia's equipment position has been menally rapld, and her own war then expectly has been so far deve that she is now able to supply her armies large part of their weapons and equipas well as contingents overseas. In 1942 factories turned out more than six times tall number of transport vehicles possessed services in Indla before the war, and prowas made in the manufacture of armour Armoured fighting vehicles continued to tisfactorily produced, after the initial ties which attended their manufacture at ginning of the war had been overcome

arms ammunition more than double that of first 15 months of the war. But probably greatest advances were made in the supple clothing and equipment. Over two million of equipment and three and three qui million pairs of boots were manufactured which nearly half a million were sent over both to the middle east and other there of war. 159½ million yards of khaki drill million blankets, 18½ million pleees of hos and 106 million cotton slurts, vests and p were also produced. To day the produce of rifles in India is 10 times the preoutput, light machine guns, 12 times, bayon 17 times small arms ammunition, 4 times, ammunition, 27 times and guns and earns 9 times. Among other important items armament stores now being produced in quantin India are six-pounder guit carriages, triffer light machine guns, anti aircraft gun sig binoculars, stereoscopes, clinometers and the copes.

Indian Officers' Pay—A radical clin was made during 1945 in the pay of Inc Commissioned Officers — With effect fi November 1, 1944, I C O's became entitled receive, as a wartime measure, the basic of rank and lodging allowance admissible single British officers and a family allowapplicable to married British officers T the pay of I C O's when serving in Indian now the same as that of British officers of Indian Army less Indian Army allowar When I C O's serve overseas, they rece expatriation allowance at the rates of Ind Army allowance admissible to British offic of the Indian Army serving overseas

Army Reorganisation Committee—November, 1944, the Commander-in Chief India, Gen Sir Claude Anchinleck, set up committee known as the Army Reorganisat Committee to earry out a preliminary investion of India's defence requirements after twar and to make detailed recommendative regarding the size, composition and organisation the future army in India. The commit consists of a chairman, Lt. Gen. H. B. D. Willed and five members representing all three of tarmed services.

An important step towards supplying office material for the Services has been the open of the United Services Pre Cadet Colleg. Formerly known as the Inter-Services Precadet College and situated at Nowgong, to college has moved to Almora and will eventual be set up at Belgaum. The training given the college is for candidates for commission one or other of the Services who have apear before an officer selection board and have befound to require further development befound to require further development befound to require further development befound to require further development befound to require further development before a five month voluntary course candidationed more appear before a selection board of the 54 candidates attending the first cour at the United Services Pre Cadet College and the been recommended for commissions.

The Auxiliary Force

After the Great War, the question of universigning of the war had been overcome han a million rounds of various types of ammunition came from the Ordnance in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the ador

tio of compulsory military service would be a sense of its seheme of org pleation sound it in undertable it was recognized however that itsulfing men by means of annual subodiment India needed some adequate anxill by four test for a short period in cance sive years. By this related to a fairly definite standard of men an analized period in the result and Act to co stitute an Auxiliary Forca for service in India was passed in 19 0 Under this Act memberaling is limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the limited to European British subjects and the distance of the limited to European British subjects and the subject to the limited to European British subjects and the subject to the subject of the limited to European British subject to the subject mnsketry conrae only It was faid down that military service should be purely locaf As the form of service th t would be most suitable varies largely according to localities the focal military authorities acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Fo cee as were given the power of add the the form of tr ining the suit local conditions

To meet the emergency created by the present war a hill was introduc d in Parliament by the Secretary of State for Indi in June 1940 empowering the Governor General to conscript

European British subjects in India

The Auxiliary Force comprises all br nches of the service ca aly artillery, sagineer infentry—in which are included r liway h t fallons—machins gan companies a Signal Company and the M dical nd veterl infastry-in which are included I firsty his claims—machine gan companies a Signal Company and the M dical and Veteri and the M dical and Veteri and the M dical and Veteri and the M dical and M dical year service or n ettaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recammendation of the advisory com

Indl n ranks of S pper and Mi er Units

Indian Territorial Force

Indian Territorial Force
The Territorial Force is on of the sever f appets I the I disnisatin of the military select. The Indicated the Indicate is the Indicate in the Indicate in the Indicate in the Indicate in the Indicate in the Indicate in the Indicate in the Indicate in the Indicate in the Indicate in the Indicate in It is late ded at the same time to be a seco dilate to end a source of emforce much the Indicate in It is late ded at the same time to be a second line to end a source of emforce much the Indicate in Indicate i parety occas service home defences it my i cert in circumst neces invol servic over a sa. The free is the direct neces roft bindism action of the I diam Defence Fore tedduring the Green twar I trash num d Hedon the id militi in Engind Tr nce rof the Defence F

The force being prim rily n peace time organ isation and not liable for rvl e ontside India in the absence of special legislation. Government have decided to favita ti e territorials to volunteer for new regular units which are bein formed anter al a to provide represe tation in the Army for those clases and provinc a which had re mained maren es nted or not well represented in manner marep es nten or not well represented in the Indian Army so far There had been uni versal desire on the part of an overwil ining majority f territorials to join the Regular Army and this scheme should give all classes of people the opportunity to how their keenness for ser ice and their worth for army ser ic

The scheme is purely vol ntary without any element of compulsion and it is hoped especially by the Communder in Chief that response to it and its results will be su h as to enc urage the conversion of the entl e T rift il I Force into regul r units. The pre cat territorial units will continue their exi tence but only in ekeleton Otherwise for all practical purposes they will cease to exist during the p esent war. The echeme has been rem it bly su cosult and the yest majority of Officers and men of the Territo ini units are now in Regular u Ite

Ap I teresting f atpre of the scheme is the special provision to certain clause of Sikhs and M hrattas not norm lly recruited to the Regular

The Indian State Forces The I dian State Forces formerly designated

Imperial S rvice Troops eo sist of the mili The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calentus Some by and Ka States at their own repress a d for Sections at Calentus Some by and Ka Herney for State trops to be interested by the Field C mpounds No. 12 performed by the Field C mpounds of the section of the Convenient of I dia and the Gov mment of I and I realized at the calentus for the Convenient of I dia and the Gov mment of I and I realized at the calentus for the Convenient of I dia and the Gov mment of I and I realized at the Convenient of I dia and the Gov mment of I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia and I dia ! Rodie he re on many constant received many tary sistance of great value for this ource But the ce deri g of such aid is entirely at the discr thon of the Rulling Fri es and Chleis Governme to the other hand provide per manently a stall of British office a trunch Millitary Advisors and Assist t Millitary Ad lears to sait and advis the R ling P I ces in organi frg and tr lning the troops their St te F rty inst tin he supplied over 45 000 men 67 units of ell b nches 1 dy at thir battle stations or ctu lly fighting an ince e of 9 on 1944 Nhe mo c d corations in the field have b w n by its officers and m hrin ing the tot 1 to 18

Officers

the India Army those hiding the Kings of the India Army those hiding the Kings of the India Comission, those holding the Viceroys Commission.

inaran muutary Acaaemy.

ter are all Indians, apart from the officers of Gurkha battalions, and have d status and power of command, both are regulated by the Indian Army Act e rules made thereunder

s Commissioned officers for the Indian re obtained from two main sources in

ime from among the cadets who pass the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the transfer to the Indian Army of officers ig to British units The former is the I channel of recruitment, the latter

ily resorted to when, owing to abnormal or for some other special reason, requireannot be completed by means of cadcts ndhurst A third source is from among candidates When a cadet i at Sandhurst and has received his sion, he becomes, in the first instance,

er of the Unattached List, and is posted eriod of one year to a British battalion nent in India, where he receives a preli-training in his military duties. At of the year, he is posted as a squadron pany officer to a regiment or battalion

Indian Army Administrative services partments of the army draw their officers ombatant units, as it has hitherto been

d as essential that every officer should. ist instance, receive a thorough grounding patant duties and acquired at first hand mate knowledge of the requirements of

ıbatant arms

promotion in rank of King's commissioners of the Indian Army is regulated by a ale up to the rank of Licutenant-Coionei subject also to certain professional ations and tests being successfully passed

nk of Lieutenant-Coionel is in normal attained at 26 years' service, promotion this rank is determined by selection

Officers -One of the tous decisions of the Great War, so far as lian Army is concerned, was that which d Indians eligible to hold the King's sion in the army King's commissions tainable by Indian gentlemen in peace to three ways (1) By qualifying as a through the Royal Military College, aret or the Royal Military Academy, leh Examinations used to be held

year in India for the selection of suitable ites for admission (2) By the selection lally capable and diserving Indian officers commissioned officers of Indian regiments ed from the ranks or those appointed as icmadar These receive their com is after training at the Royal Military

or Academy as Cadets and qualifying usual way (3) By the bestowal of ry King's commissions on Indian officers have rendered distinguished service,

lose age and lack of education preclude being granted the full King's com-The first two avenues of selection menafford full opportunity to the Indian of ing a military ambition and of enjoying ary career on terms of absointe equality

he British officer who, as a general rule, aters the army by qualifying at Sand-or Woolwich Until 1931, ten vacancies at

arst and three at Wooiwich were reserved ly for Indian cadets

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Debra Dun a Government institution for the preli minary education of Indians who desire to qualify for commissions in the Army through the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun

Fraction, and recruitment of Indians for emergency war commissions in the Indian Arm; is proceeding apace

Indian Military Academy—In order to train officers for the Indian Army of the future, order to the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932 It provides officers for all arms cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals The first hatch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st

February 1935 A few years ago, how to improve the quality of candidates for the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun, was under consideration A press note was issued by the Defence Department in October, 1936, in which the problem was examined in detail. It consisted of a memorandum which had been prepared on the subject by a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of the Central Legislature, and of a careful reply to this memorandum by the Commander in Chief, Sir Robert Cassels The Committee was constituted as a result of a debate which took place in the Council of State, during which the present difficulty in obtaining candidates of the right type for the Academy had been discussed

The members of the Committee prefaced their memorandum by stating in general terms that they did not agree with the policy being followed with regard to the Indianisation of the Army, since they thought that the process could be speeded up They then made observations and suggestions on various points—as, for example, that the provision under certain conditions for a refund by parents of part of the cost of training young officers was too extensive, that more scholarships should be granted to cadets of the Academy by Local Governments, that the fees charged by the Academy should be reduced, that passage of the final examination of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College by students who did not gain admission to the Academy should entitle them to admission to the Universities, that the activities of the University Training Corps should be expanded, that more Indians should be admitted to the Staff College, and that the problems created by the disparities in age between British and Indian officers of similar rank should be favour ably dealt with

The Commander-in-Chlef, in reply, expressed ratifude to the Committee for their work and for the studied moderation and reasonableness of their recommendations Some of these recommendations he accepted, and he undertook that others would be fully and sympathetically considered. He asked the Committee not to expect startling results. to expect startling results from the acceptance of certain of their recommendations, since the process of expanding the field of choice and improving the quality and quantity of the candidates for cadetships must inevitably be gradual, and depend largely on public opinion

entes co examination for the I M.A h a been abolished and all candidates for Limergency Commis ions were required to appear before the same Sel etion Boerds There have been Important modifications in the courses of tr i ing also At present the whole system has been revised and brought into line with the fete t methods of instruction e of ed in Britain

An i tere ting development with far reaching possibilities in the method of recruiting in Indi was the permanent adoption in the fourth year of the war of a new system of selecting officers

for all the services

í

The system requires candidates for commisalons to pass through a number of acientific test lasting three days desig ed to test their ment i bilities pow r of leadership and all the qualities demanded of leaders of men in action

The ne die ancelali ed trai ing b sed on the lessons learned in the Malaya and Burms cam

Army of new fraining methods

Jungle fraini g areas have been fak n np in differ at p rts of India where formations have besn t sined under conditions sag tiy simil r to 1bos prev ling on the forms borders fo ibos prav iling on the Burms borders ad jungle training a hools have been e tabli led for fraining unit cadre in tructors

Tha King a I d n Orderly Off core -a link be ween India ranks and British office a. The Indian officers hold Viceroy a Commis 1 a as di tinct fr mehe Ki g'a Commis to s beid by Britt home rs and Deh a Dn graduates Th y are for the gre ter part promoted from the r nks Th bighest ; nk is subad ; major! the infantry a d rtillery regiments risaider maj r in the eav lry

Their brilliant fuil dress uniforms ba e one P til plarly disti ctive decor tion. The algo to a patf in cho n by Fdward VII in 1903 for the king's Indian Orderly officers lone

For this preme honour offic re are hand picked f om il branches of the I di n Army ap cially selected by the Commander in Chief

In order to raise the o to f of Indian officers (they appear in full dress. For garden p riles by a further 100. In July 1941 the Academy and similar eng generata they are dressed in grey cap city was expanded from 00 to 000. The contact I have length.

For their services in London the Orderly Offi cers sec i e the Royal Victorian Medal a son

Army an I da Reserv of Off er -Previo afothe W rof 1914 18 there exi we what was called the Indian Army Res r e of Officers a loly of trai ed officers available to replace easualties in the Indi n Army The war prov d th t for m ny rea one fals reser e did nof fally meet reg frement and it 1900 the Army in India Reser of Officers w a co atituted

The revised Begul flons for th A I P O pub lished in 1934 provid th the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the it serve -

(1) Ex Officers who having held King a commia slo i anyBranch of His M je ty a Briti h Indian or Dominion Forces either naval military fin iud ing the Auxiliary Force ilndi) and Indian Territo ri l Fore) Biarine or Air ha a retire ! therefrom paigns led to the I troduction into the Indian and are no long r lishle for service therein and wh are re tlent to India Burma or Ceylon

() Civit omel 1 of gaz tted atatua serving under the Gov rument of India or a local Go erument whose ervices can be spared in the event of ge eral mobiliration being ordered, (3) Privat genti men who are resident

in India Burms or Ceylon

Ceylon Oovernment omel Is are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers

Applicants for Category Medical (includes De tal) must po se a a qualifration red trahie in Great Britain and trei nd u der tie Medical Acta in forc at th time of their appointment. Bentat applicants must posses a qualific flou regt temble in Or at Brital and Irel and under the Denti ta Acta in force at the time of fheir appointment

Applicanta for Categ ry Veterinary must be in a possession of the dipl ma M.R.C 1 8

I de Fighting M n.—11 fighting classes that contribut to the compositi of the findi o Army have hith reo been dr wn mainty tom the north of India but the e perinces blimstiff
This time, warn't of service which ich about 10 third to the riy da a of the F af India Company 10 the riy da a of the F af India Company 10 the right of the great war baye esu ed a me modifies Emperor and the Iodian Army
On J as 71 is 1003 fina Victory issued a lin the coar; of a b and of years given I to a cert and on the coar; of a b and of years given I to a cert and of the coars of a b and of the coars of a in point of numbers are the Gurkhas al, of whom there are normally twenty to battalions, which during the war been considerably increased. As fighters hills they are unsurpassed even by the is in the North-West Frontler, but the aiis and Kumaonis are equally good

professional military caste of India from nmemorial has been the Rajput, inhabit t only Rajputana but the United Provin d Oudh Of fine physique and martial s, these warriors of Hindustan formed the one of the old Bengal Army, and have ted the English flag in every campaign East Their high caste and consequent lees in no respect interfere with their mar tinets and efficiency in war They furnish battalions The Garhwalls are s, good and gallant soldiers, who have themselves equal to any other troops field of battle and have established an shable record in the war both in Europe the East The two battalions which l in 1914 have since been increased to four ats are a fine and warlike race of s found in the Delhl and Rohtak dis-and adjoining territory. It was these who held out so bravely at Bharatpurand d Lord Lake's army in 1805. They have i themselves good soldiers on the battlefields Dogras are good and steady soldiers in the hilly districts of the Punjab well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia

ong those who have rendered signal and t service in the war are the Mahrattas of the n and the Konkan, who have revived the ation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, ounder of the Mahratta Empire d efficiency in war has lead to their recruit

ln iarger numbers

iddition to the eastes that have been men-, other caste men from the south and other of India have filled the ranks of the rs and Miners, and done their duty well in campaign in which they have been engaged nie General Sir Ciaude Auchinicek was rander in Chief in India for the first time, lea that certain eastes were unsuitable for ment was abandoned The Madras Regihas been revived The Assam Regiment the Bihar Regiment have been formed bi and Ramdisia Sikhs are now enlisted what is now the Sikh Light Infantry and rs and Chambars are serving in the newly I regiments which bear the name of their

Recruitment was extended to many s and districts not hitherto represented Army Many such classes were recruited sisting units and for specialist or labour

The new classes exploited brought in a number of recruits There is now, ghout the length and breadth of India vany class not taken or eligible to be taken

ring the War of 1914-18 the Victoria Cross awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 n officers 4 non commissioned officers and 6 ranks of the Indian Army

e Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian ers for distinguished service rendered by the War of 1914 18 and to 3 Indian ers for service in Waziristan

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations

Summary of India's Effort in the Great War-In a despatch by the Commander-in Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men On the outbreak of the India's contribution in terms of men On the outbreak of bution in terms of men On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks, enlistments during the war for all bran ches of the service amounted to 791,000, mak ing a total combatant contribution of 985,000 Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000, an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent over sens. The total contribution of Indian per sonnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 served overseas Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all eauses. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000 *

Effort Present War -India's Effort in the Present War— India's magnificent contribution in the present und as magnificent contribution in the present war has been both substantial and valuable Units of the RIASC went to France in 1939 and gained particular praise for their courage and bravery in adversity Indian formations have been in action in Svria, Iraq, Iran, British and Italian Somaliland, the Sudan, Intrea, Hong Kong, Borneo, Malaya and Burma and Italy The total of her fighting forces is now over two million

Africa—Essential prelude to the conquest of Hitlerite Europe was the purging of Nazi influence from North Africa Here, in 1940, assembled an Alhed army of which the Fourth and Fifth Indian Divisions were destined to

play a leading role

Against Marshal Graziani's Libyan army of more than 300,000 men, this Allied force under the command of Gen (now Field-Marshal) Waveli marched into the Western Desert In the great clash at Nibelwa they captured the Italian camp, thousands of prisoners and vast quantities of stores Then came the Italian disaster at Sidi Barram where, in December 1940, 20,000 Italians capitalated and ber, 1940, 20,000 Italians eapitulated and Wavell's men swept on to Solium, Bardia, Tobruk, Derna and Benghazi

In the meanwhile the Fifth Indian Division was busy with the Italians in East Africa Eurly in 1941 this division drove the enemy from Gallabat, Gedaref and Butana Bridge and then, with the Fourth, continued the

pursuit deep into Eritrea

Victories at Barentu and Ad Teelesan paved the way for the triumph at Keren where, after two weeks of bitter fighting, the Italians hoisted the white flag The Fifth went on to Asmara, Massawa fell and in May, 1941, the Viceroy of Abyssinla surrendered at Amba Alagi
Back again to the Western Desert went the

Fourth and Fifth n June to meet a new menace—Rounder prinzers Under the command of Gen Sir Claude Auchinleek our forces fought hard but were slowly pushed back to Mcrsi Matruh Benghazi was cut off and Tobruk fell Many wary months of disconnentment

Many weary months of disappointment followed but at El Alamein in June, 1942, eame the turn of the tide. In this, the Fifth's

The Germans were rolled back from Ecvet then across Cyrenaica and to var is Trinolitani

then seross Cyrenaien and to var is Triponian into new year came and alill it o retreat con tinned at the Mareth Line the enemy a defences crumbled and he retreat d atill turther west. There followed the Fourth a brilliant action in the Wadi Akarit area and the pursuit went on

St x was by passed Sour wa occupied the same store and the passes of the same store and the passes of the same store and the sa o er from Bommei as commander of Axis torces in Africa was compelled to surrender to the famous Indian form tion

Italian Campaign—In the liberation of Europe, India troops played a worthy part By thi resploits in Italy they proved to the world that the valeur of India arms is second to no e Three framous Indian divisions were concerned, in the h d fought majars that ended in the capitulation of the Germans

The Eighth Indian Division came into the line in October 1043 Defore the end of that year it had crossed three rivers—the Different Trigno and Sangro—in the lace of severe opposition and single three king the Ceru n wint it It into and Sangro—in the face of severa opposi-tion and after breakler the Cerm in wint. It e got past the Moro river. The kourth Indian Division entered the arena in Dec mber 1913. Invision entered the arens in Dec mber 1913 and ther a short spell on the Oregans and Islaid sectors arti d on the C s.lno frost In February 1946 and the C s.lno frost Philh Army a Order of a sin to Cas into the diskso Longht one of the ferrest buttles of the April 1914 the fluid of the trio the T ath 1818 of the State of the Cas in the Ca Adriatic sector

When the great offensive ag inst Cassino started in Ma) 1944 the Eighth was assigned the most vital role—that of crossi g the Rapido ri er south of the t wn Att ra tremendous effort our forces outflanked Ca sine and the

caute our forces outflanked Ca sine and the enemy stronghold lell After th capture of Rome the T nth moved to the Perusi Tiber ea the Eighth took or the Certaidor Pecgi bonsi actor and the Fourth after clea ing Pecs a and Chieti begun a drive along th Upper Tib r and Arno valleys in conjunctio with the 10th

last action before lea 1 for Iran e route to crossed the Eleve, captured Mount Verucks and 1 dis the distinct on the Puwel at Ridge locensed the forters teature of Femina Morta captured short 200 preposes 1 October Wille in the meantths overhooking John as the contained about 000 prisoners 1 October in its minimum and the property of the terminal fields and the property of the terminal fields as easied upon to hip repet the terminal fields as easied upon to hip repet the terminal fields and extend the avalanche lad started to come to a halt office the in the Serchio valley and extend the terminal of the Commanding General for their

tout hearted defence

Meanwhile the Tenth Lent moving a ain t seamanne the Tenth kept moving a an tetubon rest tance and going past Pictrol into and tipe di Catania captured 3. Filicto-Frior to takin part in the final phases of the campairm the division also captured Farneto Luly in April 104 the Fi hit Army cross 1.

estimated at nearly one mill a under the command of Cen Victington surrendered a conditionally The Italian campaign was

iral ing the fatean for his great failt in the littl of Purope Lt Gen Mark Clark C. mandleg Georgia Allied Armies I Italy said. The achieve ents in combat of the Indian soldiers are not worth soldlers are not worth soldiers are not worth \(\) of tacle 1 as secrected in del sinc them i r long or in lowering titel; little more le or il it is print in the lowering titel; little more le or il it is print in the little little more le or il it is print le or il it in it is print le or il it is pri

V ctory in Burma.—The virtual end of the Bu ma e impaien was h raided by the capture of Ran oon in May 1945

The road to victory we not easy one. In the spring of 104 our troop taced, nill it in when the Jap lor less ar nel into Burma and whet in Jap 107 is a size into button and forced the mighting etc. 5 foot of the w.y. late Assam facil where they turned at bay and let the campy a effort spen it etc. Ther followed a cary monits of releations pairolling du ing which our little army used

patrolling du ing winen our nutte army used every dodge to keep the enemy gu seind, i til we had built up assiscient strengt to st ik b ch Early in 1913 came ur contriblow when the first Wig to expellion penetrated

into Burma as far as the Irrawaddy

In the meantime gre t prepar to a were afoot in India for our coming offen i e India for the blow tell and Wingates men struck on a again—this time by air—in the

with the Joth

The Eighth crus of the Armo rice entered.

The Eighth crus of the Armo rice entered.

The Eighth crus of the Armo rice entered.

The Eighth crus of the Armo rice entered.

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The Eighth crus of the Eighth crus of the Eighth crus of the Call of the Eighth crus of the the Laght numbered with the proximation of the Eighth crus of the the Laghth crus of the Eighth crus of the E

The year 1944 was one of further victories-{ The value of war orders handled by the Mystkyma, Mogause, Tamu, Sitting, Tiddim, Supply Department alone mereased from Rs 8 Fort White, Kalemyo

Quicker went the pace of the Jap retreat as 1945 dawned Akyab feli, Myebon and Cheduba and other landings took place along the Arakan eoast In Central Burma the great squeeze Bodies for armoured fighting vehicles, mind began, Meiktila was captured and then—sweeping trawlers, new types of weapons an greatest prize of all—Mandalay fell to the ammunition and various items of persons 19th Indian Division

pursult eontinued Yenangyaung. Toungoo Prome Pegu-the Japs were given no Finally came the debacle at Rangoon into which swept troops of the 26th Indian

Division

Indian States' Contributions—True to their addition, the contribution of the Indian tradition, Princes has been both spontaneous Princes has been both spontanely, 1943, plants In 1942 India made house for they had contributed Rs 3,41,57,000 and the land more than doubted even more important gains in 1943. In 1945 and they had required donations amount to nearly even more important gains in 1943. In 1945 and they had more than doubted and Rs 39,00,000 Special mention deserves to be made of H E H The Nizam's gift of £50,000 apart from his offer to the Viceroy of a guit of Rs 16,50,000 with a monthly contribution of Rs 1,50,000 towards the upkeep of those units of his State Forces which may be called upon for service outside Hyderabad. The Nirim has made other notable contributions to the promotion of India's war effort. The donation of Rs 6,00,000 by H H the Gaekwar of Baroda for the purchase of aircraft and a similar sum by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore for providing a trawler for the Royal Indian Navy for mine sweeping and submarine detee tion purposes are other outstanding instances from tanks, planes, motors and vehicles and of the substantial nature of the Princes' help nearly all the timber came from India Shi

India's War Supplies -India's contribution in

crores in the first 16 months of the war t Rs 118 crores in 1941, Rs 223 crores in 194 and to Rs 142 erores for the first 5 months of 1943

and other equipment is being produced the first time India is planning to make number of special steels. Macline tools hav also been made and supplied in large quantities Her ancient silk industry is reviving and meetin the demands for parachutes Rubber production has increased and goes hand in hand wit developments in the use of substitutes an planting of new and novel rubber yieldin plants. In 1942 India made notable gain production of explosives had more than doubled Artillery equipment had advanced by ove 30 per eent, small arms ammunition by 2 per eent, gun ammunition by nearly 50 per cen and light machine guns by nearly 100 per eent

For the 2½ years of the North African war India was responsible for supplying the bull of stores for this theatre of operations troops in the Mid-East wore clothes made in Indla, to a considerable extent, and walked h boots supplied by Indian factories Nearly 90 per cent of the tents which protected the troops from the torrid heat, the canvas ground sheets which kept away the sands of the desert of the substantial nature of the Princes' help Other offers of assistance from Princes both sent over 1,500,000 tons of stores in a stead; sent over 1,500,000 tons of stores in a stead; stream Other vital supplies to the Mid Bas stream. included assault eraft, camouflage paints, net the economic sphere has been no less important and hemp, medical stores and equipment for ant. The utmost use is being made of India's the comfort of troops. Important supplies agricultural, industrial and mineral resources were also sent to Russia.

INDIAN SAILORS', SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD.

What was formerly known as "The Indian Soldiers' Board" has been recently reconstituted under the new name, so as to cover welfare work connected with two persons and familles of personnel serving in all His Majesty's Forces

The Board is probably the most impor valuable institution tant and non official connected with the Indian Army It was constituted on 7 February 1919, in place of the Central Recruiting Board, the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the last War Its object was at the outset to deal with a number of post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the grant of rewards to those who had rendered distin-guished service, the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependents, all matters de manding immediate and close attention. As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a scries of duties which have from time to time expanded and days loved. and developed

The Board is composed of three members of H E the Viceroy's Executive Council nominated by H E the Viceroy, of whom one is President, H E the Governor of the Punjab, the Defence Sceretary, the Adjutant-General in India and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance An Under-Sceretary in the Defence Department normally acts as Secretary to the Board, in addition to his other dutics

The Board has its seat at New Delhi/Simla and co ordinates the activities of a large number of kindred organisations in the various areas from which the bulk of the Indian Army is Under the control of these Provin recruited cial Boards there exists throughout the country a network of subordinate organizations, including District Soldiers' Boards, Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies There are Provincial Soldiers' Boards in Berar (CP), Bombay, Delhi, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab, Rajputana and the United There Provinces

All District Soldiers' Boards were in 1931 put on a uniform footing, with the civil head of the District as President and a serving soldier as Military Vice-President The latter was either a Recruiting Officer or an Indian Army Officer

detailed by Army Headquarters-except in that North West Frontier Province where the President was a soldler and the Vice President a civilian Fi e years experience showed the organisation to need revision if it was to serva its purpose in the most efficient manner It was found for instance that Boerds in areas whera recruitment had kemporarily at any rate topped began to decline in value through lack of attention and that the Military Vice-Prosidents of Boards mostly drawn from active batta tions could not maintain continuity of policy because of their frequent changes of atation Beorganisation was therefore undertaken in 1938 This was achieved without interference in the internal constitution of the Boerds To preserve continuity and provide constant supervi-aton it was decided to make Indian Indianty Training Battallons and similar units which are not liable to changes of station responsible for providing the Military Vice-Presidents for the District Soldiers Boards in their neigh bourhood At the same time full advantage was taken of the experience and influence of Recruiting Officers who were appointed addi-tional Vice-Presidents of District Soldiera Boards in their Recruiting areas Funds were Double in their recruiting steal Funds were made available for the allowment of travelling showances to Milliary the Presidents of Roardein the Funjab UP Delhi Rombay and the Central Provinces to ton their districts or to stanction allowances to members touring on

Boldiers Board business The whole organisation abortly after its ravision improved out of all recognition. The District Soldiers Boards revived and tile greatest

Dattité Soldiers Dante servicel and it e grates in importance à stateme to an indirect result et this importance à stateme to an indirect result et this importance à stateme to an indirect result et the importance à the exchangement in indirect service de la constitue d tour Deputy Military Vice I residents r metn

From 79 Dist ict Soldlers Boards in British Ind a when wr b ok out the n mber i'v rise to 125 besides 8 State Soldie s Bo ds The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers Boards

() Constantly to endeavour to p emote and m intain a f ling of good will between the civili n and military cleases

(b) To g! e all possible satisfance to the President of the Ro nd in h is e parity as been of the district in Hadministr tle m the s c nuected with the ex soldler o lis family

() To demonstrate the ben fit of and as promote the desire to mutual co ope tion between x soldiers and civilien offici is

(d) To repres nt nd explain to the civil

(e) Generally to watch over the welfere of the ex-soldier and his family and the in terests of aerving soldiers absent with their units

As regards item (e) quoted above the func-tion of the Board and corresponding organi a tions cover a wide range and some of their main tasks are enumerated below -

() To circulate information regarding the educational concessions available for soldlers chlidren

(5) To communicate information regarding employment facilities for training for efrilian vocations and concessions open to discharged men and to meintain registers of exsoldiers desirous of obtaining employment

(c) To ascertain and intimate the where abouts of an absent soldier to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family a welfares

(d) To procuse I gal advic in the case of a few suit against an absent soldier where ti ere I no male member of ! la fa

n ily carable of protecting his interests () To as lat en absent a idler a family in the

event of disease or f mine (f) To assist ex-soldiers and fireir depen

dants in securing medals pensions arreces of pay etc

(9) To keep a welch on the adequacy of the n mber of pension paying brench post offices especially in hilly districts and if and wien there is a need for more a el offices to bring the fact to notice

(A) To in estigate eases of ex soldi ra inva flided out of the Indian Army for chronic discuses such as tuberculosis leprosy diabetes etc and to report th m to the Provinci I Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance

(i) To investigate applications for reli ffrom th various military charitable funds Another leading development I as been the attitution of tie Welf re Scheme the institution of tie Welf re Scheme the foundation of which is ti network of District Soldiers Boards etc cting under the orders of Iro fnet ! Soldiers Bo rds which heve been er ated in all areas from which the In lian Army obtains re mila i any number to the purpose of ensuring that the home interests of Indian is idlers not their dependents are sp cially fooked after. The Board in 1938 allotted as an experimental me sure Rs 10,000 e year for thr e years f r ti e promotion of schemes of Riral Reconstruction in military villeges in the Pu jab The third and fin i grant of Rs 10 000 was p td ! 1030

One of the most important functions of the Provincial and Dist let Soldiers. Boards is to find empl yment for ex soldiers. The Govern meat of India and Loc I Overnm me as of Administ ations he a accepted the p inciple the tyr fer not if t estiment should be accorded to x-soldier in this respect and as a result to x-soldier in this respect and as a result. of the distribution of the entry to resolve in the respect and be a result of the distribution and the resolve in the resolve g ex soldiers the Recruiting Officers at elli, Rawaipindi Lahore, Juliundor, Lucknow, emer, Poona, Peshiwar and Koliat and the ecretary of the Indian Ex Soldiers' Employment Burcau, Espianado Maidan, Bombay, an supply reliable Indian ex soldiers for most indian carried and a carrie an supply reliable Indian ex soldiers for most and so f civil employment, especially guards of and so f civil employment, especially guards of and constitutions, motor drivers, peons, enaprasis, indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it and physical training instructors, rougheders and polo orderlies (Personal servants annot be supplied) Applications should be annot be supplied) Applications should be ent to any of the above officers Employers to the face value of the securities constituting the fund amounted on 31 March 1941 to anyticulars as to wages, quarters, etc., and Rs 59,892

aployers to assist as far as they can by engagistate the length of time the appointment can gex soldiers. The Recruiting Officers at be held open. The various district soldiers and the Recruiting Officers at be held open. desirous of employment in their own districts In their case applications should be sent to the Sceretary of the Board

The Board on 31 December 1922 had the

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be cligible for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following -

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis—On 31st October 1914, at Hoiicbeke, Belgium, tho British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other fivo men of the gun detachment had been killed

Naik Darwan Sing Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November, 1914 near Festubert-France, when the Regiment was engaged in re taking and clearing the enemy out of our tren ches and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range

Dast, Mir Jamadar) (then 55th Coke's Rifles —For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th Subadar April 1915, when ho led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles — For most conspicuous bravery during operafor most conspicuous prayery during opera-tions against the German trenches south of Maugussart When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the Gerwounded Gurkhas one after the bollet went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy sire under the enemy s fire

(then Lance-Naik) Lala, Havildar Officer Dogras —Finding a British Officer of the communication regiment lying close to the enemy, another regiment lying close to the communication which is a supportant shelter which British he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was iying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, were not more than one hundred yates and it seemed certain death to go ont in that direction, but Lance Naiek Lala insisted on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to enawing the land of the land back with him on his back at once When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the chalter. After dark he carried he returned to the shelter After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant He set a magni fernt example of courage and devotion to his

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was iving wounded and helpiess in the open Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug oover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into back for assistance and brought the officer into

Naik Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis—For most conspicuous bravery He was in charge of a machine gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a constant. in front of and covering a gap in our new independent within 150 yards of the enemys entrenched position. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casual trees. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. heavy fire while it was being made secure When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw With weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him of the en my He succeeded each time in dell vering his message althou h on each occasion his horse was shot and he was compelled to

finish the journey on foot Riflem n Karan Bah dur Rana Gurkha Riffes.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions and utter contempt of danger during an attack. with a few other men succeeded under intense fire in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun whi h had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action No 1 of the Lewis gnn party opened fire and was shot immediately Without a moment s hesi tation Laran Bahsdur pushed the dead man off th gun and in spite of bombs thrown at him ad heavy fire from both flanks he opened fire and knocked out the nemy machine gun crew The switching his fire on the ea my homb ra nd riflemen in front of him he slienced th ir

Ru aldar B dlu S ngh 14th Lancers attached 9th Lancers - For most conspicuous handers—For most completions attack on the same position with the greatest interest and the state of the determination of the flow in the how off the state of th

Refl man G h r Sing Neg 2nd Batt lion 39th Garhwal Rides -For most enspice us

Lance-Def dar Gerind S nah. Sth Cavalry — gled to his feet called to his assistance two men for most conspicuous hravery and devotion to dayle third volunteering to carry message it to action. Ha refused medical attention between the regiment and brizade head intesting first on pointing out where the other quarters additance of 14 miles over open ground would were and on carrying water to them which was under the observation and heavy fire of them my. He succeeded each time in deal these would do have the medical man was attending to the new first or the medical man was attending to these wou ded he shielded them with his body and he anhmitted to medical attention hims only after he was exhausted through three hours continual effort and by loss of blood

2 d Lt Pr m dra Suigh Bhagat (ow Maj r) Royal Bomhay Sappers and Miners For courage and endurance during the advance from Galls bat into Aby inia in 1941 lie was with the lead ing mobile forces commanding a section of Sapp rs and Bilners wi were responsible for cle ring a way through the extensive minefields layed by the Italians After working for forty layed by the thatman which time his carrier had been twice blown up and many of his men killed he refused to take more than a short re t before carrying on for another two days as he had learnt the aysiem on which the mines were layed When he fin lly collapsed from exhaus tion with both eardrams hurst he had cleared

15 minefields covering 5 miles of road Subedar Ri hpal Ram 6th R 6th Rajputana Bd Tuttenen in front of nim ne succeen un if Sabedart it in best fram our majournen its He kept blig min action and showed the Rillies poothemous award for explicing set at tooiness in removing defect which had give a tetooiness in removing defect which had wrone prevented the gun from fring H did left 7 and leb 12 during the oatest on Keren magnificent work during the remainder of the 100 sth first date, his Company Commandor day, and when a withdrawal was ordered having hen wounded the assumed command of and a Mark a windows we source to a wing neer would be company and rashed the final object to be the blad blad standard of valour and devotion to the standard of valour and devotion to the completely isolated and heat off at the Ridday B dla S egh 14th Lacers early morning On Teb 1 he let another thanked thancers—Fer most complete attacks in four and a half hours in the statehoul of hancers—Fer most complete and the same positions with the greatest thanked to the hancers—Fer most complete and the same position with the greatest thanked to the hancers—Fer most complete and the same position with the greatest thanked to the hancers—Fer most complete and the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked to the same position with the greatest thanked the same position with the greatest thanked the same position with the greatest thanked the same position with the greatest thanked the same position with the greatest thanked the same position with the greatest thanked the same position with the greatest thanked the same position with the greatest thanked the same position with the greatest thanked the same position with the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest thanked the greatest than

I nks and with the greatest da h and an entire to the attack h seembled his section and total diarge for danger charged and captured the them they were invincible. Softered was the bear that they are not all the section and to the same seemble to the section of the position at all costs set an inspiring example to li ranks

spin danhwil Bildes—For most complete as the present between the property of t

during the fighting in Burma in January, 1913 In an attack on Jap positions at Donbruk in the May u peninsula two of our breu carriers were put out of action and as the crows had run out of ammunition the cuemy rushed them Parkash Singh drove forward in lils earnes and resented these men and their weapons. A fortuight later in the same area three of our earriers were immobilised by the enemy on in With com open beach covered by Jap guns plete disregard for his safety Hav Parkash Singh again salled forth, resented two of the crews and retrieved their weapons

Subedar (now Subedar-Major) Lai Bahadur Thapa, 2nd Gurkha Rilles, won the V C for 'unsurpissed bravery' at Rass la Zondl, Tunisia, in April 1913 Ordered to secure the only passive by which a commanding feature could be selved by us, he led two sections, under a hall of automatic and mortar fire, aeross open ground and up a gully 1 lighting every meh of the way he killed two men with his knkri and two of more with his revolver With only a couple riflemen he reached the objective where two more of the enemy fell to his kirker. Having sceured the feature the three Gurkhas covered their company a approach up the defile

Havildar-Major Chhelu Rnm, our Kajputana Rilles, won the V. C. posthum ously at the Djebel Garel, Tunisia in April 1943 Dashing through internal Dashing through intense enemy fire he silenced an enemy post single handed. When his company commander was mortally wounded he tended him in the open and in doing so was lumself seriously wounded. Despite this he reorganised his company to nice a heavy counter attack and rushed from point to point shouting "Jats and Mohammedans, there must be no withdrawa! Advance!" His inspired men drove off the enemy with bayonets, Still urging on his men, stones and rocks Company Havildar Major Chilelu Ram died from his grievous wounds

Havildar (now Jemadar) Gaje Ghale, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles won the V C during an assault against the Japs in the Chin Hills in May, 1943 Leading his men along a kulfe-edged ridge with precipitous sides, he was wounded in the arm, ehest and leg by a grenade Under very heavy fire and disregarding his serious injuries he led his men to close grips with the enemy and bitter hand to hand fighting ensued He was soon covered with blood from his neglected wounds but, shouting the Gurkha battle ery "Ayo Gurkhali!" he headed assault after assault Spurred on by his example his platoon stormed and earrled the hili position at very heavy cost to the Japs

Naik Nand Singh, 11th Sikh Regiment, was decorated with the supreme award for capturing despite being wounded six times, a Jap position single handed in March, 1944 Leading his men up a steep slope in the Kalapanzin Valley, in the Arakan, he dashed forward alone and captured a Jap trench Wounded in the thigh he then erawled forward under heavy fire and captured a second trench despite incurring wounds in the face and shoulder from a grenade which burst in front of him A few minutes later the whole of his section being killed or wounded, Nk Mand Singh charged a third Jap trench, captured Jemadar Abdul Hafiz, 9th Jat Regul won the V C posthumously near in C posthumously near in in April, 1914 Ordered to drive the from a prominent feature he led two sec up a bare hillside swept by enemy mac gun and mortar lire Wounded in the leg Abdul Hafiz nevertheless reached the eleposition, selzed one of their machine by the barrel while one of his mea dispositing gunner. He then took a bren gun one of his wounded men and advanced such ferocity that the Japs fled Mor wounded in the chest, his last words w 'Reorganise! I will give you covering f But he had not the strength to pull the tr of his gun and fell back dead on the battle

Sepoy Kamal Ram, 8th Punjab Regin la the Indian Army's youngest wlaner of V C, which he was awarded for gallanti his lirst action, just after crossing the I Garl in Italy, in May, 1944 Volunteerin deal with one of four German posts holdin his company sadvance, he erawled forward killed the occupants of the post and disposed of a German officer who confro him with his pistol levelled Still alone, Kannal Ram shot the German gunner la second post and hurled grenades into the ti The remaining Germans surrendered I he helped to capture a fourth post and then company advanced In the fighting a followed Sep Kamal Ram rushed a hi killed one of the enemy and captured two ot

Rifleman Ganju Lama, M M, 7th Gu Rilles, won the supreme award for knoc out two Jap tanks single handed and, the himself seriously wounded, killing their cultin hand grenades. On June 12th, 1 Jap tanks and infantry broke into our perin at Ningthoukhong, Impinal Plain U intense fire Rin Ganju Lama erawled for and got his PIAT (an anti tank weapon) action only 30 yards from the enemy Deta broken wrist and other wounds he destre two of the enemy tanks, advanced and engither erews. Not until he had wounded killed all the enemy did he allow himself to evacuated to have his wounds dressed nonth before he had won the M M destroying a Jap tank with his PIAT

Naik Agansing Rai, 5th Royal Gurkha Ri won the V C along the Bishenpur Sliehar to Assam, in June 1944 When his company, held up by withering Jap michlae gun fir led his section against an enemy position His company then swept up to silenced lt position and Nk Agansing Ral went on to with a 37 mm gun pounding the company f Rushing forward with a bren close range he killed three of the enemy, this section dea with the rest of the gun's erew tommy gun in one hand and a grenade in other, he advanced on a third enemy! position and killed all its four occupants

Subedar Netrabahadur Thapa, 5th Re Gurkha Rifles, was awarded the V C posth ously for his magnificent defense of an isola position near Bishenpur in June, 1944 Per tent Jap attacks broke down under the spul defence put up by this Viceroy's Commission Officer and his men on a feature known "Water Piquet" The Gurkhas refused it and killed all its occupants with his bayonet yield a foot of ground despite ruthless and

and very heavy artillery fire. At one time, With his is to eath he shouted to his bavildar Bub. Netrab hador. Tiapa and I is runner of dvanced of caused c siderable hove to these de is. When volunteers were called the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the body of Subedar Ram S my rawal negree of tred this V Oa a head but slimble very man in the hero's commany stenses. rawal ne er ent red this VCOa head but it ra night of grim fighting he was killed by utllets and grenades Wien hi body was ound he was still holding his kukri by his ide lay a Jap with Pis skull cleft.

Naik Yeshwant Ghads 5th Mahratta ligit Infantry won the V C post um asly lurig the Allied drive along the Upper Tiber wards the Gothic Line Italy in July 1944 with all the m no file section killed or wounded With all the m of his section killed or wounded with a state of the st peat to death the two remaining tanemy shortly afterwards he was short in the clest and back by supers and died in the post which be had, captured single has ded. He performed these de ske hwing quite well to the could expect no assistance at that particular time

expect no assi tance at that particular time
Raft man Tubhat dur. Pun 6th Gurkha
Ruites won the VC at Mogaung Burma to
June 1941 While attacking a railw y b dige
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Riff m n Shr Bahadur Thap 90 Curkha Riffes was posthamously warded the V C 1 Sept mber 1044 for his bravery during the fight s he r San Marlno Italy Under the fine the control of the control

til History by measure of the first state of the fi Jemadar (time S beda) Ram Sarap Sank 14 Park 15 Park 16 Park

I am dying but you e rry on and finish off these de ils When volunteers were called f r to bring in the body of Subedar Ram S rup sinch every man in the hero's company stenned forused

Sepoy Bha dan Ram 10tl Baluch Regiment a Jap macline gun post under circum tances of great gallantry in East Mayu Arakan Heavy fie ir m the post 2 yards from the Heavy field in the post 2 yards in mosepoy wounded him a ditwo of bis comrades. Sepoy Bhandari Ram with wounds in his aboulder and leg crawled loward to the enemy works in and mm dialely becam a target positi n and mm diately becam a target for I n m chine guns and grenades Bleeding pr fusely from multiple wounds he nevertheless pr fusely from multiple wounds he nevertheless got to within fi ya ds of the enemy put a gren de to hus m uth rem ved the pin with his teeth d burled it into the Jap post. The grun w salle ced not the position taken Suffer-ing actitlely and a mi conscious Sepoy Bhandari Rams ply the cht vas whether the acti n had been succ saful or not

had been successful or not Ref grant Thaman Gerrs at the Royal Gurkha Fill was awd ded at a posthum of the Royal Gurkha Fill was awd ded at a posthum of the Royal Gurkha Fill was a the Royal Gurkha Fill was a the Royal Gurkha Fill was a the Royal was on ta way to salety

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I madar Parka h Singh
Fo ce Rifi received the post umous award
for h in pired lead rainty duing the 14th
Army's advance too rds M d l y The
main we sh of a Jap ulght attack was
directed gainst his position wounded in the
teg he directed hims if on hands and kness and assumed a mm nd of his platoon when his platoot comm nder had be n put out of action Supported by his b tman be was een firing a Supported by his b than be was een firing a two inch mot ar and whn no more mortar bombs remailed he collected mmunition dist, buted it to his men and the manned a machine run Sustaining two more wounds in neg-thicle continual to direct his men but a fourth wound proved latal and he died telling bis superior officer not to worry ab ut him

Lan Nak Shr Shah 16th Punj b Regi ment won the \ O posthumously t Ky yeb yin Kail d n r January 1945 Returning to his position there the second of two lone attalks to be k up th onemy concentrating against list lind the wal injured by a shell splinter with the second of two lone and the second of two lones are the second of two lones against list lind the wal injured by a shell splinter with the second of two lones are the second of two lones.

in the arm continued throwing granades Allling several Japs he went on to annihilate an anti tank gun crew and captured the weapon single handed. Over 20 Jap dead were found in the area, most of them having fallen to Nk Gian Singh. While his comrides prepared for another attack he was ordered back to the granted permission to lead his section until the whole action had been completed.

Designed.

De

Nack Fazal Din, 10th Baiuch Regiment, won the V C posthumously near Meiictia, Burma, in March 1945 After he had personally silcneed an enemy bunker he and his section were confronted by six Japs led by two officers A Baluch bren gunner killed one officer and another Jap but was himself killed Going to his assistance Nk Fazal Din was run through officer withdrew the wcapon Nk Fazal Din seized it, killed the officer with it and, despite his terrible wound, slew two more his terrible wound, slew two more Taps. After reaching platoon headquarters to report he collapsed and died shortly afterwards

Havildar Umrao Singh, Indian Artillery, was decorated for his bravery in the Kaladan Valley in December, 1944 He was in charge of a gun in an advanced section of his bittery, which was attacked by the Japs twice wounded by grenades in the first enemy assault he inspired his men to beat off the Japs In a second and third attack his example and leadership resulted in the repulse of the enemy When the final attack came and his position was overrun he scized a gun bearer (a licayy gun tool) and laid about him in furious handto hand fighting Hay Umrao Singh was to hand fighting Hav Umrao Singh was found unconscious later with seven scrious wounds Besides his gun lay ten dead Japs

Rifleman Bhanbhagta Gurung, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, won the VC for gallantry during an attack on the feature "Snowden East", on the mainland north east of Ramree Island, He stood in an exposed Burma, in March 1945 position and killed an enemy sniper who was firing at his section. When his men were pinned to the ground near their objective he rushed into a Jap for hole, killed its two defenders and dashed into a second for hole to kill nositions During these single handed engage He then went on to clear two more positions ments he was subjected to very heavy fire In the face of pointblank automatic fire Rin Bhan

After blingth Gurung next leapt on to a machin chilato position and killed the gun's crew with capon kulari. Finally he and two comrades repell

The following are details of the ve Awards won by the Indian Army -

	Indian	Army	RIN	
Gallantry Awards	Indian Per- son- nel	Total	Indian Per son- nel	Totai
V C G C D S O I O M D S C M C D F C	24 1 8 329 495	27 1 198 329 999	2 3	1 2 8
A F C D C M D S M I D S M M M G M	1115 1197 3	3 1115 1224 4	10 10	10 10

Merit following addition the Service Awards have been won -

1	Total 1	Total	, '
GCB	1	i	
G C B G C S I G C I D K C B K C S I	1 1 2 5 2 5 1 39 5 40	1	
GCID	2]		
K C B	5		
KCSI	2	1	
KČID	5	- 1	İ
K B E	90		
lo B	30 5		}
CST	40	8	}
K B E C S I E C C B E E	42	1	1
C B E O B E	236	6	
MBE	437	8 1 6 14	1
BEM	56	10	
Foreign Decora			1
tions	37 -1	_	ł
Miscellaneous	-1 (1	1

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settle ments from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates who infested the Indian coasts The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoscander (or Osiander) were desputched from England in 1612 under Captain Best and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service

The periods and titles have been as follows -Hon E I Co's Marine Bombay Indian Navy

1863-Bombay Marine H M Indian Marine Royal Indian Marine Royal Indian Navy

India's Naval Force has always been closely connected with Bombay, and in when the E India Co took over Bombay, Ci John of the Marine was appointed D Governor From then until 1877 the has under the Government of Bombay all although from that date Establishments were amalgamated into a perial Marine under the Government of Bombay has continued to be the principal 1612-1686 of Indian Naval training and to a large 1686—1830 of administration In the winter of 19 1830—1863 Naval Headquarters moved to New Delhi

and LAWRENCE DALHOUSIE served as Auxiliary Cruisers Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Freet Mediterranean North Sea North Red Sea and

and the Assembly and Council of State in Indian Perts Officers were sent to Marselite East of Marselite Satisfaction of the Assembly and Council of State in Indian Perts Officers were sent to Marselite East of Turby into the War were employed and an interpolation of the State in Indian Council of State in Indian Perts Officers were employed as a narrow mergin of one vote in Perturby and an interpolation and it was not introduced to the state of the State of

Reorganisation Schemes - After the War the Oovernment of India asked Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe who was visiting India

and sound not be accepted
Shortly attrawards the Esher Committee
strived in Indi to report on the Indi n Army
and athough the B I if wes not included in
their terms of reference they strongly r om
mended that the B I M should be reorganised
as a complete the strongly of the companies of the com ss a compliant service. The Government of India in 19 0 obtained from the Admiraty the services of Rear Admiral Hawhy as Director Ed.M. to draw up a scheme of reorganisation within limited lines. His scheme however was not adopted and Admiral Mawby resigned.

on their various stations on lighthouse doti s on best various stations on lighthouse dott s 1939

Gaussian Caraping of onlicials etc. The Already in 1940 a senior boys training framport work carrying of onlicials etc. The Already in 1940 a senior boys training that the state of the st recommended that the thr a large troopships should be scrapped and all trooping cerried ont under contract which would have left the Mari e with only the Survey Department and

the Bomb y Dockyerd

A Combatant Service—Happly for the Service however the Government of India in 19 3 appointed a D partmental Committee under the Ch trues hip of Ce rel Lord Haw it son in his capa ity I Minister I Defense and M mber of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio to submit a scheme for the reorganis tion of the Service as a combatant force This Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Keral Service with the title of Royal Indian Also service with the tuta of hoys lands in the control of the con

During the War 1914 1915 Royal Indian agreement by the Indian and Home Gov m Marine Officers were employed on many and ments and the necessary act to permit India Various duties Royal Indian Marine Ships to maintain a Navy was passed through both DOTYPENN HARDINGS NONTHEROM Houses of Patlament

officers also nece sary to draw up a new Indian Naval Dis Grand Frest cipline Act and tible had to be passed through Bed Sta and the Assembly and Council of State in India

pl ce in Rombay
The Royal Indian M rine which had ren dered aterling service to India and the Empire

to draw up a uch ms for the reorganisation of in peace and war then research to crist. The Service Hig valuable suggestions were than Royal Indian N y which has been unfortunately too amplitions for indian duances and could not be accepted.

And could not be accepted. the command of a Fisg Officer of the Royal
Asy V ce 4dm r l J H Godfrey C R R N
ha been Fl g Officer Commanding since March

their terms of reference they strongly r om medical that the B I M should be reorgan sized.

**s a combitate service The Government of Rolls in 19 obtained from the Admiraty 1959 made f reaching recommend, services of Rear Admiral Mawhy as Director within limited that a chine of reorganization of the standard forces. Bhorlive within limited that the standard that the local Governments basing the standard that the local Governments basing the standard that the local Governments basing the standard that the local Governments basing the standard that the local Governments basing the standard that the standard that the standard that the local Governments basing the standard that the standard 1043 1939

Most of the men however enter the N vy as special service ratings emisting for five e rs or less il sufficient for Active Service and th reafter being transferred to the Royal Indian Fleet Res rve I ra further five years They are trained to a sh re est bli hment Officers of th Reserves undergo instruction in anoth r shore establishment H M.I.S FEROZE the e belonging to the Executive Branch taking short but inten to the Executive Branch taking short but inten-free course in see manual ip gunnery eignals and other subjects. Part of this early instructional period is epent at sea. Having completed their training Exercy Officers are posted for service after, Those whe have shown aptitude in any pecial subject. But y b brought back for a long course. In: thus becoming appealist

examinations held by the Federal Public Service in the operations that led to the downfall of the Commission These "regular" officers, as they Italian Empire in East Africa, taking part in the

Naval Training Expansion.

The expansion of Naval training facilities has In the past year two of the proceeded apace largest shore training establishments have been opened Respectively the 15th and 16th to be commissioned since 1939, HMIS ARBAR, at Bombay, provides initial training for all new entry ratings, while HMIS SHIVAJI, near Poona, has replaced the Mechanicai Training Lstablishment in Bombay, where engine room ratings had been trained during the preceding seven years Some of these artificers receive preliminary technical instruction in the Clynavai Centre at Pllani (Jaipur)

Men of the Communications Branch are trained in HMIS TALWAR, Bombay, winder ratings in the Seaman Branch quality for gunnery rates in H M I S HIMALAYA, Karachi, and for anti-submarine defence in H M I S In these three schools, Reserve MACHLIMAR Officers are also trained known as H M I S VALS A torpedo schooi, VALSURA, has been fune tloning in Jainnagar since December 1942

The growth in the number of the R I N 's ships has been remarkable On the outbreak of war a large programme of construction was initiated the result has been a striking stimulus to the Indian shipbuilding industry. A large number of slips and small eraft have already been completed, and many more are on the stocks In July 1941 was launched HMIS TRAVAN-OORD, the first vessel for the Royal Indian Navy to be built in Indian yards, followed in October by HMIS BARODA Ships of this class are admirably fitted for minesweeping and patrol duties Anyal construction for India is also in progress in the United Kingdom and Australia Many ships completed in the British Isles have already seen much service in the Buttle of the Atlantic as well as in Eastern The Indian sloops JUMNA and SUTLEJ were on convoy escort duty in the Atlantic during the chase of the BISMARCK Later they were in action against Japanese bombers while escorting convoys on the Singapore Batavia run, returning, to the Mediterranean in time to take part in the invasion of Sicily HMIS KONKAY and HMIS KATHIAWAR, while on passage from shippards in the United Klugdom, escorted convoys to the fighting-line in Tunisia II M I S Kisana was the imajor anti-direcaft escort of the first Allied convoy to be heavily attacked by German glider bombs and made seven separate contacts with German U boats in the course of a single convoy battle

During 1942 the number of warships of all classes lunched for the Royal Indian Navy was 21 times that recorded in 1940 and 1941 reckoned onether. At the present time ships built and launched for the Mo, at Indian Nays in India octumiler those built and inurched for it else where. In the former enterory are included of the Royal Indian Navy have received 131 honours and awards, as well as 41 commends there are i fast submarine of the Royal Indian Navy have received 131 honours and awards, as well as 41 commends the first are it fast submarine of the Royal Indian Navy have received 131 honours and awards, as well as 41 commends the first are it fast submarine of the Royal Indian Stopper Commendations for break against the ladder. octrumier those built and inneched for it else di ties and fast gubmartic el istes

are called, are, as in the past, trained in the reoccupation of Berbera and the capture of United Kingdom

Alassawa During the brief campaign that followed Nazl intrigues in Iran the Royal Indian Navy helped to convoy troops, support them or shore and selze German and Italian vessels Japan entered the war, RIN ship escorted convoys and fought hostile aircraft in Far Eastern waters and later during the Burms eampalgn

H. M. I. S. Bengal.

In November 1942 one of H M Indian ships Bengal, won world-wide renown by engaging it the Indian Ocean two Japanese raiders which were far more heavily armed and were ten time The Dutch tanker Ondina, which shi her size was escorting, gallantiy assisted her, and as i resuit of this engagement one of the raiders was sunk, the other made off, and HMIS Renga and Ondina reached port safely In the early months of 1943 vessels of the RIN's Coasts Forces did good work in support of our troop on the Arakan coast This included the inter ception of Japanese coastal craft conveying troops and supplies, participation in the raid of Myebon, and the bombardment of an enemy stronghold Since the war began, H M India ships have carried on their essential routing that the constitution of essential continuous and the content of the duties of escorting convoys, patrolling, and minesweeping

In 1944 ships of the Royal Indian Navy agair co operated with our land forces engaging the Support was enemy on the Arakan Front afforded by bombarding enemy shore position and by harassing the enemy's water borns supplies. In four months these ships steamed more than 30,000 operational miles on 40 separate missions in enemy waters

The Royal Indian Navy was well represented in the eight amphibous operations by which the 15th Indian Corps advanced down the Arakan Coast from the Indian frontier to Rangoon in the spring of 1945

Men of the RIN Landing Craft Wing, who had been training secretly for more that two years, established their reputation on the beaches of Akyab, Myebon, Kyankpyu, Kangaw Ru Ywa and Letpan They formed the spearhead of each of these six assaults, earrying troops to the berehes and keeping them supplied during critical phases of the ensuing battles Their endurance, courage, cheerfuine-s and efficiency won them high praise

The Indian sloops NAPBADA, JUNA, KISTA and CAUVIRY fired tens of thousands of shells in support of the Army s coastal advance in Arakan, penetrating as far as talety ralies from the open sea to increase the effective range of their bombardments

A floatilly of nine fleet minesweepers of the Royal Indian Navy cleared the approaches to the Rangoon River estuary before the arrival of the invasion convoy, whose escort included

tions for brave conduct. These awards include these awards include these per in widely a parated theatres of war IDS Ms and 10 Mentions in Despatches, at a representation of them assist the cruck for acts of gallantry at sea.

Agriculture

ouditions varies considerably to character There is scarcely any cultivated nd scope op of the temperate sub-temperate or tropical ones which cannot be grown in some part of his vast country from the warm humid coastnds to the perennially temperate sititudes i its mountain ranges

The total area of culturable land in India scluding Burma is about 358 million acres thich is exclusive of a forest area of approxi-actely 68 million acres The total gross cropped rea sown annually is roughly 248 million acres if this vast area 187 million acres are under ereal and pulse crops of all kluds which supply ood and fodder for India a human population of 00 million and her animal population of 380 uillion head of cattle sheep and goats

In Indian ag iculture the dominant climatoogical factor is the monsoon and in most parts the country the total annual rai f ii is n the country the total annual rail 12 is recipitated between the months of Jnne and October The winter and early summer months that generally dry and high temperatures prevail a the months of March to Juna prior to the pressor is naturally divided into two main sublivisions the Kharif season of the monsoon and he Rabi season of the cold weather Each of hese seasons has its own distinctive crops The greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are ser ed, by the main monsoon which fails between lines and October Dring these months are not seen to be se northern tracts of the Peninsula are ser ed February.

Solls—Four main soil groups can he recognised in India st. (1) the red solls derived from rocks of the Archanay tem which che activities M draw Mysors and the Sonth E st. (1) Mysors and the Sonth E st. (1) How yellow and strend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Circle Chest Western 1988. Oriss Chots Nagpur and the South of Beng I

(2) The black cotton or regu soils which over ile the Decean trap and cover the greater over the the Decon trap and over the greater part of Sembay Berns and the Western parts of Sembay Berns and the Western parts of the Semini Provinces and Hydersbad with extendion into Centr I I dis and Bund 1 March 1 and 1 Peulnsula and extend through East Beugal pint Ass m and Burms

The agriculture of the sub continent of India greater attention to the question of a more ithits widerange of physical and climstological effective I nd utilization A considerably the character immont of eclentics work is thus beth done on all these groups to a greater or lesser extent throughout the country both as regards their throughout the country out as regards their classification as well as their crop producing power Soil studies have been given a new orientation and have received fresh elimination to the concept of the soil profile or cruite vertical cut of the soil being taken as the unit of study instead of the soil profile. layer enpporting vegetation. A notable instance of such work is the recent classification of the black cotton soils of the Bombay Canals and the investigations regarding their suitability for sugarcane groviu The importance of soil for sugarcane growin The importance of soil aurvey and soil mapping is bein gradually recognized in different parts of the country. At the Imperial Agricultural Institute Delhi a soil map of India has been prepared on the basis of available dats while an Ail India Scheme of soil survey has recently been launched to collect and collat further data on Indian soils In Hyder bad and Madras large s ale soil surveys of Irri ation projects has been surveys of Irri ation projects has been completed whereas inten ive survey of the augsreane acids has been a special fe turn in the United Provinces and Bombay In the latter Province soil maps are now supplied by the Department of Agricul ture on p yment who cin all the nece sary Informationa required for the successful growing of sug came are indicated

of sign cance are makened.

In addition to the four main groups of India soils mentioned above the des rt soils of India occupy a large tract in Eastern Sind extending over the whole langth of that Province along the edge of the India all vium Rajputana and the South Punjah of which the Thar a Rajputana desert alone occupies an area of 40 000 agnare miles Alkali solls also form an important group of Indian colls which are known as reh or wear in the United Provinces Kalar in Bind rakkar and thur in the Punjab and chopan or karl in Bombay Province Such soils are characte ised by a high degree of impermes bility and stickiness together with high aikstinity and frequent presence of large excess of free salts. They are usually poor in nitrogen and humas and unsuitable for crop growing without prev ous reclaim tion Forest soils occi py sirge p rt of Indi Investigation on the nature of il p office of the hanbatta Hill in U.P. ad of the I ulu & est in the Punj b indicate th t these soils belong to the Brown Earth and Podsoi groups

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Finance—I India I serried on the above the above the above the abdumm of explain and there is practically the abdumm of explain and there is practically another. The best in the abdumm of the most particular land beautiful another. The best is high of rate of interest on loans are heavy. During the past twenty years much progress he heave mid ab by the co-operative of the progress he heave mid ab by the co-operative such as the contract of the progress he mid mid the progress he mid mid the progress he mid mid the progress he mid mid the progress he mid mid the progress he mid mid the progress he mid the past twenty pears much progress he hear mid ab by the co-operative progress has been many Provinces. In recent eredit mo eme t in many Provinces. In recent years it h been found nece s ry to applement co-op ative credit by the d clopm nt of n n-credit activities g purchass and sale s retinents and extend through East Beggal and the state of the state for debt redemption, etc., will contribute largely [grain and good for fodder. In consequent to improvement in the economic condition of [gravelly of Inbour year a great problem d the agriculturists

Livestock —Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The last types in common use are capable of handling what vould be considered as light single horse implements in Turope Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field Irrigation, for driving the chasseutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. In general, the Indian cultivator cares well for his draught bullocks which, in most cases, constitute the most important part of his moveable property

Implements—In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tilinge operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel point, and stir rather than invert the soil from ploughs. fron ploughs are also extensively used in some districts. A heavy wooden beam is commonly districts employed to serve the combined purposes of roller, clod-crusher and soll compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the bakhar, a simple type of broad bladed harrow, is in general use In many Provinces, seed drills or seed tubes are utilized for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter cultivation. In less advanced tracts the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—In the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks Cercai crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing machines, designed by agricultural engineers, are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators. With reference to the introduction of improved agricultural implements, this work is now being largely done by private businesses and agencies which are extending rapidly in the Work on mechanical cultivation is rural areas still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep rooted weeds in the United Provinces, Bombay and certain Indlan States One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen

Land Development —Considerable attention has been paid in many areas of the country, notably in Bombay and the Punjab, to land development measures designed to check erosion from oxcessive rainfall and to the preservation of soil moisture A Land Develop ment Section of the Agricultural Department has been formed and in 1943-44, this section earried out contour bunding in the secrety areas of Bijapur and Sholapur districts over an acreage of more than 2 lakhs. The contour bunding of agricultural lands is combined with contour trenching and reafforestation of the upper uncultivated slopes of the watersheds Dry farming methods of cultivation have been introduced in the bunded areas with remarkable success. The rabi harvest of 1943 44 was good while that of 1944-45 was fair in terms of from year to year

1911 15 and out of a programme of 5 lak at is for hundling it was only possible to picte to o lai he

The Dry Larming section was expanded a large number of dry farming tools were chared and Is ned on lorn. This made po a large Increase in the area under Dry Far and the results in increased crop out turn

most entistactors

The amondment of the Bombay Land Imp ment Act are under discussion during the and it is expected that a simplified versit this exactly Act will be brought into force eliortly

Cultivation and Tillage.—The imp ment of the ordinary cultivation and the methods in common use in India and the field for increasing the yields field crops and, consequently, the profit the agriculturists. In many parts of Equitivation is good but, particularly in non-irrigated tracts and in areas in the fallure of religible there is much recommend. to failure of rainfall there is much room In this connection, the rese Improvement worl on dry farming methods, which is t conducted in Rombry, Madras and Hyders under the auspices of the Imperial Counc Agricultural Research, is of very E importance

Two economic factors which tend to ! down the standard of cultivation in m Provinces of India are the fragmentation sub division of holdings, resulting from In ians of inheritance, and certain system ind tenure whereby the cultivator, a tenant, has no interest in permanent impr ment of his holding. In addition, the agr turists rarely live on their lands but congre Lilorts in villages for mutual protection now being made in many Provinces to elimin these factors, which contribute to a low stant of cultivation

The main object of tillage methods for 1 cold-weather, crops is the conserva of soll moisture and the preparation of a f seed bed to ensure germination of seed achieve these objects, the land is given reper shallow ploughlings or harrowings, which duce a surface much over a moist sub soil kliarif, ac, hot-weather crops, the prelimit thorough as sowings must commence as a sthe rains break. The practice of drift the crops in rows is rapidly supplanting the method of breadersting in the range. method of brondersting in many tracts former method permits the intercultival of the crops by builock implements and grereduces the cost of weeding Harvesting generally done by hand implements The of tractor outfits for mechanical cultival is still largely limited to large estates a posterior tractor outfits. in certain tracts, to such specific purposes the cradication of deep rooted weeds

Irrigation —The Chief characteristics the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribut throughout the country, seasonal irregular of precipitation and hability to failure or par deficiency in many tracts. The average and deficiency in many tracts The average and rainfall for the whole country is about 45 inc and there is httle variation from this aver But, within individ

precipitation are not uncommon and in a si of extreme drought less than one quarter of avers exhalfall has been re med of precardons tracts. Such tracts, include practically the whole of the Puni b and North West Frontier Province the United Privinces, except the and montane region Sind a in go portinn of Bihar most of Madras and the Bombay Province omitting the coastal belts and portions of the Central Provincea The Indian canal system (excludin Durma) is by far the large t in the world Of the total cultivated area of 248 million acres about 56 million acres are irri g ted annually fram one source or another this huge area 30 million acres are irrigated by canals I in million acres by wells and 1 million acres from tanks and other sources. Protective irrigation was have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many di tricts. The great peremial canals in the North of India. draw th ir supply from anow fed rivers the inundation canals run only when the ri ers riso with the melting of the snow in April May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon Other canals depend for their supply nonzon Other canals depend for their suprig during the dypart of the year on water stored behad great dans throws across sulfable gorges behad great dans throws across sulfable gorges from mitted so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops. Different r tea are charged for differ net crops, and vary a me-what is diff rent p r to of india. rates are also have remained the water has to be littled than when

flow irri ation is given
The Madras Bombay and Sind Pravinces The Madras Mombay and Slad Pravinces prove 5 some of the most speciacular iri! tion schemes in the world. The Cauvery Mettar Iri! stion system in inavurated in 1934 is conside ed to be it size est in the British Empire and the board slad block masorny res root in the following the storage capacity of 33 500 million cuble and the storage capacity of 33 500 million cuble and the storage capacity of 35 million cuble and the storage capacity of 35 million cuble and way the fig. for the storage capacity of the the ankkor Barra e in Sind across the Indus

the distance of the state of th wells ran ing in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers I we greatly increase I hely see I her numbers t we ground here as a lo recent per s largely through Government at ances f r th ir construction. The recurring cost of this form of irri, atton has however freatly increased owing in the 11 by price of drau it eatth and the increasing cost of their management. maintenance

All a ricultural departments are now giving increased attention in ale better nillisati n of underton de wat reupplies existin, wells belon underton de wat reupplies existin, wells belon lapto ed by borin nd tube wils of free catestiy institued and equipped with p mph mach.nery in lent tyres of water litts are rapilly replacing the old tashioned mhotse

Important as the direct trims fon.

tracts rems kably wide variation in total annual influence and Minnuring —The great raisful are found At many recordin stations bulk of Indian suits are deficient in organic annual rainful of less than half the avera e matter In other articultural countries of the world this want fansnally met by the return of farmyard manur to the land or by the use nf composts made from crop readues and similar waste o ganic materials In India however cattle dung is largely utill ed for village fuel but the practice of composting is not being apidly developed in many areas. The cultivation of green manur crops is making headway especially in the irrigated tracts and many Provincial Go eraments allow concersions to becourage their extend in The use of certain oil akes especially goundnut and casto cake is on the incre se and this method of manuring is nn common with many irr gated crops With regard to artificial fertilisers nitrogenous org nie manures eg ammonium s uphate and nitrate of soda are bein extended in uso through the efforts of departmental and private agences and the question of the manufacture of anch manures in India is now receivite close attention of the Government of India and Provincial and State administrations Rice - Rice is the most extensively grown

crop in India and on an average occupies shout _8 of the total enitivated area. It prepon derates in the wetter parts of the country riz in deraies in the wetter parts of the country fir in Pengat Bilar and Orissa and Madras Exclu-sive of Burma with his now politically reparat d from the Indian Empire the ac fluctuates sli hity around 7. million cres and the yield is about 7 million tons In 1910-14 total area under rice was 09 million acres with a total yield of approximately 7 million tons The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with n.il assured rainf il The cuitivated varieties are namerous differl g greatly in varieties are numerous diner; greatly in quality and in suitability for vario is cond tions of soil and climate ill e is either broadcast dilled or transplanted in andeast rice is rown generally in low lying areas and is sown befure the mon.con

For transplanted rice the anti is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transpl uted. The cedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches cant inlag from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pu hed into the mid t distances of 9 to 1 linches apart The rice fields are bent more n less and I water airegir to early ewods gore out than area under impro ed vari ties of rice di tributed by the agricultural departments is now over million acres Varion a homes for the intensification of research no rice in all the principal rice growin pravinces financed by

are in Pro ress India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces the balance in the mat havin, been provided almost entirely by Barma Imports in 1939-10 were 000 tons mainly

belong to the species Trut cours rulgare Indian

them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933 34, namely, 36 million agres but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1939 10 which exceeded 104 million tons Recent crops have averaged about 9 million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements With the develop ment of Irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canai in Sind and In the newer Punjib Canal Coloniesa further merease in wheat production is certain The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soli moisture from the previous mousoon On Irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally larvested in behruary to April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now over 8 million acres The Imperial Council of Agricul tural Research has appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat

The Millets - These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattie The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various chimatic and soli conditions Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (Sorghum rulgare) the great millet, and Bajra the Bulrusii miliet (Pennisetum typhoideum) which, between them, occupy about 50 million acres annually In 1940 41, the total area under jowar and bajra in India was 51 million acres Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two erops follows the quality of the soil Both the erops are generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so they require to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the several pulses especially Arhar (Cajanus cajonpigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet Is harvested or afterwards In some provinces rabi juar is also an important erop

Pulses—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rota They are a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are Arhar (Cajanus cajon), gram (Cicer arietinum), various species of Phaseolus and Pisum

the most impor-ina The average area Cotton is one of the commercial crops in India under cotton in the quinquennium ending 1937-38 was 24' 6 million heres and the average yield 5 5 million bales of 400 lbs each DurIng the five-year period ending 1942-43, the average annual acreage and yield decreased to about 22 3 million acres and 5 4 million bales respect ively In 1943 44 the estimated area and yield were 20 4 million acres and 5 1 million

wheats are generally white, red and amber bliks respectively. The ascertained are under coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a improved virietles of cotton in 1943 44 was commercial point of view. Most of the Indian about 10 7 inillion acres. The consumption of wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well-known Maccaroni wheats amongst 1,110,000 bales in 1943 44. The principal control of the principal c export is of short stapic eotton below 7/8" in st ipie but there is also in normal years an export of medlum and a long staple Indian cotton, of stuple length 7/8" to 1-1/16", such as Punjab American There is no Indian cotton belt, Bombay Province, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras Province, Sind and United Provinces and the Indian States of Hyderabad and Baroda, all have Important cotton tracts producing distinct types and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June Yields vary greatly, in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs of ginned cotton per acre. and yields much above this have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs per aere is a good erop Of recent years, as the results of the work of the Agricultural Departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of staple cottons have improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the produce from the short staple tracts

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the Central Provinces Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (Commercial Crops) Markets Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to cheek adulteration and promote better marketing In certain provinces, legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of pre venting the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain maipractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton Agricultural Departments have continued the production of the continued of the continu nued their campaign of cotton improvementapart from improvements in methods of cultivation

Exports—The figures for export by sea of Indian cotton from British India to foreign countries for the five fiscal years (ending 31st March) 1937-42 are shown in the table below -" (In thousand bales of 400 lbs each)

Countries $\begin{vmatrix} 1937 - | 1938 - | 1939 - | 1940 - | 1941 - | 41 \end{vmatrix}$ 547 291 United 395 472 411 Kingdom 76 23 23 27 43 Other parts of British Empire 1,056 385 1,359 705 Japan 1,211 151 Italy 92 52 France 95 229 126 169 754 141 China (ex-69 193 681 clusiveof Hong. kong) Belgium 196 68 5 142 Spain 15 $19\bar{2}$ Germany 166 52 289 239 Other 277 268 296 countries 2,731 2,703 2,948 2,168 1,488 Total

Oliseeds—The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts lineed, seamum and the excellerous cide ds (rape mustered etc.) Although cliseeds are ambject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature they cover an immerse area.

Groundaut — India has the largest area und r groundauts in it e world Madras ranks of the men to the No ber cent of the screen o

Liuseed sequice a deep ad moist so I and a grown hields in the Cent all Province Bilbar and United Frovince S. The rop is grown for seed and not forn the and then for h. A dev loperation of the control

Sesamum (Ging lly) is own all over India-In some places it is gr wn as a mouscon er p nd in oth rs as a winter cr p in 1940 44 st occupied na ea of 4 007 000 acres with a yield of 433 000 tons

The Cruciterons Gilseeds form an imports a coup of crop in it in in a did who to they grow feely part of the property of the p

Jute—Jute fibre is obtained from two species of p has sailed Gorchorus Capsularies and Chor chorus Oilitorius respectively. The conditions requied for jute cultivation, are (a) high tem perature (b) deep soil of f irl) fine texture (c) acres to inches so distributed that while the young plants have enough mislame to ensure good growth the hatter one (d) auditelent supply of clear retting water. It a cultivation is condect dimension of the condect dimension for the condect dimension full retting to the condect dimension therefore the condect dimension therefore the clean of the condect dimension therefore the clean as a man little or the condect dimension therefore the clean as a man little of the condect dimension therefore the clean as a manufacture of the condect dimension that the condect d

The crop is sown broadcast during February to May on well prepared seed beds. It is community weeded and thinned thrice. Four to five months after sowing when the crop is about to

flower It is eat

The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet or more. The plants are submerged not der water for rettin, and when rutting is complete that is in about ten to twenty days the plants ere removed. The fibre is then carefully separated from the stalk washed and dried, when it is ready for heig converted into various uses.

India practically holds a monopoly of the production of raw into Attempts have been made and are still being made in different parts of the world to grow into but nowhere has it been possible to grow jute on such a scale as to break down the monopoly of India

Compulsory re triction of fate acreege in Bengal came into force from the year 1944 and only 160 410 acres were put under jute during that year against 500 50 fores in the previous yea. The areas under the cry do has the 302 131 1943 and 194 ws 600 556 country of the cry of

Th annu l w ld consumption of the fibre in recent years vari d from 70 to 15 isas of bales of 400 lbs each the as r g consumption bel g ner about 100 lacs of bls Shipping difficultie and otier is to s su lng out of the w deverse off cted the just trade in 1944 There was however increas d consumption of late in lad for war purposes

Tobacco is given here and there all over the country childry however in Bengai Bilber Bomboy Madras and Burma Of two vart less et lived Neotse a Tobacum is by far the most of muon like a Tobacum is by far the most of muon high number copies to be dead and of utility and including liberel manusing is nee saary. The seed is germinat d in seed beds and the young plents are in planted when a few inches high greateurs to ing it ken to the company of the com

and to their from the suntin tray's well easily and their from the suntin tray's well easily and their first and listed and their first and listed and their first and listed and their first and listed and their first and t

better quality charette tobacco both in Madras and in Bliner—The nrea under tobacco in British India in 1940 41 was 11,25,000 acres as an dust 11,80,000 acres in 1930 40. The total yield of dried leaf was 123,000 tons in 1040 41 as against 140,000 tons in the preceding year

Live-stock Census —The report on the 5th quinquennial Census of Live stock in India, taken in lamary 1930, shows that there were then in British India, excluding United Provinces Bibar and Orissa, 110 million heads of bothe citile, made up roughly of about 57 million heads of oxen and 22 million heads of buffalors

For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though mais buffaices are impor tant as draught nnimals in the rice tracts and dumper parts of the country I or dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat consider The bert known ably above that in cow's milk breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Paujab. the Jasserabadl bustaloes of Kathlawnr, and the Surti and Pandiarpurl buffaloes of the Bombay Province The cittle and buffalo population in India is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent of the human population. The spread of cuitivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill fed and ineffi-Nevertheless the best Indian breeds Of the draught types, the havo many merits best known breeds are the Histor (Punjub), Hansl (Punjab), Bhaganari (Baluchistan), Nellore (Madras), Amrit Mahal (Mysore), Kankrej (Guiarat), Kangnyam (Madras), Kherigarh (UP), Molvi (CI), Khillar (Decenn), Nimar (East Khandesh), and Dangi (Konkan) Amongst the best milking breeds are tiio Sahlual (Punjab), the Gir (Kathiawar) and Seindi (Sind) Of the dual purpose (1 e draught and milk combined) the best known breeds are Hissar (Punjab), the Hariana (Punjab and U P), the Thar-Parkar (Sind), the Kankrej (Gujarat) and the Gir (Kathiawar) On the Government and the Procedure forms and the second forms and the second forms and the second forms and the second forms and the second forms and the second forms and the second forms and the second forms and the second forms and the second forms and the second forms are second forms and the second forms and the second forms and the second forms are second forms and the second forms are second forms and the second forms are second forms and second forms and second forms are second forms and second forms are second forms and second forms are second forms. cattle breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas to villages which undertake to evelude 'serub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior buils for general distribution and in this way the valuable buils from Government herds are used to ndvantage The premium bull system is also working well in some

Catle Improvement —Indla possesses some very fine breeds of eattle, each breed being peculiarly sulted to the area to which it is indigenous To mention some, there is the heavy fast Kankrej breed in Gujurat, admirably suited to the sandy deep rutted roads found in this part Then we have the Dangi or Kala Kheri born and bred in the hilly, heavy rainfall area of the western ghats Raın and water logged conditions do not affect this breed, indeed, the more the rain, the better it thrives On the plateau of the Central Decean, we have the Khillar, a light fast draught animal which thrives on very meagre pastures and is essentially suited to the hard stony country in which it is reared

A good deal has been done for the improvement of cattle. The various Provinces have farms on which pedigree buils nro bred and reard. These are placed out in sultable villages on a premium system. In the Province of Bombay, Herd Registers are maintained for 8 of the breeds of the Province, shows are held annually and progress is to be noticed in those areas in which such work has been undertaken. In addition, the Bombay Live stock Improvement Act of 1933, known as the "Castration Act" which is intended to prevent promicuous breeding by undestrable male stock in the villages in the Province.

Sheep Improvement—It has been estimated that the number of sheep in India is in the neighbourhood of 4½ crores and that the total quantity of wool produce is 8½ crore poundamusit. The production of wool per sheep varies greatly in different parts of the country. In the North West Irontice Province, Balachistan, Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces. Ralputana and Western India States, the annual production per sheep is estimated at between 1 11bs to 11bz, while in the rest of the Provinces it does not exceed 1 lb. The average for the whole of India is in the neighbourhood of 1 91b per sheep per year. This would indicate the vast scope for increasing wool production.

The improvement of finer qualities of wool has been engaging the attention of the Imperial Conneil of Agricultural Research since 1933, and a systematic breeding on the five principal Indian breeds of sheep was undertaken in the Pumjab (Histor), Madras (Hosur) and Bombay (Poona), and promising results have been achieved Tite Wool Analysis Laboratory in Poona has systematiced the methods of valuation of fleeces for selective breeding and further research on wool fibre and its relation to sheep breeding is being carried out and successful results extended in the districts

Dairying—India is still far behind other countries in the matter of dairy farming and in the retail dairy business. This is mainly due to the climatic conditions of the country and the vast distances t, be covered in trans porting milk. The only solution seems to be Co operative dairy produce, handling and sale societies. Dairy farming in India is at present, a cottage industry, each household producing a few pounds of milk, nt present this milk is con verted by very wasteful methods into products that can be stored and transported long distances, such as ghee, (clarified butter), country butter, and Khawa, a desicented whole milk produced by boiling milk and evaporating the water contents until a solid mass is obtained

Each Province has its Agricultural College where Dairying in all its aspects is taught, and for higher training in this subject, there is the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying A good deal of research is still necessary

The butter trade has improved considerably of late years In eities pasteurizing plants for the retail milk trade are gradually increasing Milk is now sold in sealed bottles, this trade, however, is small The Indian milk consumer Inlarge citles still demands his milk just prior to consumption Unlike the two deliveries of milk in other countries, the milk producer in our large

cities has to deliver milk about 5 times a day 1 mouth disease hamo-rhagie Septicamia black in the cities when dry

of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalors

Animal Husbandry -Details of the staps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a hiennia! review of animal husbandry in India

The control of contegious diseases of live-stock in India is carried ont by the Civil Veterinary Departments in the Provinces and major Indian States The staffs of these departments are States The signs of these departments are for the most part recruited from among the graduates of Indian Veterinary Colleges of which there are five cir one each at Lahore Patina Calcutta Bombay and Madras The chief research centrs is the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in the United Provinces and its branch at liaturer near Barelly This institute is maintained by the Government of India and has recently been considerably expanded the latest additions being a poultry research station and a nutrition institute institute A certain amount of research is all o conducted at the Provincial Colleges

In addition to research the imperiar viscouries.

The introduction of disease into annual regularities of sera and we close for the use of controlled by the explication of the Livestock the Frowingfall Departments in their goth against important Act at all ports at which the disease and natil recently was the only many the controlled by the explication of the Livestock in the product of the product of the controlled by the explication of the livestock that the product of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the Livestock that the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explication of the controlled by the explica Inaddition to research the Imperial Veterinary disease and until recently was the only manu-facturing centre for these products. Serum iastifutes have however been opened in recent

this naturally makes milk more expensive matter and anthrain in ruminant while tuber loads is experiencing the same difficulties as culosis Johns disease and contribute than it is was produced in the lare assuming craster, importants than in the ettles (1 e) the destruction of curs and calves part Glanders and Surra are both scheduled the cities when dry

The Government of India maintain an Institute I Glanders at Incurable hat surre can now be

Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalors successfully treated with harmon. This disease where students are given 2 year courses for the (surra) also affects camels cattle and dors Indian Dairy Diploms and in recent years its importance as a borine disease has been more widely recomised

> Of the diseases of ruminants mentione! all with the exception of foot and mouth disease can now be controlled eith r by the inoculation of protectiv sers or by vaccination.

> successful manufacture of anthrax vaccine at Mukteswar la another advance of great importance in the fight against Bre-stock disease in India epore

> Indian positry are size subject to several contagious diseases. The dreaded "limithed disease is risidly wide-spread and its ravages have seriously interiered with the positry or prophylactic has proved successful and the application of size hypicatic measures stul remains the chief method of controlling it Powi pois and Powitholers variches are swijable for the protection of positry against those diseases.

setting centre for these products. Serum setting control to their d ties in connection with institution to their d ties in connection with institution to their d ties in connection with institution to their d ties in connection with institution to their d ties in connection with the connection of the connection with the connection of the connection with the connection of the connection with the connecti

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Arr ulural Progr = The historical appet fanc was appointed and in the same we ran of agricultural de elegence in loads as imperial Apriculent was added followed by an been fully dealt with in the report of the [function of the commission The I faulac Commission The I faulac Commission along ago as 1866 made the Grit proposal a tusece to the foresight in dentry of Lord life specimen Department of Agricult to but (Cornor whose famous departments of 1803 marked for a sparate Department of Agricult to but Courson whose famous despatch of 1003 marked title reminde except the collect in or agricult (de comme cament of the reorganisation which turn) statistics and other d ta with the object flook pic on 1895. That scheme provided to showed is light on famile problems. The a central research institute at Pass compiletary review commission of 1890 by the mastern and their statement of agriculture and their limits that the statement of agriculture most reviews the mastern and their limits that and am experimental farm in and silled subjects in the Government of India Agriculture the statement of the Course of the Co and to provide the part of the control of the contr

Parallel developments took place in the lown conditions provision made for matters connected with animal health The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Mukteswar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 mililon doses are issued annually The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector-The departments were completely General provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Mukteswar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Barclily)

Recent Progress -As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the ap plication of science to agriculture into the village At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research Institutes-at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements the encerol improved seed, methods, implements in collaboration with the special marketing and manures is shown under the cultivators istaff appointed in the various provinces

Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research la translated into fleid practice, demon stration and seed farms and seed stores ascertained results of the work of the agricul tural department are striking enough The latest available figure regarding the area under improved varieties of crops in British India was 23 00 million aeres approximately figures by no means represent the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the "natural spread" of improved varieties Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in pro gress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce A contral marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research It works

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most Important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise They had found not only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the provincial departments themselves cribing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an Imperial an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

The primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co ordinate agricultural, including veterinary, research in India and to iink it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs 50 lakes to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit. Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge if experienced administrator with a knowledge, if

possible, of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole-time members of the Council for agriculture and animal hus bandry respectively The Commission suggest-ed that the Council should consist of thirty six members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members Of these, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respect ively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India The Council would largely work through a Standing Finance Committee and sub-committees A provincial committee should be established in each major province to work in close co operation with it The advisory duties of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of Indla would be taken over by the Chairman and whoic time members of the Research Council, his adminis trative duties being taken over by a whole time Director of the Pasa Institute

Constitution of the Council—In a Resolution Issued on May 23, 1929, the Government of India stated that whist they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the next distance of the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended, they considered a Council of thirty-nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it was not decirable to be really effective and that it was not decirable to be really effective and that it was not decirable to the contract of t desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the stapie industry of India They had, therefore, decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to the limitation in regard to and control of funds winch is mentioned below

and an Advisory Board the functions of which 19 9 to consider the terms of a memorandum would be to ex mine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governi g Body to report on their feasibility and to edvise u any other questions referred to it by the Govern ing Body ing Body The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor General a Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture who would be ex offic o Chairman the Principal Administrative Giffeer of the Council who would be ex-officio Vice-Chairman one representative of the Council of Stata two representatives of the Legi lative Assembly one representative of the European Business community elected from time to time appoint

The Advisory Board would con ist of all thess whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature end the representatives of the European and end the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities who under the modified scheme would be member of the Governing Body In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board the university re-presentation would be increased, from three to presentation would be increased, from three to presentation and the second of the additional three properties of the Indian Institute addition of Science, Beautical to the Indian Institute of Science, Beautical to the Indian Institute of Science, Beautical to the Indian Recently International Contract of the Indian Recently representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association A representative of the Co-operative Movement would allo he added The Princip I Administrative Gauer to the Council would be ex-efficio Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the iump grant of Rs 50 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission they had decided to substitute an Initi I lump grant of Rs 25 lakhs of which Rs 15 lakhs would be lis 25 lakes of which his 16 lakes would be paid in 19 9-30 supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually The annual grant would be Rs 7 25 lakes of which Rs 6 lakes would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objet too the Councilund therem 1 1 g.Rs 2 25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat. The Council would have an entirely free head in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to for scientific purposes anbject to the condition has no liability in respect of such matters as 1378 or pension contributions siter the research or which the grant bad been given would be

The Government of India also stated their ecision that the Council should not he consti

of association and the Rules and Regulations At that meeting it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam a Government had offered a donation of Rs. Lakis to the funds of the Council This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizsm's Government has been added to the Governing Body the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board Since then donations of one lake each payable in 20 equal annual instalments have been made by the Mysors Baroda Cochin Travancoro and K hm! States and each community elected by the Federation of Indian Dunines of the Advisory Board The Bhopai State Throughout the Council and two technical members of Commerce and Industry the Provincial indisters of Agriculture two repairs and the Council on payment of a donation of Frontied Indisters of Agriculture two repairs and the Council on payment of a donation of Resource of the Advisory Board the Council on payment of a donation of Resource of the Advisory Board the Council on payment of a donation of Resource of the Advisory Board the Council and States of the Council on the States of the Council on the States of the Council on the States of the Council on the States of the Council on the States of the Council on the States of the Council on the Council of the Council of the Council on the Council of nominates one representative to the Governing the Financial Adviser I CA R and such other a constituent member of the Council on payment persons sthe Governor General in Council might of a donation of Rs one lakh in not more than 5 annual instalments and has been allowed the usual representation

By a Resolution of August 4 1930 the Secre tarl t of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Rese reh w s co stinted e Department of the Government of India This arrangement was ended by a Resolution of January 15 1939 and connection between the Government of India and th Council Secreteriat is now through the Department of Education Health and Lands In the same Resolution it was announced th t the two Expert Officers of the Council would hencef the designated Agriculturel Commis ioners with the Government of India and Animal Husb ndry C mmissioner with the Government of Indi re pectively

A me sure of fer reaching importance to the Imperi I Council of Agricultur I Research vas the introduction by the Government of India in the Centr I Legislative Assembly of the Agricul tural Produce Cess Bill on March 1 1940 It was passed with cert in amendments by Both Houses of the Central Legislature and rece ved the ass at of the Governo Gen ral on April 15 1940 Tha object of the Act is to finance the general resea ch programme of the Council by levying a ce s of per cent ad valorem on the following commodities —1 Bones B latles olities —1 Bones B Bittes o Butter of Cereals other than rice end wheat 5 Dru 6 Fibre f r brushes 7 Fish 8 Fruit Ghee 10 Hides raw 11 Manures 12 cakes 13 Fulses 14 Seeds 15 Sk Pulses 1 15 Skins Spice 17 Vegetables Wool 1 Tob eco unmanufae 19 Wheat 20 16 etables 19 Wheat 20 Wool raw Th cost of the tured 18 Wheat flour 1 Wool raw Th cost of the Council a office Sng cane research and work rel ting to the organisation of the Marketing of Agricultural Produce would continue to be finan ced directly from the Central R. venues as before It i hoped that placed in a more secure financial position and end w d with a larger and more celaion that the Council should not his constil the Income with young comp marked raided under an Act of the Imper I Legislature mant cled by the financial velocities of the a recommended by the Roy I Commist cen but Control Government the Council would be able hound be registed under the Registration of to pin and acceute a long term research producted act XXI of 1860 In pursuance of grammes without being worried by financial differentiations as meeting of those who would discitate. The proceeds of th case is expected continues the Society was beld at Simia in June t ble income whi h would comp ratively be mad cted by the financial vicissitud s of the

Personnel -In addition to the 16 exofficio tembers including 8 nominees of Indian States. ne Governing Body included at the commence ient of 1945 the following gentlemen -

The Hon'bie Mr. Hosain Imam, elected by he Council of Stato, Pt Sri Krishna Dutt 'riiwal, M L A, and Mohamed Azhar Ali, M L A, elected by the Legislative Assembly, R Scherre and N G Apte, representing the business community, Mr R G Aliam and Sir Datar singh elected by the Advisory Board, and the following members appointed by the Governor-General in Council of the Advisory in charge of agriculture. Council — The Advisers in charge of agriculture, to the Governors of Madras, Bombay, U P Bihar and C P , and Dewan Baladur Sir T Vijayaraghayacharya, K B E The Chairman T Vijayaraghavacharya, KBE The Chairman of the Council is the Hon'ble Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for the time boing in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, the Hon'bie Sir Jogendra Singh

Vice Chairman -H R Stewart, 01E, 115 Sceretary -M S Randhawa Assistant Secretary -Rai Saheb Sarkar, BA

Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the preriment of India—Major Grahan Government of India — Major Grahau Williamson, O R 1 , M R C V S Assistant Agricultural Commissioner — Dr B

5 Kadam, MSt, Ph D (Corneil)

Assistant Animal Husbandry Commissioner -S K Sen, BSc, MROVS

Agricultural Marketing Adviser -D Sethi, I A 5

Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Caumpore —R C Srivastava, BSC, OBE Statistician —Dr P V Sukhatme, DSc. Ph D (Lond)

Editor, Council's Journal -H K. Sen, M A Officer in Charge, Animal Husbandry Bureau.

-R P R Kartha, B A

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA.

In view of the importance of agricultural strength of the general economic of the country, the Government of Officers, four Marketing Officers, one Supervising Officer (Grading Stations) and fifteen Assistant marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Enquiry Banking Committee regarding marketing surveys After consultation with Provincial Governments, it was decided that the first step should be the appointment of a highly qualified and experienced marketing expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries

Central Agricultural Marketing In accordance with this decision, the office of the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Govt of India, which has since been redesignated as the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, was constituted with effect from 1st January 1935, at Delhi with Mr A M Livingstone as the first Agricultural Marketing Adviser After more than six years of useful activities in India, during which period he was the guiding spirit of the marketing organisation all over India he relinquished charge of his office, on the 17th March, 1941 The present incubment of the post of Agricultural Marketing Adviser is Mr D R Sethi, CIE, IAS, who also holds in addition the post of Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India

The post of Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India which had been added on to the Department in July 1940 but was held in abeyance since March 1941, was also revived about the same time and Khan Mas also revived about the same time and Kana Bahadur A R Mailk, MA, B sc (Edin), Senior Marketing Officer, Bengal (now redesignated as Director of Agricultural Marketing, Bengal) was appointed to it Since about the middle of March 1945, Khan Bahadur A R Mallk is carrying on the current duties of the post of Agricultural Marketing Adviser race Mr D R Sothi, who has proceeded on leave Who staff Sethi who has proceeded on leave The staff now consists of a Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser who carries on the dutics of the Agricul-

Marketing Officers The commencement of the scar 1943 also saw the Department bifurcated at two stations, etc., Delhi and Ajmer, a major part being shifted to the latter place to release accommodation for war Offices in Delhi

With the help of suitable subsidies from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Provincial Governments established similar organisations in their respective areas and have, in some cases, further added to their staffs to meet the growing demand for developmental work of a practical nature Certain leading Indian States have also co operated by appoint ing fuli time officers in their States and over 200 States have nominated officers to deal with marketing questions In Provinces and States which have no Senior Marketing Officers the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the marketing section The Central Marketing Staff are responsible for the survey work in a large number of States which do not have staffs of their own They also have to advise and assist the local marketing staffs in earrying out their work

Marketing Marketing Scheme -The Scheme was originally sanctioned for a period of five years and the new organisation was given the two fold task of (1) carrying out marketing surveys and publishing reports describing in detail the present system of marketing of the present system of the present sy marketing of some of the more important agricultural and animal husbandry products with recommendations regarding the lines of future improvement and (ii) drawing up suitable grade approximately and the provinced of the product of grade specifications after examining the chemical and physical characteristics of market samples of such commodities and testing their working under practical conditions

Apart from the Report on the Cold Storage and Transport of Perishable Produce in Delhi which was issued in 1937, all India Markett Survey Reports in respect of wheat, linsee

sannhemp ghee and other milk products sesamum and niger seeds fibres meat and poultry are in different stages of preparation and some of these are very nearly complete A Handbook on the Quality of Indian Wool which is intended to serve as a guide to wool merchants and persons interested in wool and a Preliminary Guide to Indian Fish Fisheries and Methods of Fishing and Curing have also been published 1t is also proposed to take up ment

About the begi i - of 1943 a rapid survey was also undertaken in respect of certain, vegetables (peas beans cabbage cauliflower vegetables (peas beans cabbage cauliflower holding Certificate of Authorisation i tomatoes and carrots) and certain important by the Agricultural M rketing Adviser including in particular grhar The punes incincing in particular grant and vegetable survey was completed and the report thereon submitted to Government. The draft ing of the report on pulses will be taken up shortly Under Instructions from the dowt of India rapid surveys were also conducted about distribution the same period in regord to (s) bones and bone

Caid Storage Transport —With a vi w to studying the commercial possibilities of coid storage transport of perl hable products like fruits etc certain refrigerated tr asport tri is were conducted duri g 1940 41 on two N W R cold storage wagons All India survey work on cold storage was also carried out in part during that period In view however of the recent fransport difficulties and the consequent shortage of w gons the experim nt and survey on cold storage has had to be po tyoned for the

Gr ding and M rks g-ln discussing steps which might be taken to improve th gener i level of quality the Royal Commission thought the organised true association in and could also as a series in problem Indi could gi e gre t assi tence in pplying effective pressur to accure improved quality from the produce. This view was fully borned out by the preliminary marketing surveys and two ge eral lines of tion were decided upon first the physi I greding and packl go fe m modities uch as fruit eggs ete on the base of at throw at market and secondly the modities uch as fruit eggs etc on the waits of at tutory at hadraf and eccoundly the stand ridisation of countre the trust stapes such as cert as and ollescends. The form statement that the grading set me has held involved legisl tion and the Agricultural life own satisfactority in spite of abnormal Produce (Gradi g and Marici g) A t 1937 was in unstance created by the war such as pas ed in F bruary 1937 for defining standards security transport and movement restrictions of quality and methods of marking in respect etc. To some extent a substantial military

eggs tobacco grapes coffee potatoes milk of prescribed grade designations applied to groundnuts rice hides sugar citrus fruits schedule products. As a result of consultation markets and fairs co-operative marketing lac with provincial governments and repre entative skins coconuts and cashewants have already trade and manufacturing interests further been published while the reports on bananas commodities were added to the schedule to the seen pumping union reports on gamanas commonstries were sauded to the Sententie to make pand goals fish cattle baries and gram are Act which now inclinites fruits vectables eggs on some other commodities rur rape-cel fruit, produce tobecco coffee hidea and skins on some other commodities rur rape-cel fruit, produces are oliseeds vepetable oils mail fruits make had millett scavor seed and the contract of the common terms of sug reame gur (Jeggery) myrobalens and bura The grading and marking rules in respect of most of these commodities h ve been duly prepared and notified Tentative grade speci fications and rules for several varieties of rice and fruits have al o been drawn up Sev ral Indien States have adopted similer legislation and are applying the AGMARK to the com modities graded in their arees

The development of trading on the basis of shortly the dratting of a survey report on the wheat the stand of methods of gr ding is definitely intangroes and to bring the data in the wheat eat hang on In the early stages experi report up-to date by issuing a suitable supple mental grading actions are operated on the mental grading stetions are operated on the basis of provi lonsi standards subsequently the process of grading and marking is done commercially on a voluntary basis by packers Certificate of Authorisation Issued authori ed packer may be the primary producer or co operative society or an association of primary producers village collectors and processors or the indi 'dual I reer packer or mann facturer holding a key position in the process of

the same period in report to (4) Domes and nouncing mass and (11) Indian requirements of agricultural implements and machinery and the implements and machinery and the production of the many commodities gradually and marking of the many commodities of the many commodities of the production of the pr By the close of the year 1944 the standardised

-1	demin belon		
8	hame of commodity	Value of pr	oduce graded
9		1943	1914
٩!		Rs	Rs
ı	Ghee	3 33 37 1 6	5 0 88 462
	Hides	14 11 983	
	Egg T b eco Ats Rice	13 08 5 B	17 07 11
Ě	T b cco	9 71 08	18 55 90
ı	Ata	9 37 495	76 89
	Rice	3 48 417	
	ENTITUE OUS	11 1 699	
J	Sug reane gur Cotton	3 13 68	80 609
B	Cotton	63 18 010	558 99
. !	Fruits and vegetables	4 67 797	3 01 358
•	Fruit products	3 33 504	4 73 814
٠,	Butter	193666	9 73 036
B	Seedlac		
ž	Bura	18 649	89 675
2	S nnhemp	45 60 74	69 6 000
2	Fruits and vegetables Fruit products Briter Seedlac Bura S nnhemp Potatoes	16 366	
3	Tot 1	5 46 6 157	8 13 13 5

demand was responsible for keeping up the the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) progress in the grading of commodities like Act, 1937. In order to ensure that grading is ghee, butter and eggs—Grading of ghee recorded done correctly and in accordance with the Act a sharp expansion in the United Provinces in and the Ruies, a special inspectorate staff 1944 mainly because of a decision of the consisting of one Chief Inspector and 7 Inspector shee, butter and eggs—Grading of glice recorded a sharp expansion in the United Provinces in 1944 mainly because of a decision of the Provincial Government to ban all exports of ghee out of the Provinces except for a Chentta. inmited quantity of Agmark graded glice for major portion of the cost of this staff is recovered civilian consumption in areas normally catered for by the United Provinces The United Provinces Government have also fixed higher prices for Agmark graded mustard oil as against the ungraded oil. The grading output of this commodity is therefore on the increase. It It is noteworthy that this principle of standardising the qualities of commodities subject to substantrai inter and intra provincial inovements is becoming increasingly becoming increasingly popular The Bihar Govt are now following the example of the United Provinces Government and are exploring the possibilities of adopting similar arrangements in respect of the marketable and exportable surplus of gliee and mustard oil in that province The egg grading scheme is also progressing satisfactorily and a proposal to reduce the number of grades for hen and duck eggs to three only so is to facilitate rapid marketing has been engaging attention recently An interesting experiment for marking the date of grading on the shell of graded eggs was initiated at Delhi and was attended with a fair amount It is proposed to adopt the principle on a wider scale as soon as circumstances permit

Staples like rice and ata being in short supply due to war conditions have, however, recently gone down in the grading scale Towards the close of 1943 an experiment was initiated in Madras Province to grade rice according to ad hoc war quality specifications and to link up such grading with the activities of the local Civil Supplies Department The scheme expanded considerably but had to be closed down towards the close of 1944 due to low arrivals in the market of good quality rice. The Department also decided recently to abandon the ata grading scheme as it was not considered to be of direct benefit to the pro-The view has generally been adopted that as far as possible the grading of commod-ities, the quality of which could not be verified by definite chemical tests, should not be allowed on any considerable scale An to commodities like fruits and vegetables, sugarcane gur and bura, when graded by producers' organisations only

The task of assisting The task of assisting the formation of such organisations is also being pursued vigorously

Special mention should be made here of the scheme for the grading and murking of sannhemp introduced towards the close of 1942 sannhemp introduced towards the coost of the scheme was drawn up as a result of compluints received from the Hemp Controller in the United Kingdom regarding the low of exports of hemp from India. The unlity of exports of hemp from India The scheme follows the general lines of all other grading schemes under the Agmark in that grading is done by authorised process holding certificates of authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt of India The Govt of India have, by a notification under the Sea Customs Act, prolification to the Caport of sannhemp not graded under Agricultural Chemist to the Government of

tors has been appointed at stations at Benarcs, Vizlanagrani and Bombry from the trade by means of a charge of six annas per bale. The Vice President of the London Hemp Association visited India towards the close of 1944 and discussed the scheme with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and the Inspectorate staff. As a result of these discus sions, certain modifications in the scheme will shortly be carried out so as to ensure harmonious working

In the beginning of 1944 a conference of tobacco interests convened at Guntur decided that the quality of exports of all types of tobacco from India should be controlled and that no tobacco should be exported on consignment account uniess it conformed to Agmark specifica tions In pursuance of these recommendations an inspectorate staff consisting of one Chief Inspector and 8 Inspectors has recently been created for cheeking the quality of the exportable Agmark graded tobacco but the extent of application of compuisory quality control is still under consideration. The Inspectorate is expected to start functioning very shortly. It will be set up at Guntur, an important Virginia, tobacco centre, and its entire cost will be met from the grant of Rs 10 lakhs per annum made to the Imperial Conneil of Agricultural Research by the Government of India out Similar proposals of the excise duty on tobacco for compulsory grading of the several kinds of fruit juices and products, sponsored in con sultation with a representative conference held in May 1941, are also expected to take shape shortly It is proposed to work the scheme in pusuance of the powers conferred by the Defence of India Rules by means of a suitable order.

Inspection of Graded Produce -In order to ensure adequate control of quality and proper grading, several persons in the provinces and States were authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to inspect graded produce and grading centres. The co-operation of agricultural, veterinary and allied departments in all provinces was sought for in this connection and several of their officers were provided with the necessary authority to inspect grading stations and graded produce Arrangements have also been made for controlling the quality of graded produce by systematically analysing samples collected by the inspecting staff both from the packers' premises as well as from the markets Nearly 10,000 samples of ghee and quite a large number of edible oil samples were applying at the Control Collection Technology. analysed at the Central Control Laboratory, Cawnpore, during the calendar year 1944 Several samples of graded gur, bura, butter and fruit products are being periodically analysed at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute and these Agricultural Research

work on rice samples was made over to him For the purpose of keeping a vigilant watch on the quality of Agmark eggs put in Delhi market an Egg Grading Demonstrator has also been appointed and the number of stale egg put on the market has decreased considerably

The exercise of quality control by examination of samples at these laboratories naturally involves a certain amount of unavoidable expenditure This is partly offset by the sale of AGMARK labels to authorised packers. It was however observed that the Ag lcultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937, under which such recoveries were being made did not permit the levy of any further charges th n what the labele etc were costing to the Department therefore that a portion if not the whole of the faspection cost could be recovered from the packers who were the chief beneficiaries from the packers who were the chief beneficiaries from the grading sel fem the Act was amended in about the middle of 1913 to as to pe mit recoveries on the middle of 1913 to as to pe mit recoveries on the middle of the part of the self of the part of the produced? rexport eg annhemp or commodities like the preduced? rexport eg annhemp or commodities like the practice of the prac has also been extended to the commodities edible oils fruit products rice built r (and tanaspati which is not how wer being graded). The f irly rapid expansion in the grading of

plet from year to year has also co unlitted ti Department to ensure ti at proper arrangements ar instituted or existi g ones still ned in order to provide for an unfailing check on the quality of the graded products Certain new measur have accordingly been in tituted to gu. rd. gain t

the Central Provinces. In 1943 an Ata Analyst on this basis unanimous support was not was appointed to assist the Certailist at Lyalipuur forthcoming owing partly to the existence of an in this work. A Rice Analyst was also added excessive number of smill futures trading to the beadquarters staff and the entire analystical associations as tetered all over the country and partly to the opposition of one or two important trading institutions and certain infinential exporting and importing interests

With a view to bringing about uniformity in the different contract terms for wheat and linseed (including the Standard Contract) adopted by the trade an informal Conference of the representatives of 3 important trade associations of Dombay was convened in Fel runry 1941 Desides suggesting certain changes in the tolerances and limits of rejection for damaged slightly damaged and shrivelled grains the Conference made important recom mend tions esz that (1) 5 tons should be adopted as an alternative to 500 maunds as the minimum unit of transaction and () that the Cwt should be adopt das an alternative to the maund as the unit of quotation in the case of linseed the Co ference further suggested that the cleaning charge under Refraction should be lowered These latter suggestions were cir culated to the trade interests concerned and they have been accepted

In the case of wheat it has been decided to amend the Standard Contract for wheat as finally agreed to in 1938 and thereby implement the above mentioned recommendations

The Standard Groundnut Contrict was examined at the Bombay Conference 1941 and These everal minor changes were suggested. These were afterwards circuit ed to the 4r de interests concerned As reg of Hand Picked Sel eted Groundnuts (kernels and nuts in shell) the Contract terms agreed to at a Conf renee h 1d in 1940 were further revi ed and accepted by leading trade associations of Bombay Three leading exporters of groundnuts in M dras adopted the Si dard Groundnut Contract from the begin ig of 194 and they bave repoiled in the Contract terms has been teadily accepted both by the sellers a d pur half gare is and that thy wo ked very well during the pe iod of adoption. The question I ave according bourses the tractice of the properties of the prop of enforcing ti stands d contract terms f r ground uts i, legislation was exami ed at a

Standard Contract I runs.—The Standard Standard Co tam rs.—For most commodities control trues.—The standard Standard Co tam rs.—For most commodities control to by the Grain and Oliseed were the contain rs. u.e.d in India are very variable. The standard Standard Co tam rs.—For most commodities control to be contained to the containers of the fraction in the standard control to the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain to the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain to the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain to the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain to the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain to the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to a containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain with the containers are subject to appreciable dam grain w

with boxes of standard patterns for use in transit! Unfortunately, due mainly to lack of funds, the of eggs and fruits Careful records were kept of the results for comparing the standard and land to rest content with a skeleton service of the ordinary containers

In the Travancore experiment conducted during 1939 and 1940 covering about 3,00,000 eggs, the loss by damaged and broken eggs in the standard boxes was only 0 52 per cent as compared with damage and loss through pilfer age of 1 77 per cent in the ordinary baskets As a result of the experiments, almost the entire exports of eggs from the State to other markets like Madras were packed in the improved con-tainers in 1941. This was facilitated by the grant of suitable concessions in freight rates by the raliway companies In the Bengai trials the total wastage in the standard boxes was 0 5 per cent as compared with 2 5 per cent in the case of baskets. The experiments conducted by the Rampur State revealed that in 3 out of 4 containers of cggs consigned to Nainital in August 1941, the contents were absolutely undamaged, while in the case of the fourth, the damage was only about 1 per cent Such reductions in the physical loss of produce are of small magnitude, but even a saving of 1 per cent on this score alone would represent an economy of something like Rs 51 lakhs in the cost of distribution of the eggs put on the market These experiments, however, received a set back during 1942 owing to transport difficulties created by the War

Legislation Regulating Markets—The draft model bill for the regulation of markets circulated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in the year 1938 formed the basis for necessary legislation in provinces and States Agricultural Produce Markets Acts are now in force in the Punjab, North West Frontler Province, Sind, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Mysore and Hyderabad and the question is under consideration in other pro vinces and States where no legislation aiready exists It is, however, observed that due to abnormal conditions, legislation relating to regulated markets is not making the desirable progress It is, however, gratifying to note that the necessity for organising regulated markets has recently been stressed by the Central Food Advisory Council and attention of the Provinces and States has been drawn to the draft bill proposed by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department in 1938 in this connection

The attempts at regulating the markets were fittingly strengthened and supplemented by the passage on the 28th March 1939, by the Central Government of the Standards of Weight Act, 1939 The Act came into force with effect from the 1st July 1942 and the Standards of Weights Rules, 1942 have also been prepared Rules will be enforced as soon as sets of standard weights are ready for distribution to the Pro-vincial and State Governments

Broadcasting Market Quotations The dissemination of reliable and accurate market intelligence is an essential function of the marketing department. The solution of the problems of food administration and price control would have been facilitated if a properly coordinated. All India Market News Scrvice had been in existence from the beginning.

Central Agricultural Marketing Department Similarly, except in the United limited value Provinces, where a fairly comprehensive market intelligence service is being run under a special marketing staff, the arrangements in this behalf in the various provinces and States are totally inadequate

The Central Agricultural Marketing Department at present broadcasts (1) the daily market rates of a number of commodities at Hapur market, (2) the daily quotation for a few com modities like rice, gur, pistaches, raisins and aimonds at Peshawar and wheat, rice, cotton and wool at Karachi and sugar at Bombas, (3) the daily market rates for cattle at Rhotak and Bahadurgarh and (4) a weekly market report dealing with the fluctuations in prices of commodities like wheat, rice, oliseeds, pulses and several graded articles at various centres. in India In order to ensure accuracy in regard to cattle prices, three recorders have been appointed at Rohtal., Bahadurgarh and Bombay from Central funds During the year 1943, at the instance of the Food Department arrange ments were made to broadcast daily the market rates for coarse grains at a number of selected centres all over india, but this broadcast was discontinued after a short time The Department is also issuing a monthly review of prices and stocks relating to various commodities

necessity for Agricultural Publicity—The publicity for any scheme of agricultural improve ment should be obvious Efforts are accordingly being made to keep the public informed of the activities of the Department through the media of newspapers, exhibitions of special posters at railway stations and other suitable public places, and by putting up demonstrations stalls at the various agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the provinces and States In these exhibitions of the tions, public demonstrations are given of the tions, public demonstrations are given of the technique of grading by exhibiting iliustrative maps, diagrams and charts relating to the production supplies and prices and by saie of the actual graded commodities. A brief pamphlet on the "Story of Agmark" has also been prepared for distribution to the public. In the recent period, publicity of the above sort has however been modest as it was not considered desirable to increase the demand for Agmark products when it might not be possible to meet products when it might not be possible to meet At the same time it due to scarcity conditions it was found necessary to arrange for special publicity if any section of the trade in a particular commodity wanted it and was prepared to contribute to a co The Agricultural contribute towards the cost The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, has therefore been suitably amended to recover such

The question of setting up departmental AGMARK stalls was examined recently and it was considered necesary that their establishment and efficient running would be best facilitated only if the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1987 was suitably amended Proposals for the same have accordingly been

sioners abroad have pointed out repeatedly that ito the trade interests in India in order to find the main obstacle in the way of attempts at out whether such dressing could be done as a such a such asuch as a such a problem. A scheme for the grading and marking of eedlac exported out of India was initiated in 1941 and during the period from July 1941 to The sample was under preparation towerds it a January 1942 consignments of graded seedisc close of 1944 filmultaneou by the question January 1942 consignments of graves actively weight g about '919 mannds were sent to the United States of America. Though the report on the first consignment was favourable the experim nt had to be abandoned due to the abn rmal conditions consequent on the War A reference has already been made to the scheme for the grading and marking of sann hemp exported from India This scheme is still in caporing from 19dia This section is stull in Manufacturers Association N whork Future metallic through the section of the sect has been carried on on the basis of Agmark The Indian Government Trade Com grade grade The Indian Government Trade Com-ing the Control of the danger of export of the control of the Control of the Control exporting the Control of the Control of the exporting the attention of Government The receiving the attention of Government The extending the attention of Government The extending the attention of Government The extending the control of a qualified inspectors est if for checking the quality of the exports is also the Control of the Control of the Control of the things the Control of the Control of the Control of the things the Control of the Control of the Control of the things the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the things the Control of the e ging attention no large scale cerespinsaria the export of tobacco to the United Lángdom and the Middle East markets is however pos ble during the War became of the increased

In the recent past contact was made with the Australian Importers of goat skins through the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Anntain and information was obtained and butter were purchased by the Supply Departresults their requirements of quility in Indian butter were purchased by the Supply Departgoal shins Similar enquirtes have also been
directed to the Trade Commissioner at New Years Garded eggs in large numbers were
You and London Samples of goal hair
collected from different parts of the countly
were also sent to the India Government Trad
Commission in Assertiat to before shown to lites of the marketing tail. The det lied were club from diff rent parts of the country to the first the second of the second of the country of the first the first the country of the

List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States -

A .- Ce t 1 Mark ting St ff A.—Let I DMARK HING SOLD.

Ag cult of M kets of Advise to the Go ern

met J Ind. —D. E. S thit MA B Sold B Sold AN Hind B E. (Two

[Edin] I A S. (On leave) L. B. A. R. Malik.

Marketing Office s vacant) Dep ty Agricult ral Ma ket ng Ad us r t the Governm t of I dia -- Khan Babadur A R Malik M.A BSC (Edin)

prepare a f irly large sampl of such dressed lair and send it to Australia i r evaluation close of 1914 Simultaneou by the question of drawing up initially standards and specifications for goal half has also been then power collected by the Department from Ajm r and Jodf pur and sent to the india Government Trade Commissioner New York for purposes of evaluation by the Incorporated Corpet Mannisaturers Association N v bork Further out whether there would be any possibility of their utilisation in Canad for the preparation of chocolstes etc. The nuts were shown to th importers and were approved

Apart from the activities detoiled above tile Central Marketing Staff has to deal with numer receiving the attention of Government The establishment of a qualified inspectories in the content of the content of a qualified inspectories in the content of the content of the content of a qualified inspectories in the content of the content o The Dep riment also offered material as istance to the Defence Services by arranging supplies of the notice of goat skins through hasting one-terment Trade Commissions in a version footstuffs to the military for instance, Australia one of the commissions in a version of the military for instance, I say to their requirements of on thy of indian graph skins. Similar constricts have also been ment for the Defence Services during the last few

Semo Supdi L S A Kirm ni B com Se nor M rieling Offic rs -B P Bha gava Se A M Inst BE (Two po ts of Senior

M ract ng Offic s - Triyugi Pra d M A LL B P L Tandon nsc (Waies) FR Econ S (Lon don) 8 C Ch kravarty B ag (Bom)

Supervising F A Shah, B A Officer (Grading Stations) -Markeling (Edin) F Assistant Officers -K Haq, BA, M BC Circtty, B 5c (Edin) (Reading), Nurul Islam (on temporary deputa-tion to the Office of the Chief Commissioner, Deini), Israrul Haq, L v P (Hon), V P Anantanaravanan, B Sc (Hons), M Sc , K P Jain, B Sc , A H B T I , H S K I odl, B A *Pratab Singh, B Sc (Agrl), *B D Joshi, B Sc (Agrl), *B Sc (Agrl), *B D Joshi, B Sc (Agrl), *B D Joshi, B Sc (Agrl), *B Sc BSe (Agri), *B D Joshi, BSe (Agri), *R N Chaturvedi, BSe (Agri) R A Bhote, IDD, Parduman Singh, BSe (Agri), M B Nayar, B Sc (Agri), M Sc

Staff under the San Inspectorate Hemp Grading Scheme -

Pratap Singh, Chief Inspector. Shivpur (Benarcs)

Murthy, Inspector, Vizianagram V S Rao Inspector, Bombay Habibur Rahman, Inspector, Shlipur (Benares)

O N Garg, Inspector, Shlvpur (Benares)

B -Provincial Marketing Officers

Mudras -S N Venkataramana Ayyar, BA, B Se (Ag.) Bombay -R N Trivedi. (Hons). BA

GDGA Bengal —Dr S A Husain, B com, Ph D

(Iron) (London) United Provinces - John A Manawwar, M A. BSc (Edin) MSA (Texas)

Punjab -Dr Arjan Singh, B sc (Agri), Ph D (Wales)

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

Bihar — Khalilur Rahman, BA Orissa — R N Dwivedi HA Central Provinces -R N Gadre, LAR Assam -N Zaman Ahmad, B Sc , B Al IARI North-West Frontier Province -D M MA, FRFS Sind -Dr L M Hira, GBVO, A (Lond).

C-Minor Administrations

Amer-Mericara -R K Assistant Marketing Officer Coorg -P M Chengappa,

ond (Manchester), frfs (London) Baluchistan -- H R Kidwai, MSC,

tant Marketing Officer Delhi -The Superintendent of Ind Deliil

D-Indian States Marketing Office Hyderabad — Dr Amir Ali Khan, Ph 1 Mysore — M D Venkata Urs, B A Patiala — Sardar Harchand Singh, L Bhopal — Jamii Mohammad Khan,

Baroda —M J Patel
Gualior —N R Jatar, B Sc
Kashmir —R K Bhan, President,
and Kashmir Marketing Board & I
of Statistics & Economic Intelligence

Jodhpur - Kishen Puri, B A , III B Bikaner -The Director of Industr Commerce

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended inter alia the establishment of a Central Research Institute as necessary for the proper development of the Sugar Industry in this

The recommendation of the Sugar Committee was accepted and the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology was started at Campore by the Government of India on 1st October, 1936, to carry out research in the different branches of Sugar Technology and to help the Indian Sugar Industry in various ways by rendering technical assistance to Sugar Factories, by training students in all branches of Sugar Tochnology, by providing short term courses to technical men aiready engaged in the Industry, etc From the 1st March 1945 the control of the Institute has passed over to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, formed by resolution of the Governor General in Council and registered under the Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860 The Committee is constituted by members from every section of the industry, viz cane growers, sugar manufacturers, sugar merchants and Sugar Technologista

The Institute is financed by grants from the Sugar Excise Fund

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The work of the Institute has been organized under two broad heads, (a) office work including general administration and, (b) research and teaching. The former includes the technical, the statistical and general sections, the latter logy, Sugar Engineering and Sugar Chemistry, promoters of new factories, (b) advice relative to the control of

the last comprising of Sugar Chemistry, Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and B mistry The laboratories are well equipp instruments required for research on sug afficed products Attached to the Institute Experimental Sugar Factory, we Sugar Engineering and Chemical Engiaboratorics, Sugar Research and Testing & Billon's Free, Sugar Research and Testing & State Chemical Engiance of the Company of the Compa Bilari, Burcau of Sugar standards and r schemes for the manufacture of sugar co India, prevention of deterioration of sugar

The functions of the Research and Station at Brian are (1) testing of existing and processes in use in the open pan In (11) undertaking research work for Intro improvements in the pints and process giving demonstration of new machines a proved process and (12) The Indian (Sugarcane Committee have recentive cons a gur and khandsarı sub committee for a on the imes of work of the Research Sta

Apart from the technical work und Sugar Production Rules (1935) technical ance and advice on various aspects of the industry are given by the Institute to sug tories, central and provincial governmen dian States and others The Institute yours to meet all technical requirements tories so far as its staff and equipment 1 The more important types of work whi Institute undertakes for rendering te assistance to sugar factories are (a) ad-

Temporarliy diverted to the Sann Hemp Grading Scheme

(c) advice relating to improvements in working | For most courses a period of factory training la of plant (d) advice relating to improvements in an essential condition for the grant of diploma or vestigations into special problems and (h) analy tical work

The Sugar Trade Information Service under the control of the Director is run to meet the re agui ements of the angar trade and industry in India

The acope of the work of the Institute was brought to the notice of all persons interested in the sugar industry through a booklet entitled Functions and Activities In order to estab iish and maintain contact with the sugar facto ries and enable them to be in touch with research work carried out at the Institute and develop ments elsewhere arrengements have been made for issuing brief aummaries on matters of t chni cai interest under the title of Sugar Notes Bescription and results of various experimental and research work carried out in the Institute are being published annually in the publication en Scientific Reports of the Imperial Insti tute of Suga Technology

The institute trains a limited number of men nd xp ri nce of the seekin smployment in every year and gives them the lighest and most tie sug r i dustry and makes it available free complete training in their respective subjects of charge to factoric on receipt of eng iri

manufacturing process (c) technic I control of certificate. There are six regular courses of manufacturing operations (f) advice regarding training for students desiring to quality fo working expenses and cost of production (g) in I technical posts in sugar factories viz Fellowship and Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and in Sugar Engineering and the Sug r Engineering Certificate Course the Sugar Boilera Certificates Course Besides facilities are provided for men already engaged in the industry to have the necessary technical training during the off acason provided they have the regulaite edu cational qualifications. The off season courses extincted dualifications: Inc on season consists are—(a) Chemical Control (b) Bacteriology (c) Pan Bolling (d) Fuel and Boller Control (s) Statistical Methods (for research students) (f) St tistica (for sugar students) (g) Dutch language (h) G rman Language () Milling Plant uperation and control and (1) Sugar storage

> In order to afford adequate facilities to the Sugar Factories in India for selecting properly on lifted staff and at the same time to reduce nnemployment amongst the educated technical workers in the near industry the Institute maintains an Employment Buren a wilch collect uthentic information bout the qualification

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1940 41 IN PAGE PROVINCE The Stat at es g ren the follow no puges are the I test a a 1 ble

			NET AREA			
Provinces	Area according to survey	D du t Indian States	According to survey	According to Village Papera		
1		3	4	5		
	Acres	Acres	Aeres	Acres		
Ajmer Merwar-	1 61 330 48 875 860	890 550	1 561 336 35 484 806	1 561 330 \$5 484 800		
Bengal Bihar	50 S S 96 44 S27 65		50 373 96 44 8 7 05	56 373,296 44 8 7 205		
Bombay Central Provinces and B rar	48 719 850 63 064 860		48 719,850 63 064 800	48 719 8 0 63 074 61		
Coarg Deihi	1 612 264 368 4 0		1 61 264 368 4 0	1 01 64		
Madras North West Frontier Province	80 014 133 5 457 618		80 014 133 8 437 618	80 61 44 8 576 849		
Orisea Pu j b	20 58 578 61 001 600		26 58 ,576 61 001 506	_0 141 9 1 60 191 556		
Si d United Provinces	50 185 95 6 645 9 0		30 185,95 67 848 920	36 185 95 68 643 40°		
Total	5 0,813 3 4	7,890 560	51* 922 814	51 078 59		

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTA IN FACH PROVINGE IN 1940 41.

SIPIOATION O	F ARPA IN P.	TOH BROAMOR	IN 1010 200		
Forests		Other	Current fallows	Net arca actually sown	Culturable area included in 'other uncultivated land excluding current fallows''*
1	2	3	4	5	6
4,304,743 4,584,652 6,606,998 8,305,345 15,838,793	4,577,400 9,691,083 6,520,034 5,717,242 4,880,736	17,080,004 6,033,983 6,429,273 931,918 14,079,275 11,690	3,729,769 157,702 15,517	204,019	142,960 181,073 5,147,663
13,321,985 352,933 2,605,676 1,974,931 725,45	14,095,85 2,075,89 6,580,63 12,995,60 8,030,49 9,865,98	11,316,224 2,810,948 3,265,967 9,13,986,465 4 11,148,084 0,9,847,878	9,299,255 380,413 1,589,185 3,064,057 4,911,911 2,510,326	2,356,66 6,100,46 28,170,48 5,370,00 36,539,62	3,781,068 8 6
	Torests 1 Acres 46,981 4,304,743 4,584,652 6,606,998 8,305,345 15,838,793 331,737 13,321,986 r 352,933 2,605,677 1,974,93 725,45 9,279,58	Torests Not available for cultivation Acres 46,981 44,997 4577,400 6,520,034 6,520,034 6,520,034 8,305,345 7,17,242 15,838,793 359,477 85,597 13,321,985 14,095,857 13,737 85,597 12,905,60 725,455 9,279,580 9,865,98	Torests Not available for cultivation Cu	Torests Not available for cultivation Ind excluding current fallows	Torests Not available for cultivation South fallows Current fallows Current fallows Net area actually sown 1

^{*} Figures given in this column represent areas definitely known to be culturable

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1940-41 IN EACH PROVINCE

1	AREA IREIGATED								
Provinces	By Canals		Bv Tanks	By Wells	By Other Sources	Total Area irrigated			
	Govern- ment	Private		į	1				
ł	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres			
Ajmer-Merwara Assam Bengal Bihar Bombay Central Provinces & Berar Coorg Delhi	228 241,564 729,702 245,415 (a) 3,304 39,887	561,651 262,716 916,237 66,561 1,547,072	41,874 1,470 817,188 1,409,727 111,930 (a) 1,442 2,113 3,395,159	102,822 34 44,040 554,830 693,887 164,515 34,370 1,446,145	129 401,739 432,464 1,632,365 19,991 75,243	144,825 965,122 1,797,972 5,242,870 1,137,784 1,786,830 4,746 76,370 9,220,697			
Madras North-West Frontler Province Orissa Punjab Sind United Provinces	3,928,114 426,881 314,242 11,564,788 4,091,875 3,773,991 25,359,991	143,352 405,229 54,217 475,061 9,721 29,639 4,471,456	1,955 300,311 46,937 13,964 6,144,070	78,731 8,547 4,681,633 18,662 5,936,267 13,764,492	68,410 727,989 129,837 372,160 1,880,256	981,206 1,405,306 16,898,256 4,492,418 11,634,117 55,788,519			

⁽a) Included under "Private capals,"

Agricultural Statistics

AREA UNDER TRRIGATION IN 1940-41 IN PACH PROVINCE

		CI	CROPS IRRIGATED					
Provinces	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholum (great millet)	Bajra or Cumbu (spiked millet)			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acrea			
Ajmer Merwara	8	16 651	3918	2 964	4 195			
Assam	940 99	1			ĺ			
Bengal	1 618 570	10 857	3 6	75	1 4			
Bihar	34 010	353 08	4 035	5 000	1 499			
Bombay /	16 464	1 5 114	9 3	69 909	64 69			
Central Provinces & Berar	1 584 658	49 745	1 835	1 418	}			
Coorg	4 46							
Delhi	4	31 598	6 69	1 489	148			
Madras	8 449 146	770	5	413 132	337 200			
North West Frontier Province	31 5	361 3 3	5833	 83	10 40%			
O issa	1 59 671	6.0		1				
Punj b	769 1 6	5 810 6 O	369 313	°0 534	651 490			
Sind	1 4 0 000	1 0334	1 409	494 651	S 939			
Called Provi ces	664 *11	4 0769	000	4 170	15 893			
Total	03 9 63	1 -85 44	280 ,83°	14 4 91	13 86			

Include area irrigated at both harvests

Agricultural Statistics.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1940-41 IN FAOR PROVINGE

	i ondani i		CROP	s Innigat	ED *		-
Provinces	Maizo	Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non food crops	Тота
		l					
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acros	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	32,602	33,759		4,133	25,398	5,468	163,
Assam		814		10,874		13,135	965,
Bengal	5,510	54,725	39,341	102,205	728	16,840	1,852,
Bihar	95,821	727,098	161,918	155,915	1,661	76,798	5,242,
Bombay	22,183	82,868	115,584	179,466	33,263	198,651	1,313,
Central Provinces and Berar	143	11,064	30,091	102,810	140	4,926	1,786,
Coorg							4,
Delhi	802	9,122	2,951	7,978	790	13,406	76,
Madras	12,728	1,122,904	155,917	334,603	294,011	487,818	11,610
North West Frontier Province	255,715	44,957	95,678	44,480	13,997	150,183	1,092
Orissa	1,501	69,323	25,427	38,771	349	12,636	1,408
Punjab	544,663	1,374,841	466,991	301,623	2,504,340	4,157,200	17,160
Sind .	3,245	710,240	8,673	167,088	930,898	382,950	5,609
United Provinces	283,969	2,482,98	1,698,339	415,954	249,897	463,862	12,651
							-
Total	1,258,882	6,724,69	8 2,800,940	1,865,900	4,055,472	5,983,873	60,937
	i *In	cludes are	a irrigated	at both h	rvests		

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT GROPE GULTIVATED IN 1040 41 IN EACH PROVINCE

AREA UNDER DIFF	REPAI CROIM	OCTIVATED	tw 1040 41 I	H ELCH PROVI	NOD
ſ		1	OOD GRAINS		
Provinces	Rlee	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholum (great millet)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara Assam Bengal Bihar	1 4 5 4 5 943 0 770 300 9 10 600	3 871 163 160 1 096 400	47 548 10 00 1 98 00	73 94 4 400 73 000	50 839 100 59 900
Bombay Central Provinces & Berar Coorg	1 969 891 5 87 759 87 145	1 51 733 3 °9 115	14 586 1 005	8 155 4 4 533 37	4 086 0 110 38
Delhl Madras	10 44 393	49 153 13 6J	1738	4 667 968	65 3 5 8 95 7
houth West Frontler Province Orlars	34 350 5 069 854	1 087 685 3 863	159 436 400	9 0 6 44 03	135 405 6 20
Punjab Bind United Provinces	9 1 181 1 4 0 060 7 9 378	0 894 0 1 03 357 7 935 5	709 99 15 400 3 859 108	876 35 494 69 3 567	3 86 8 8 711 3 1 9 434 6 1
Total	68 840 0 0	64164 0	6 3 8 381	1 488 0	14 084 48
			FOOD GRAINS		
Provinces	Ragi or marua (millet)	Maire	Gram (Pulse)	Other food gr ins and Pulses	Total Food Grains
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara Assum B ngal Bibar Bombay	3 4 100 546 00 (640 436	60 6 84 900 1 406 800 185 6 0	91 0°6 (b) 319 400 1 444 300 584 8 4	54 4 6 7 489 1 334 00 3 98 800 639 0 8	331 4f 5 698 43 2 91 100 19 119 00 0 8 575
Centr Provinces & Berar Coorg Delhi Mad as	9 549 3 109 1 1 75 6	16 1b1 1 838 63 0 0	1 151 9 8 3 0 (a) 66 41	4 001 5 0 1 34 5 047 6 0 649	0 03 995 91 596 18 661 61 0 191
North West Frontler Province Ort sa Pu ; b Sind United Provinces	87 689 3 18 156 40 " 3	471 0°3 30 9 1 144 40 3 45 1 0 118	133 4 0 1 558 450 144 89 15 6 10 753	106 510 6 3 650 1 268 443 356 943 6 144 11	1 00 6 0 9 311 60 16 4 593 975 37 355 76

^() R lates to B ngal gram (b) included under Other lood grains and pulses

Agricultural Statistics
AREA UNDER DIFFERENT OROFS CUITIVATED 1% 1910 41 IN EACH PROVINCE.

ARI	A UNDER D	ifferent	orors cui	TIVATED	LA TRACE AV			
- ,				OIL SE	EDS			
Provinces	Linseel	desamum (til or jinjili)	Itapo and mustard	Ground- nut	Coronnut	Castor	Other Oli- seeds	Total Oil seeds
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Mer- wara Assam	310 7,106	10,983 23,208	167 386,537			2,103		11,460 420,134
Bengal Bihar Bombay	155,200 534,500 111,956	173,500 116,800 161,943	752,800 487,000 19,067	3,400 1,570,823	12,000 28,418	100 33,200 41,313	25 800 256,200 617,210	1,125,800 1,457,700 2,559,730
Central Provinces and Borar	1,217,590	477,156 20	65,591	232,810		28,722	312,648	2,334,817 20 6,924
Dolhi Madras	2,521	68 780,079	6,815 2,031	3,922,497	598,127	266,786	55,769	5,631,110
North West J rontier Province Orissa Punjab Sind	240 7,746 32,858 379	2,760 99,620 74,008 6,116	136,567 27,770 1,334,570 201,136	37,272	23	15,693 493 1,452	2,560 87,041 2,255 20,593 27,264	142,127 286,931 1,481,456 241,705
United Pro-	255,034	283,007	262,167	158,971	1	11,040	27,20*	
Total	2,325,440	2,215,748	₹,685,218	5,953,61	668,061	401,992	1,445,381	16,700,487
								-

Total	2,325,440	2,215,748	₹,685,218	5,958,617	668,061	101,992 1,4	[45,381]	-
	ı	g41	SUGA	n		Fibr	ES ,	<u>-</u>
Provi	nces	Condi- ments and spices	Sugar-	Others*	Cotton	Jnte	Others	Total fibres
	1	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Yezez	Acres	Acres 31,103
Ajmer-Merv Assam Bengal	vara	2,742 172,800	310 41,131 331,100 508,200	67,200	31,103 40,706 80,700 40,100	356,245 3,607,100 282,100	10,600	3,737,600 3,32,800
Bihar Bombay Central Pro	vinces and	61,800	116,836 33,260	1,193	3,884,652 3,572,065		86,217 127,327	3,970,8 ⁶⁹ 3,699,392
Berar Coorg Delhi		130,879 9,519 1,746,	2,959	00 001	800 2,412,857		328 202,056	1,128 2,614,913
Madras North-Wes Province	st Frontier	7,991 18,972	161,716 95,770 35,319	269	17,603 8,445	30,583	586 9,391	18,189 48,419 2,717,487
Orissa Punjab Sind		61,423 4,368 144,278	549,173 8,599	285	2,668,844 930,885 \ 394,198	19,762	48,593 331 295,820	2,711,216 709,780
United Pr	Total	1,533,827			14,082,958	4,295,790	831,049	19,209,797
		l .	. 1	1 111==1-	nts other th	ion sugarca	ne	

Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT GROPS CULTIVATED IN 1940-41 IN EACH PROVINCE

	Dyes and Tan ning materials Drugs and Narcotics							
Provinces	Indigo	Others	Oplum	Тез	Coffee	Tobscco	Other Drugs and Var cotics	Fodder Crops
1	Vc168	Acrea	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Yetes	Acres
Ajmer Merwara A m Bengal				439 159 01 100		15 346 3 1 800	4 00	6 750 114 00
Bihar Bombay Central Provinces	2 100 9	0		4 100 13	4	109 00 173 93	8 937	9 900 64 0
Central Provinces and Berar Coorg	60	19		415	3947	9 136	743	483 20
Delhi Madras	55 06	1 819		78 96	56 5G6	310 60F 070	159 875	31 199 459 45
North West Frontler Province Oriss	48	1 075	İ		130	15 380 30 850	1148	141 015 15 190
Pu jab Sind United Provinces	5 413 1 3 28	1 800 468 764	5 594	9 93 6 550	1 8	60 599 0 560 73 385	1 085 183 66	5 15 941 150 801 1 5 3 148
Total	85 968	17 140	0 816	39 4 6	9017	1 1 6 078	01 557	10 465 985

Includes Cinchons and Indian homp also

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CHOPS CULTIVATED IN 1949-41 IN EACH PROVINCE

Anna Chiben	WIII					
	Fruits and Vegetables	Miscella Cro		Total	Deduct area	Not
Frovinces	ir uding root crops	Food	Non food	ROWIL	more than onte	sown are
_	i i	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acre	Acres
	Acres	Meres	Vetes.	Acres	ACT .	ACIDS
ilmer Merwera iss m Beng 1	796 519 01 834 500	4 082 () 49 700	145 580		886 9	403 405 6 788 823 24 14 500
Bihar Bomb y Ce trai Provinces nd	363 100 05 390	501 00 148		2 686 300 9 798 105		17 9 4 00 28 713 369
Be ar Coorg	1 2 004 11 6	4 149	90	0 884 095 15 15		24 545 668 151 661
Delhi Madras North W t Frontie:	6 786 718 -81	501 9 196		35 106 37 364 0 5		04 678 31 979 126
Province Orissa	87 51 109 768	0 477 40 3 7		2 601 711 6 854 790		
Punj b 31 d United Prov ce	3 8 9 58 29 591 5 4	87 813 198 86 781	64 982	6 062 644	69 636	8 1 0 480 5 370 008 36 539 6 6
Total ~	3 936 14	1 265 90	909 0	47 983 579	84 0 0 91	213 98 667

(a) Includ d under Miscellan o a non food crops (b) I clud d u d r Miscell neous food e ops

Agricultural Produce.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Provinces	Rice Wheat (000 tons) (000 tons	\sim 1	Sugarcane (Gur) (O00 tons)	Cotton Tea (000 bales (000 lbs) of 400 lbs each)	Cotton 00 bales (00 4001bs of each)	Jute* (000 bales L of 400 lbs (00 each)	Linseed (000 tons) ((Rape L Mustari (000tons) (Sest. Crator mum Seed (OOOtons) (OOOtons)	Crator Seed (000 tons)	Ground- nut (unshell- ed) (000 tons)	Barley (000 tons)
Ajmer-Merwara		2			11			•	(0)	:		20
Азват	1,805	•	45	259,663	10	607		59			:	
Bengal	6,043	34	532	115,777	20	4,251	61	130	33	•		50
Bihar	2,134	405	219	1,566	∞	*11	7.3	96	13		:	916
Orissa	1,339	1	99		1	50	H	ເລ	c:	C1	<u>.</u> ~	9
Bombay .	802	301	302	•	781		10	ç.	10		603	
O P & Berar	1,099	572	20		106	•	97	12	30	r.		
Delhí .		16	Н	•	9		•	9	•	•	•	
Coorg	63	٠		202	•			:	:	:		,
Madras	5,150		485	39,189	530	:	•		103	61	1.024	:
N -W Frontier Province		259	107		₩	:		15	•			
Punjab	301	3,339	023	2,791	1,215		CI	177	1-		;	016
Puls	427	331	17		330	•		18	9	9		6
United Provinces	1,807	2,826	2,845	1,883	146		10 (a)112	53 (a)517	27 (a)95	***	. 89	1,49
Total 20,070, 8	20,970	8,091	5,430	421,076	3,972	5,331	252 112	570 517	133	18	2,727	2,260

ğ
0
thousands
2
(Figures
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1	1931 3	193 33	1038 34	1934 35	1935 36	1936 37	1937 38	1938 39	1939-40	1940 41
Area by professional surrey Area according to village papers	513 0 0 511 03 06 365	51 196 511 883 66 63	51 7 511 7 66 908	51 1 511 745 07 020	511 51 611 0° 0 333	511 964 511 484 67 164	511 794 511 30° 69 001	51 664 511 877 68 184	512 702 511 90 68 11	51 9 3 51 074 68 280
Area not available for cutivation	93.5.8	93 495	0 047	9 820	88 6	93 535	60° 6	91811	89 314	86 718
Other me itt ted land excluding	901 0	04 783	93 87.	94 581	03 967	30	096 16	94 180	97 188	07 860
Fallow land Not area sown trigated area	41 796 211 365 47 3 0	46 908 210 070 48 453	43 988 214 007 48 910	48 498 09 817 49 018	47 131 209 709 49 681	44 836- 13 719 50 158	45 437 213 493 5 833	48 30. 09 400 53 730	47 328 209 960 55 077	45 53 213 963 55 789
Are under Food crops Rice Wiles Bariey	56 745 5 695 6 695	67 211 4 961 6 405	67 504 27 550 0 7 4	66 83 25 609 6 587	07 386 6 088 0 1 8	60 044 25 189 0 531	69 455 26 633 0 311	59 918 26 81 5 00	70 101 6 128 6 101	68 849 6 440 6 328
Jones Helfs Hagi	20 957 18 94 3 671	0 810 14 007 3 8 6	20 807 13 138 5 75	21 15 10 15 78 3 788	0 080 18 069 3 555	3 481 11 451 3 585	20 70 12 498 3 475	20 833 12 7 6 3 491	13 36 3 408	21 49 14 085 3 507
Make Oram Other food grains and pulse	5 888 1 667 29 715	6 014 13 729 9 898	5 837 16 335 30 0.8	5 944 13 47 9 429	\$ 068 14 554 -8 831	5 74 15 53 28 791	5 633 13 66 28 393	5 11 683 8 853	5 766 11 690 8 817	5 730 12 707 -8 47
Total Food-grains	100 5 9	186 911	191 661	185 943	185 595	189 346	186 6	186 57	187 050	187 148
Sugar Other food croj \$ (a)	2 009 7 1	5.3.7 6.991	\$ 311 68 0	7 330	3 076 7 1 4	4 38 7 038	3 850 6 01	3 154 6 760	3 629 6 77.	4 56 6 736 /
Total Food crops	200 50	107 0	6 10	196 741	196 695	200 786	1073 %	171 961	197 451	198 446

(a) Condiments and spices fruits and vegetables and miscellancous food crops

(111 thousands of acres)	
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BRITISH INDIA-	
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	THE PROPERTY							***************************************)
	1931-32	1932-33	1933 34	1934 35	1935 36	1936 37	1937-38	†1938-39	11939 40	1940-41	44
Ares under non food orops-	9.917	2.161	2,067	2,127	2,121	2,342	2,489	2,478	, 2,438	2,326	
Sesamum (til or ilnilli)	2,381	2,627	2,577	1,954	2,144	2,288	2,438	2,421	2,198	2,216	
Rape and Mustard	3,503	3,519	3,317	2,851	2,916	3,313	3,001	2,977	8,538 190	9,080	
Other Ollsceds		7,224	040,	0,020	0,209	770,	100,0	Oyour	07160	# 1 x 6 7	
Total Oliseeds	14,123	15,531	15,501	12,457	13,450	15,565	16,985	16,187	16,294	16,701	
Area under-	-	19.790	14.054	14.028	15.242	14,839	15,350	13,887	13,314	14,083	
Tute	1.845	1.877	2,494	2,476	1,936	2,540	2,847	3,125	3,119	4,296	
Other Abres	685	200	632	625	200	759	738	714	775	831	
Indigo	53	9	42	90	30	43	38	30	37	99	
Onlam	42	31	18	10	10	10	C	10	2	9	
Coffee	05	93	95		98	98	86	96	95	96	
100	720	719	724		731	738	739	737	738	739	4
Tobacco	1,059	1,025	983		1,121	1,048	1,138	1,155	1,181	1,126	- 2
Fodder crops	9,389	9,728	9,972		10,544	10,573	10,411	10,371	10,467	10,466	5'
Other non food crops (a)*	1,506	1,530	1,552		1,163	1,213	1,179	1,092	1,067	1,128	"
Total non food-crops	43,772	44,051	46 067	43,244	45,103	47,426	40,541	47,413	47,124	49,538	,,,
Total food & non food crops		Ì	1			1	1]	ı	747,984	,,,

Statement showing yield of principal Crops in India — (Yield in thousands of) — (Source -Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal crops in India, 1940 41

						A. A. A. A. A.	2000	0001 6-000	1000	1000	vot available	@ Figures not wet awayable
35,530	31,391	31,301	31,066	32,297	30,448	27,054	20,443	5,048	1,803	17011	108	100000
5,807	4,661	4,590	3,387	5,403	6,476	5,931	5,140	4,896	4,07.0	3,970	tons	Dubber #
11	ıo	ıĠ	9	2	2	<u> </u>	OT "	χο (Ţį.	212	2012	Canal Grant
COT	7	7.0	777	# O T	01	111) () †	7	1	1		Tuding
1		24	111	104	199	191	105	143	2	146	: :	Castor seed
3.709	3 165	3.148	3.219	3.501	2.714	2.114	1,740	3,186	2,846	2,151		Groundnut.
433	415	416	300	465	430	413	325	71	486	446	•	Sesamum (ta)
1,004	1,116	1,120	923	1,021	504	957	006	943	1,042	1,025	2	rape and mustard
432	406	466	412	461	420	388	420	376	406	416	tons	Lingeed
6,408	13,172	12,547	0,738	6,819	8,656	9,611	7,215	8,500	7,087	7,072	"	Jure
6,903	4,909	4,009	5,057	5,722	6,234	5,867	4,797	5,057	4,618	4,003	400 to bales	Catton
463,881	452,596	452,596	451,801	430,250	395,181	394,429	399,251	383,674	433,669	394,084	"	Ten e
•	34,822	.e	40,110	33,516	34,045	41,172	32,776	34,601	33,037	33,014	sq1	Coffee
10,005	10,767	10,752	0,063	10,764	9,752	9,434	9,729	9,370	9,455	9,024	*	Wheat
22,191	25,734	25,364	23,969	26,699	27,824	23,209	25,719	25,730	26,201	28,799	, tons	Rice
												Yield in thousands of-
1940 41	‡1939 40	‡1938-39	‡1937 38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933 34	1932 33	1931 32	1930 31	Yields in	Crop

(a) Digures not yet available | Figures for 1938-39 and 1939-40 are subject to revision Note —The across of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also Note —The across of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also

(a)* Other dyes and traning materials, other drugs and narcotics, and miscellancous non food crops

Irrigation

The chief chracteristics of the Indian rainfalt are its unequed listinguished on the theorem the south west no oscon the principal its irregular distribution throughout the are non-storage systems are found Its irreguler distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deal cleony. The oormal cond prainfall eries from a condition of the portions of the country which anifer as much from excessive raiofall es others do from drought

The second imporiant cheracteristic of the rai fall I its unequal di tribution throughout the se sons Except I the south east f the I minsula where the heaviest precipitation is r celved from October to December by far the greater po tloo of the rein fails d ming the south west mousoon between June and Octol er During the wi ter months the rainfall is com par tively mall the normal mount ring i om half an toch to two inches while the lot i om helf su och to two luches while the lot i om helf su och to two luches where from lire ho blay of Jun t pre e licilly rai less Consequently it happe a that non as a not th year the gre t part of India. I deluged with rain and it has no expect ion of the property of its sprayet tr cts are os sider d extr ordin ry y it tions fou d At many tations n u t rainf ils of les then i if the av age are t un mmon whil ts me i that og quart of the orm i mount has been rec ded in a ye of them a done by the contract of the ordin in the contract of the ordin in the contract of the ordin in the contract of the ordin in the contract of the co

been constructed

Government Works—The Gover me i I I dl from Government works of India my h dhided to by mi or works for which no capital account tons a drop with the till at its kept to the state of the torag d the e depende t the mehout the per on that nor 1s prijs at the 1 er strong per on that nor 1s prijs at the 1 er strong will ut bey hat e thir orligin In cent if et strongs of g. [Iriz] tion work deped as thorage of g. [Iriz] tion work deped as though of the strongs of g. [Iriz] tion work deped as the strongs of g. [Iriz] tion work deped as the strongs of g. [Iriz] tion work of the strongs of g. [Iriz] tion work as a strong work of the str

Th expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utili.ation I ring the sabsequent dry weather has been practi ed in India from timo imme mori i In their simplest form, such storaga works co sist of n e rihen emb nament constructed across a valley or depression behild od tho e which the wat r collects od the e der Cu erome t control range from small tanks irrigating o ly a few acres each to the buge regrang of a lew acres cach to the one re-rections recently completed in the Deccan which are capatle of storing over 0.000 million cubic feet of water By gradually releasin water from a work of the letter type a supply c n be maintal ed long after the ri er on which the reser oir is situated would other wise be dry and nacless

The Three Cinsses—Previously all irriga-tion works were divided into three classes Productl e Protective and Minor but during the tric nam 19 1 4 the method of deter mini g the source from whi h the funds for the mining the source from with the funds for the constriction of Government works we a pro-vided was changed and now all works who ther m jor or micor for which expital accounts are Lept b we been re-classified under two heads Froductive and Unp odnetive with a third class embraciog are a trilg ted by non capital w rks. The main criterion to be satis fied before a work can be classed as productiva is that it sh Il within ten year of the com pletion of construction produce sufficient re une to rover its w rking rpenses and the int re t charg s on its espital cost Most of the larg at irrig tion sy t ms in India belong to the p oducti e class

if separate tricks are estadered extraordin ry virtigins from the trick and the separate tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks and tricks Unproductive works are const ucted primarily

The main increase has been in the class of Rs 3-4-0 to Rs 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from productive works, which irrigated 41 million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 acres in 1926-27 During the year 1941 42 the arcas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 25 43 and 3 87 million acres respectively

The area irrigated in 1941-42 was the largest in the Punjab in which province 12 78 million acres were irrigated during the year, excluding area irrigated through channels which he in the Indian states The Madras presidency came next, with an area of 7 71 million acres, followed by the United Provinces with an area of 5 89 million acres

Capital and Revenue — The total capital out lay, direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works construction, amounted at the end of the year 1941-42 to Rs 15,206 lakhs The gross revenue for the year was Rs 1,636 lakhs and the working expenses 481 lakhs, the net return on the capital being, therefore, 10 34 per cent

The return on capital invested in productive rrigation works was highest in N-WFP where the yield was 12 29 per cent The return was 11 15 per cent in the Punjab, 8 97 per cent in Bombay, 7 94 per cent in UP and 2 67 per cent in Madras

Charges for Water -The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals In others, as in parts of Madris and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water These methods max, the charge for writer These methods may, however, be regarded as exceptional Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cuitivator has to lift it on to his field

Various other methods of assessment have been tried such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful The cultivator fully under-stands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop

Rs 3 to Rs 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs 2 to Rs 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses Charge is made for additional waterings Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required; consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives

Central Board of Irrigation and Bureat of Information—Set up in 1927 with the main object of providing sub-committees to advise on technical questions, the Central Board of Irrigation, consisting of the Chiel Engineers for Irrigation of the Provinces expanded its activities in 1931 to co-ordinate research and maintain a Bureau of Information

The Research Committee and the Board meet every year, and the technical papers contributed and the discussion thereon are published A comprehensive library is main tained before the contribution of the second papers. tained, literature on irrigation, hydro electric eng neering, r ver control and allied subjects being collected from all parts of the world and indexed in detail for the supply of information to the irrigation departments. Provincial Governments and Indexed to the irrigation of the supply of information to the irrigation of the supply of information to the irrigation of the irrigati Governments and Indian States contribute to the cost of the Bureau in return for the Informa tion service offered

A new departure, instituted in 1942, was the inclusion of a limited number of Chief Engineers of Indian States by invitation as Board Members. The first two States to be represented are Bahawalpur and Mysore

Hydro-dynamic Research—In the year 1937-38, the Government of India, at the instance of the Central Board of Irrigation, took over from the Government of Bombay their Irrigation and Hydro dynamic Research Station at Khadakvasia near Poona This Station deals largely with hydro dynamic problems of The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province. Thus in the Punjab they vary from Rs 7-8-0 to Rs 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs 4 to Rs 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from the Government of Bombay their over from the Government of Bombay their are for the Unital Board of Highest their cover from the Government of Bombay their over from the Governm The authorities mainty interested in hydro-They therefore saked it of Corroment of India dynamic research are the Corroments of India to t be it over with effect from Arril 1937 who administer small irrigation schemes in when off crevise it by proposed to close it down Balachistan and Italyustan and have large The Governm nt of India decided to maintain railway interests and the Provincial Govern ments with large irrigation projects in operation [193] 38 and 1933 39 and in the meantime to

The Station was originally being maintained by the Government of Bombay from Provincial recent successful to the Government of Bombay from Provincial recents and in 1931 35 the cost of running Hamily in 1944 the Go ernment of India it was roughly 10° lakes With it esparation of Stad from Bombay the lirralect area in the hanged 3th name in prominent basis and the hanged 3th name in 1941 1941 the Station of the Government of Stad from Bombay the lirralect area in the hanged 3th name in 1941 Indian W terraya vs. curus nous noussay, une surracta steen is sue;

see and the Provincial Government did out. In addition to the C stata Station are send the Provincial Government did out. In addition to the C stata Station ask prosentes a re-earch station the results of tions et. 4to Punjab United Provinces Sind which would be applied malany et where Bombay Bengai and Machine.

consider the question of its future Subse

Anna terimeted in

The results obtained in each province are given in the tabl below -Average rea irrigated,

Provinces	in trienolum 1936-39 Acres	1941-42 Acres
Madr s Dombay Bengal United Provinces Panjab Panjab United Provinces Panjab Pan	7 396 160 406 00 171 800 4 709 00 1 195 800 6 679 000 309 1600 4 100 4 100 20 300 104 00 31 448 500	7 15 000 535 000 245 000 987 000 1 770 000 718 000 610 000 518 000 534 000 5 45 000 14 000 33 84 000
	4 44.000	01.01.000

Average for 1939 4

Figu a not av ilable

Productive Works—Taking productive works only the following t ble compares the average area irrigated by such wo ke during the trien 1 m 1936 30 with the area irrigated during the rest little area irrigated.

Previnces	Average area irrigated In triennium 1930 30	Area irrigated in
M d as	4 076 000	4 130 00
Bomb y	100	7 800
Bengat	100 800	147 00
United Provinces	4 369 400	4 36 100
Punjab	1136 00	11 989 00
Bihar	571 COO	47 100
NWFP	97 00	18 000
Sind	458700	4 566 100
Balnehistan	83 500	1 900
To	tal 530500	28 0 0 100

Taking the productive works as a whole the care in the

Unproductive Works —Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the various periods were as below —

various provinces during the various periods no	20 0.2	
Provinces	Average area imgated in triennium 1936-39	Area irrigated in 1941-42 Acres
Madras Bombay Bengal United Provinces Punjab Bihar Central Provinces (excluding Berar) North-West Frontier Province Orissa Sind Rajputana Baluchistan	Acres 284,200 204,400 45,200 389,600 783,700 107,800 289,500 258,700 272,000 115,500 20,300 21,200 2,882,100	376,600 320,400 65,800 1,610,300 788,900 117,000 565,000 294,700 353,300 698,300 ** 19,300 5,218,600
Total	1 -,002	

Non-capital Works -The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below -

Provinces	Average area irri- gated in triennium 1936-39	Average area irrigated in 1941-42
Madras Bombay Bengal United Provinces Punjab • Bihar Central Provinces (eveluding Berar) Orissa Sind	3,035,900 164,700 25,800 10,300 35,700 700 29,500 94,500 18,700 3,415 800	3,207,400 207,500 31,800 5,500 29,600 ** 44,900 ** 20,600 3,547,300

Irrigated Acreage —A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1941 42 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the severy provinces is given below provinces is given below -

provinces is given below -	Arca sown in 1941 42	Govern ment irrigation works Acres	to total	gation works to end of 1941-42 In lakhs of rupees	tion In lakhs of rupees
Madras Bombay Sind Bengal United Provinces Punjab Bihar C P Orissa N W F Province Baluchistan	36,419,600 28,023,700 6,003,600 31,055,100 36,544,700 32,299,200 17,975,600 19,897,600 2,986,000 2,687,000 467,900	535,700 5,285,000 245,300 15,986,900 112,778,600 609,900 354,000 512,700 19,300	1 91 88 0 0 79 16 84 0 39 56 0 4 0 3 07 0 8 43 19 08 0 4 11	2,041 1,080 7 2,842 528 7 @ 3,048 3,978 356 652 328 25 316 36 25 15,206 90	246 87 4,175 4,175 628 281 150 7 309 3 57 9,609 37
Total	213,360,000	34,760,50	0 16 28	1 10,200 00	6

^{**} Figures not available

[†] Exclude 32,169 acres in Indian States Irrigated by U P Irrigation works

[@] Includes Rs 373 laklis on Hvdro electric work

[‡] In addition 803 867 acres were irrigated on in Indian State Channels of the Wester Jamna Canal, the Sirland Canal and the Gieggar Canal

importance rec utly completed at the Emerson end of 194 43 was 3 78 crores Barrage in the Pu jab and Gan es Tuba well

perconal controlled irright on to the intensional punications of right water. In total number cannot stat out of the Chemab and also to of state this water numbing at the red of the cannot state of the cannot state of the cannot cannot be considered to provide a pobabl p cannot limit in the test was 6 0.400 acres. The tot I capital too of 1334 acres in a gross area of 694 28 boutay on the state Tubewell Scheme to not of acres and a pr bable non perennial lirigition of 1910 41 was 155 fores and on the bydro 4 000 acres in a gross area of 86 510 acres | electric grad 3 66 cores.

New Works -The two major works of The total expendit ra on tie works up to the

Berrage in the Fu lab and dan as Time well scheme in the United Provinces scheme in the United Provinces.

Emerson Burrage and Havell Cannis.—
This project which was completed din Sq immedity the state of the Provinces to a depth varying from 15 to 45 particulo of the Chenab and the J him as so to utilit e the worter inditration and summ waters of the combined river to giv controlled was the Trounces to a provide Irrig than facilities in the combined river to giv controlled. and better percunial irrigation of the Sidhaal by th Gang's hydro electric grid which could canals off taking from the Pavi and non not be commanded by can is owing to the percoulal controlled irrigation to the inum station | mustations of river water. The total number

WELLS AND TANKS

decay These re tamporary or kacha wells decay These re tamporary or kacas were to the year hand to manage the total to the well too management by may hallow from the kacha well coating instrume to furrigatio I the tank The village instrument to furrigatio I the tank The village to the property of the property

So far we have dealt only with his great in in tically on reaching the surface. By this gation schemes. However the real easten in structured it has been used to be sufficiently and the surface and the surface of the

stone. They've ry from the kecke well coating to the tank. The village few propers to the mass may will which will re of or the tradided tack it so ose of the mo to complem into thousand or! It is day to so filt rought to thousand or! It is day to so filt rought to the solution of the means that the solution of the means to the solution of the means to the solution of the means to the solution of the means to the solution of the means to the solution of the

practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces, including Burma, and finds its infgliest development in Madras In the rootwarf tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the small est tanks are controlled by Government In the zemindari tracts only the large tanks are the zemindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight the area irrigated from tanks is about eight Rs 28,68,305 and Rs 20,48,530 respective million ages, but in many cases the supply is during the previous year. million acres, but in many cases the supply is during the previous year extremely precarious So far from tanks being a refuge in famino they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the Reason

Irrigation in Bombay —The irrigation works in the Bombay Province fall into two categories -storage tanks and capals for which capital and revenue accounts are kept and small tanks bandharas and drainage channels for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept The most important of the works in the first category are situated in the Deccan They have been successful in banishing the famine which formerly devastated that portion of the Province. The works in the second category are scattered all over the Province and consist of nearly 12,000 small tanks, mostly in the southern part of the Province and in Gujarat and about bandharas in 400 Nasik and Khandesh Districts

The total capital outlay on works in the first category to the end of 1941-42 amounted to Rs 10,80,68,371 The expenditure incurred during 1941-42 amounted to Rs 16,54,727 as against Rs 15,56,633 in the previous year

An area of 328,194 aeres was irrigated inclusive of 12,167 acres on which a consolidated tribution and regulation of the supply water and assessment is levied in 1941 42, electricity. The Bombay Government would against 309,960 acres in the previous year also have a similar legislation for the province

The area under irrigation by non capit works during the year was 207,534 aeres, again 105,817 acres in the previous year, and trevenue derived therefrom amounted Rs 7,66 809 as compared with Rs 7,62,7 in the previous year

Cheap Power for Irrigation in Bembay.

The Government of Bombay, early in 194 decided to undertal e a scheme for the develo ment of electricity to ensure cheap supply power for irrigation, industries and lighting the rural areas in the Province during the poswar period Mr P B Advant was appointe Officer on special duty in the Public Worl Department to examine the project Il scheme when fully ported out will expende scheme when fully worked out will operate the lines of the grid system in England It proposed to have a network of generating station built in centrally situated areas in each divisic in the province to ensure the generating power and its distribution at a very cherp rat In England the grid system is administered to the Central Electricity Board which is responsible. for the creetion of generating stations and di

Meteorology

M meens -The all important fact in the meteorology of Indi Is the altern tion of the Spring Menth — Merch to May and part of continental origin and hence dry fine we be there clear stire low businesting and titles are better clear stire low businesting and titles are of the clear the lates of the clear the clear to the cle 4 Atons known as the snmme and winter mon half of the Peninsula and by the nd f the year ha e e tended to the whol of the Iodia iand and sea area the r les withdrawi g to the Equatorial Belt Thus the char eteristics

The meteorology of India like that of other its lon in which the weather is unceited during toundries is largely result of its geographical this person of ear entire settled conditions is not been such as the common sea expans of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factor in settling its principle and are succession of shallow storms from the west mediance of the settlement meconogram reasures when the four the four members of the members consultants of the temperate cone are pushed on onlinered and we have over the outthern por pushes of ladis the weste ly wind and east ward moving exclose storms of iempe and even havy rain oc ur. In the case of regions while when the Northern Hemi phere is turned towards the sun. Southern Asia December to M ci amounts to 678 inches is turned towards the sun. Southern Asia the Collection of the lour monoths. Yunc ward moving exercises and the Berni phere. Herefore which was rection white which can be the same the same that the same to which the term and the white the tot I lall! The lour months June comes a soper heated region drawing towards it is n lumens entreut of all which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has pletched up: I be course of it louds are discussed in the region than that of the summer mon which it has pletched up: I be course of it louds are discussed in the region than that of the summer mon some fines two periods of subsidiary. Tal a Note to be considered to the same that the water of the same that th greatest co sequence as on it largely depend the grai and wheat crops of Northern India

m ximum tempe tur s slightly xceeding 100 occur in the Deccan in April m x t m per tur varying between 100 nd 105 and in May betw en 105 and 110 prevail over the all the second of the moral of open may be a second of the f th Jacobabad fempe at ires exceeding 1 0 hav been r co ded over a wid ar a including Sind Rajputau th West nd South Punjab and the land and sea area the r los withdraws g to he Rajputan th West had South Punjab and the Equatorial Belt Thus the char cettstiet west of the United Provinces but the high the Control west. I from Oct her to p bruary over India west. I from Oct her to p bruary over India west. I from Oct her to p bruary over India west. I form the control in the I may be the control of the south of these th northes the whiter mounces of perhaps more properly the whiter mounces opening when the whiter mounces of the control in the disappearance of the northe at whind in the control of the progress a filly embrace the whole I diss over india and its diacent as becomes a land and sea area. Two exceptions to these local cientation harseterized by trong hol land of sea ares. Two except in it to there social elabilities harmeterized by trong hold from weighter of ditions set it doring this pe hold, winds down the there slieps of Northern India for the Madras to t and the other than the second in the coast of and lacres ingle and a de awinds in the coast will be the former region the northers it region. These hands at ewinds in the coast of the second in the coast of the second in the coast of the second in the coast of the second in the coast of the second in the secon retresting summ r moneson which currents which results the your course from over the By or Bengai d'i comes Thee the th' im so don't storms bound over the By or Bengai d'i comes Thee the th' im so don't storms the storms that the storms the storms the storm that the storms the storm that the storm thad the storm that the storm that the storm that the storm that th

been established over North west India, in the aqueous vapours last week of May or Arst week of June, India has become the sent of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole at the commencement of June and in the course at the commencement of June and in the course the commencement of June and in the course the commencement of June and in the course the commencement of June and in the course the commencement of June and in the course the commencement of June and in the course the commencement of June and in the course the commencement of June and in the course the commencement of June and in the course the commencement of June and in the course the course the commencement of June and in the course the commencement of June and in the course the c character of the weather changes During the hot weather period, discussed above the winds and weather are main't determined by local conditions Between the Lignator and Lat 30° or 35° South, the wind circulation is that of the south tast trades, that is to ray from about Lat 80°-30° South a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rise into the upper strata to tiow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropie To the north of this circulation, ve, between the Lquator and Int 200 to 250 North, there exists a light unsteady circula tion the remains of the north east trades, that is to say about I at 20° North there is a northeast wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Irades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere Still further to the northward and in the im mediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establi-innent of the south west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Trople Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south east trades circulation Ilius the south east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the tempe rature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades eleculation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Ser finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the South east frades with its cool, moisture circulation laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by occame conditionsthe south-west monsoon proper This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five sixths of the people of India

When this current is fully established a continuous an movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat 300 8 to 1 at 300 N the southern half being the south-east trades and the north ern half the south west monsoon The most Important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanie area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows Bay current and to the north of the wester!

By the time the area of greatest licat has lover the Indian land it is highly charged with

of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea entrent blows on to the west coast and sweet ing over the Western Gioris prevalls more of less exclusively over the Penhaula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay One portion is directed towards Burms. I get Pengal and Assam while another portion sweeps over Bengal and after meeting the Himalayas gets deflected and blows as a south ensteris and ensteris current right up the Gangetic plain The south west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, uz, from the beginning of Tune to the middle or end of Septem ber During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rath preadle throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Ambian Sca current, the total volume of which is probably three time as great is that of the Bengal current, blows on to the west coast districts directly Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the billy range, the total averaging about 100 inches, mo-The current of whileh falls in four months after parting with most of its monture advances aeroes the Peninsula giving occasional uncer tain rain to the Decean and preses out into the Bay where it coalesees with the local current The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Arauli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Lastern Punjab Eastern Rajputana and the North-wist Himalayas In this region the current meets and mixes with the mensoon current from the Bay

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south west and is thus directed towards the lengserim inits and up the valley of the Irrawidy to which it gives very heavy rain That portion of this current which advance sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low lving districts of heast Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hille is forced upwards and gives ex casus rims is forced apwards and gives each erain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir

wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists Barma it is near 100 in the north Assam a deb table area runnin roughly from Ill say Valley and diminishes steadily wedward and in the Panjah through Arr Allaintada and is naily 5 thoches in the Indias Valley has obtained to the contrast of the many or prevails in the other current of the many or prevails in the other current of the many or prevails in the other current of the many or prevails in the other current of the many or prevails in the other current of the many of the whole of India factuating Burma is provided by the committee of the current of the many of the current of the many of the current of the many of the current of the many of the current a marked tendency in advance along thit track and to give it heavy fails of occasional

Th total rainfall of the monsoon period (In a t September) is 100 inches over part

7 0 July 11 ~ 10 3 Lugut Beptember 7 0 October

of the west feats the amount dischalter . Cyclonic storms are an almost invari ble buy wird if below 90 inches over a lar, part of feature of the son on period. In the Arabhan the centre and est of the Penin ui and is sea they ordinarily form at the commencement of 15 inches in South Marias it to cre fool and est of the season ed. May ant November inches on the Tenasserim and South Barma but for th B y II ey form a constantly recurring coast and decreases to 1.0 inches in Lyper feature of the smoothow season

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Functions f the Department.—The India it teorological Departm at we in tituted in 1875 to combine and extend it work of variou provincial meleorological services witch had sprung up before that date The arious dulies which were imposed on the Department at the which were imposed on the Department at time of its formation were from time to time a pplemented by new duties Some of the prace of the prace in the historical lime functions more or less in the historical order in which they were a sumed may be being summarised as follows —

(a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms

(b) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas and the collection of meteorological data from al lp

(e) The maintenance of systematic records of m teorological data and the publication of clima tological statistics These were o iginally under taken in order to furni h data for the investigation of the relation between weather and discuss.

(d) The issue to the public of up to-d te weather reports and of rainfall to ecasts Ti ese d ties were windnessing recomme deck by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine fn India

() Meteorological researches of a general character but particul rly regarding the feaf storms and the forecasting of mousoon and winter

(f) The tudy of agricultural meteorology, U) The tody of agricultural meteoromy, et al. the ir lay is near the ground with p rilcular ref rece t the growth of plants and crop prod ction

(c) The issue of sea onal rainfall forecasts

- (A) The is ue of fierraphic warnings of leavy rainfall and frost (coll wave) mainly to Gov rament officials (e.g. canal and railway e gineers Collectors Directors of Agriculture etc) and through il e newspapers to the public in general
- (i) Supply of m teorological astronomical and geopi yelcal information in response to enquiries from officials commercial firms of pri te individuals
- (f) Technical supervision of rainfail regis tration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities
- (i) The findy of femperature and moisture conditi as in the upper air by means of instru-ment-carrying balloons and of upper winds pilot balloons and regular compilation of satisfits of upper air data

In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteo ological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertonk various other important duties such as-

(f) Determination of time in India and file issue of time signals also the determin tion of e rors of chronometers for the Roy I Indian havy

(m) Observations and researches on terrestrial m gnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poons

(a) Regular study (mainly by spectro copic examination) of tile sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodalkanal

(e) Maintenance of seismological instrements at various centres

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Madras	67	85 3	88 3	† 16	95 5	101	90 6	96 3	8 16	93 1	90 1	32	81 1	97.2
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MONSOON OF 1944

mon oon arrived! F tures -The app eximately in its u_ual time and gave good rain even exce is rain in some place in the months of July and At on t but the e were no lo ish breaks A notew rthy festure were no lo ish breaks A notew rthy feeture of the year was th unu nully heavy rain in Sind 6 prat we t R jout na und w st Central India from the middle of July to the middle of August which caused lo. s of rops and property due to floods in the Indus and the T pt I revers

A feeble advance of the southwest mon oon which occurred tow rds the end of May aused widespread rain ir M labor the south Konkan and Mysor dal oin Assam and the dioining districts of Be at on the first four days of June Thereafter the monagon wakened and withdrew but widespread thundershowers occu d in the tract of country from the Punnb and east Rainutana to Bibar and Orl sa in and east Rajputana to Bihar and Orl as is a oution with low pressure are in nortifera-loid. The Arabi a New branch of the monsoon reference to the single retunded northward at the contract of the single returned to the single return to the single return to the single return to the single return to single return the I th. The Eay branch of the in usoon also strengthened and go rise to a depes in while he moved inland causi g widespread r in i Ass m and east E ngal between the 15th and 20th. During the rest of the month both and 20th. During the rest of the month observables of the mone on emained wask librarches of the mone on emained wask librarches are though wid spread thundersbot a occurr of in the sat of th Peninsula nd local shot ers in the contain parts of the country Wid spread I in fill i the best of country form the Punjab to Assam between the 5th and and a low p essure w ve f om the east

Both branches of the monsoon strengthened at the b ginning of July and remained of rely st the b ginning of July an I remail of 1 my to g through out the month During the first we'k th Arabi n Sea br not caused widespread rain in the Pento ula and partlen 1 my h vy falls in the Konkam and M hb r and the state of

The rainf II du ing the rest of the month was mainly controll d by two d p es lon and tw ycloni storms from the north B y f B u al The first dep easion travelled from the Orisa In first dep easion travelled from the Orasa-coast northw tward and me sed into the stands low over n rhwest I did emains the control of the coast of the coast of the track by twe thought the track by the track by twe thought the track of the dispersion from the head of th Bay caused dispersion from the head of th Bay caused dispersion from the head of the Bay caused ladia, the United Provinces and the central ladia, the United Provinces and the emits and the coast of the course of the second of the thing of the course of the c

and distincted over Sind on the Sth causin widespread and locally heavy rain n th tract from Oil 3 and B hr to Si d By the end of the month the econd cyclonic storm from the B w move 1 from the Orls a co st to the e utr I part of the Country as a deep depression can ing widespread and loc lly heavy f lls loar it track. This caused widespread and locally heavy rain in the belt of country from the west Central Provinces to Sind on the first three days of Angust

P i f ll in An st w s mainly determined by two land d p essions and a evelonic storm from the Bay of Bengal A trough of low pressure the Bry of Bengal A trough of low pressure fount h north B y e used widespre d and locally b avy r in in the central parts of the country Gnja at an I south Rajputana between the 8th and 13th A land depres ion ove west Central India move I to the southwest Puni b letween the 11th and 15th causin unusually heavy ain in west Cent al Indi and the west tentr l Province and widesp ead rain generally tentr I Province and widesp ead rain generally in northwest Indi with locally h vy rain in Sind and Rajputana Another land depression apper red over the ast Central Provinces on the 15th mo ed westw rd over the north Bombay Deccan nd emerged into the Arabba Sea off L thiawar as a cyclonic atorm on the set ou h thiswir as a cyclonic atorm on the 19th. This again caused widespread rain and very heavy folls in the central parts of the country and G rat Due to pb nomenally hea y rain in Guigrat Lap tans Si d and west Cent al India high floods we caused in the Indus and the T pil rivers causing on the muss ha the 1 ps mirror considerable damage to crops and property
A large numbe of p ople were rande ed homeless
in Sin and south Gujarat particularly in the Surat Di tr ct.

Th Bay monsoon was strengthened by a exclose st m whi h e ossed th O iss coast cycionic st m with a cossed th O iss coast on the 10th and travelled up to the Punjab as a deep depression causing bundant r in along its t ack between the 10th and 4th. The I t depression of the month caused wide spre d rain in northeast India and the ast Unit d P ovines from the 20th to the end of the month.

The monsoon was gene ally wak durin September In associ tion with the d pression of the 1st month and a we tern disturbance widespre d recipitation o curred in Ka hmir th North West F ontier P owlnee the Punjah and the Unit d Fro i ces durin the first four and the Unit d Fro i ces durin the first four days of the month Lo al thundershowers occurred in the south P a nsul o a few d ys in the first week and b tween the 10th and 13th Thundersh wers in occurred in the Decan and the central parts of it country between the 14th and 19th A land depression over the mother of the state of the land o Thundersh wers in occurred in the Deccan central parts of the country as a deep depression of the mon oon in the Bay of Bengal,

Taking the season as a whole, rainfall was in large excess in northwest India outside the east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and east Rajputana, and in moderate excess in west Central India, the west Central of the different sub divisions Provinces and southeast Madras

The total rainfall of the season June September

0	1	Perio	d, June to Septer	mber
Serial No	Sub division	Actual	Departure from normal	Percentage departure from normal
1	Ray Islands	, 	In	In
1234567890112345678901223115678901	Bay Islands Assam Bengal Orissa Chota Nagpur Bihar United Provinces, East West Punjab, Fast and North South West Kashmir Northwest Frontier Province Biluchistan Sind Rajputana, West Last Gujarat Central India, West Berri Central Provinces, West Teast Berri Central Provinces, West Touchistan Sind Rajputana, West Fast Central India, West Touchistan Sud Berri Central Provinces, West Touchistan Touchistan South Mysore Malabar Madras, South-Last Touchistan Touchi	64 79 52 84 45 93 44 48 39 44 33 37 24 62 18 04 13 83 22 88 11 39 5 99 11 38 20 31 28 46 45 19 43 82 32 43 39 12 56 26 50 40 99 24 29 04 27 27 20 46 27 27 20 46 27 27 20 46 31 58		2 4 5 2 5 3 24 2 2 9 8 1 1 0 6 0 7 1 1 2 1 1 3 2 1 1 6 3 7 1 2 2 5 1 1 3 2 1 1 6 3 7 1 1 2 2 5 1 1 3 2 1 1 6 3 7 1 1 2 2 5 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Famine.

I amines may be said to arise when large groups of people fail to produce enough food for their ovn needs and incl the meins of obtaining it from other sources. Such conditions may be prompted of ther by successive failures of the ballsm mon oons on which four fifths of India's nariculture depinds even today, by natural distances such as floods or earthquakes, or by her as careirs such as war and grain market appealation. It is, ho ever rare for a famine to be directly true able to only one cause I say, so eral part their part.

Farly Famines.

Priever seto fat to are four learly in India a lion for nears in Northern India for deal of the early direction Northern India for deal of the little and ratif

India's history has been punetuated at frequent intervals by disastrous famines, the were regarded as natural calamities which man worst of which have killed milhons of people and left vide tracts of country desolate outbreak known to historians was in 650 A D. Lamines may be said to earne when leaves ground. when famine raged throughout the country There was another series of famines in 941, 1022, and 1033 when whole provinces were depopulated and men were driven to cannot be the series of the series o balism according to tradition The years 1148 1159 saw almost continuous famine in India In 1344 famine was rampant in Upp's India The Emperor Muhammad Tughias was analyte to obtain was unable to obtain necessaries for his own household and ordered the execution of Delhis population to Deoglif (modern Daulatabad) in the Decean Irom 1396 1407 the Durga Desi fumine despectated the Decean and so reduced the peopulation that the population that land went out of cultiva The years 1595 05 an famir's

The Gujerst famine one of the first abunt to a small tract in the Punjab The total are which precie detail inv survived 'inte out is affected was 57 000 aguar miles and the population of the property of the b gbway wh a they died there being no one to bury to m. In S rat th t great an I crowded city be could hardly find any !! In perso s but the corpses at il corners if the streets lie twenty for ther nobody buryl a th m. Thirty tio nd had per ished in the inwn slone I estilence ollow ed famine

The can es of these famines were those airea fy tated Pr ctically the wiole of the food p o duction wa depend t on the vagaries i if e duction wa depend too the vagaries i ue mono non internal w ra wer common nf often coupled with tiem w re likesprad pilla e tr de diloc tion and ge eral d va ta tion. The fat comm lettions of the lineteenth and twentieth centuries were tot blackenth and twentleth centuries were tot val below rellet in be brought from at the formula area. That those facility share still formula area. That those facility share still for that the developed on a large enough selle, for that the situation in an area of the still i ctor in the situation has been not ed by the fam es of the last 100 per 18 twent 1838 and 1809 there we eight maj r dis ters the still still are situated by relinth Acettle 10 per 1838 at 1850 we formula the sellection of the 800 000 Provi ces (modern Ui) in 1838 800 000 Provi ces (modern Ui) en 180 rellection of the sellection of the

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t Briti h Indla 00 000 000 units were relieve i at cost of Rs Si rores Charltable contri-butions from Great Britain and the Colonies

nobody aggregated Ra. 841 khs

The Famine Codes

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I 100 of n million peorle (one thir i of the profit of the profit of the profit of the case of left to privat ag ney except wh re that was unequal to the demands upon it They advised anequation of manus upon it liney advised that the fand owning of sees should be assisted by loans and by Re eral suspensions of revenue in proportion to the copy line in sed intra lamine Cods to the provi clai governments the Government of India 1 id down as the aritimal feature of their policy that the famine w e i the lowest amount sufficient to main talu he ith under given circumstances the duty of Governme t lates we life it is not bound to maintain the labouring population

corr in the situation has been proved by the family and the situation of t

defect, being cleven inches below the mean In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be immune, were iffected The people ching to their villages, in the hope of saving their eattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late A very large area in the Indian to save ille States was affected, and the Marwarls swept States was affected, and from their impoverished land right through from their impoverished land right through most consuming tentres in the famine When desolation in their train. For these reasons contributors causes of the famine When relief had to be given on an unprecedented choringes obecame apparent in Bengal their seale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Bs 10 crores were spent on relief and the total cost was were spent on relief and the total cost was pore, were short of food from natural cause stimated at Rs 15 crores. The famine was estimated at Rs 15 crores. The famine was entired because rice prices were far become stiffered because rice prices were far become the reach of the people, because the available of because the available of the people, because the available of the people, because the available of the people, because the available of the people of the people of the available of the available of the people of the available of the available of the available of the available of the available of the people of the available of th by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 3½ erores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India Although actual deaths from starva tion were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholers, and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rairs induced a famine mortality of approximately a million

The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, while if their condition were the immediate erisis allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of 'putting heart into the people' The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans, the early suspension of ievenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non official help. The wage scale was revised the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able bodled workers, payments by results were recommended, and proposals were made for saving cattle

1943 Bengal Famine

Localised fimine conditions have recurred fairly frequently since 1901 but until 1943 it seemed that the procedure had down by the Famine Codes was espable of dealing with all eventualities. Unfortunately, conditions in which the difficulty of obtaining relief supplies would be so great that the Codes' provisions could not be filled, were not envisaged. This state of affairs, however, arose in Bengal early.

rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme in 1913. The province is estimated to be 83 per cent self sufficient for food and before 1942 imported most of the balance of its needs from Burma. The cutting off of this supply was followed by a series of natural disasters includ ing the Midnipore intricane which late in 1942 devastated a wide area and is estimated to have destroyed 1,500,000 tons of rice. During the monsoon of 1943, when famine was already present in Bengal, floods in the Damodar river held up relief supplies from the UP and Punjab at a critical period. Public nervousness over the full of Burma, the demal poller, by which houts and the larger stocks of rice were removed from I ist Bengul to prevent their use by the drained the area of stocks or because the avail able gram was hourded by its ewners

> According to the l'amine Codes, assistance should have been provided from ontside. In 1943 the problem was twofold Very large supplies were not readfly available elsewhere Very large owing to the general dislocation of Indian grain markets, the movement of supplies into Bengal was difficult owing to the congested state of the rullways A fairly steady stream of grain did, however, reach Calcutta from July onwards but it does not appear that the Bengal Government evolved a satisfactory plan of distribution Many famine areas in the province were virtually without relief until the army assisted the civil authority to organise food distribution and medical relief in November 1943. This relief, coupled with a record rice crop, which became available in January February, 1944, overcame

Famine conditions were recompanied by epidemics of cholers, malaria and dysenters which probably caused as many deaths as start vation itself. In March 1944 Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for Indian appared in the Secretary of State for Indra, announced in the House of Commons that the 1943 famine deathroll was 689,000 This figure, however, must be regarded as provisional, owing to the state of vital statisties in Bengal and the large number of people who were missing in the large scale migration caused by the famine A Com mission of Inquiry to investigate Indian food shortages in 1943, with special reference to Bengul, was announced by the Government of India in June 1944 Sir John Woodlead was the Charge of the Course of the Charge of the Course of the Charge of the Course of the Charge of the Course of the Course of the Charge of the Course of the Charge of the Course of the Course of the Charge of the Cours the Churman of the Commission and it began work the following month

During 1943 famine broke out in the Bijaput district of Bombay and in the Ceded Districts of Madras. There were also acute food short ages in Orissa, in Tray ancore and Cochin and the Madras district of Maiabar In none of these

which reduction and one until neglt in accompant find and individually arithmetic that the same interest that food it lets appears when the sale track will in the latter than the sale track that first the keep pre will it increase. repeated note the presence to the presence to the presence of population. The presence of the numbers of permaner to under the tipe of mant that the latter in the latter is to lite the relef organisation of T? fet if the grit market all o cril control is howeld in the cortact with each other is a latter in a latter in the latter is a latter in the latter cortact wi heach oth r is alt to cl a ! more than local at nit tre | je i ily wi more than local similar terms of lly with the potential diamin just the process like the process of the process

lefore it writine famin f 1913 it was renerally bell ved that it expan ion of first inm had retected ir see in from fri and had g n tally increased the food only. An analytic of the result of third in it with the result of the first in it with the food of the first in the second of the first in the second of the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest in the first interest interest in the first interest in the first interest interest in the first interest in the first interest interest interest in the first interest interest in the first intere tects only of fit! I halls cittle id to it to treft in fittis are fitted to the treft in fittis are fitting to the treft in fittis are fitting to the conditions the fit in fit in field from the conditions the fit in fit in field from the fitting that a fitting that a fitting tha

Relief Systems

The normal method of halting a famil e 1 to et al form i fige work so mu nous det i whin lamil e tem nd nit have it i own villate. Elber i ad e are midet i whin lamil e tem nd nit have micult rits fo tie pui of ployi laco trimiti salobeen see ettle and seed. Whin ti princip i a tumni victims of flood and earlig ake

Reasons for Famine | tref letjpe the lew 1 m islant that 7 gr du lly clored with an interaction of 1 creases. The record total statil 1 in the control All this is noticed at that is in the control and the line and 1 with d Ara will 10 of n

to lell grout t y y interest an I inkir fund i res re met fr i r projecti e works 1 res remet fr | r | reect e works
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At ly legit f | r | re receive works attle respective the process of the control of the An ir is d ti rir (jet the we k A that i nits at 1 i in t ti 1913 ft ie in the rei n 1 rt rt ning with g id tiy the ar rmi

Addressmal ted freery a i trinke a) 19 volution it i meet irti voertaments and activatile co-operatio redit n em ini i of inii At 1919, it in it joertantents a te travel belle redit i travels belle redit i travels belle redit i travels comments and travels redit i travels comments and travels redit i travels redit in a travels redit i redit i travels redit i not it in an attravels redit i redit i not it in an attravels redit i redit i not it in an attravels redit i redit i not it in an attravels redit in a redit f nl m rielt a ir elbed am Tien w on tituti n mbodied ir ti Go in ht of in it tet 1935 co tain d no re isi n for a Relief Systems

To 31 establi 1 or 701 f system were locate the 10.5 co 1.5 m d no yr bi'n for a locate the 10.5 co 1.5 m d no yr bi'n for a locate the 10.5 co 1.5 m d no yr bi'n for a locate the 10.5 co 1.5 m d no yr bi'n for a locate the 10.5 co 1.5 m d no yr bi'n for a locate the 10.5 m d no yr bi'n for

The normal method chalting a famile 1 to define program of the translation of the control of the

Hydro-Electric Development.

Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of brought into operation by Tata Sons, Lid, and successful industrial development and favourable mitial conditions clusted by the war, the entimenem for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific ntilleation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been iaid before the war, is now rapidly under way India is severely handie-pped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, good possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be supplied, in certain parts of India

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfail is only during a small portion of the year Perennial rivors with sufficient water throughout the vear Water. are practically non-cristent in India therefore, must be stored for use during the dry Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfails occur, and the progress already made in utilising such op portunities by the electrical transmission of power affords encouragement for the future Further, hydro electric schemes can sometimes be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being used for both electricity genera-

tion and irrigation

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr G T On this Government Barlow, C I E, then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr J W Mearcs M I C E, Electrical Advisor to the Government of India Mr Barlow died, but Mr Mearcs, lesued a preliminary report in September, 1919, and a Triconnal Report in 1921, indicating that a minimum continuous water power of nearly 6 million kilowatta with a maximum of 18 million kilowatta pould be developed. of 13 million kilowitts could be developed in This excluded practically all the great which were then uninvestigated. The India rivers, which were then uninvestigated The Government of India has since formed a Central Technical Power Board for developing hy dro electric resources of India and for carrying out a systematic hydro electric survey in India The present stage of progress and some of the plans under consideration for development of hydro electric power in the post-war period in some of the major provinces and states are indicated in the following paragraphs

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works

The greatest Hydro Electric undertakings in

continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the 1sts Hydro Licetric Agencies, Ltd, in which Mesers Lats Sons retained a substantial interest These undertakings are

(a) The Tata Hydro-Tlee tric Power Supply Company, Itd Supply started in 1915

Andlira Valley Power. Supply Company, Ltd.

The Tata Power Com-,, 1927 pany, Ltd

,, 1922

These Mydro-licetric schemes have a com blined normal capacity of 231,000 KW and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Boinbry suburbs, Thana, Kaiyan and Greater Poons

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India Its population in chilling suburbant the 1941 census was 1,489,693 with a total population of approximately 2,000,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories eonsumed about 150,000 HP, which until these Hydro Electric schemes came into operation, was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above ser-level within a few miles of Bombs City, siturated on the shores of the Arabian Sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advan-tage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghats The mongoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely, Lonavla, Walwan and Shrawta, from which it is conveved in open masonry canals to the Forebry at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoll at the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,725 feet or approximately 750 lbs. here as 1,725 feet or approximately The normal capacity 750 lbs per sq inch of the Power Station at Khopoli is 60 000 LW This scheme was formally opened by HE The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company's lakes, where additional power could be developed These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, acrost the Andhra River and a tunnel 8 700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghais, from which the water is taken in of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the The head of generating station at Bhivpnrı The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,740 feet or approvi The clectrical The greatest Hydro Electric undertakings in mately 750 lbs per sq inch. The electrical India are the three schemes developed and energy is transmitted to Bombay over a trans

mission line 56 miles long for au menting the pply from Khopoli The present installed apacity at this station is

The Tata Power Company scheme on the Nil Mula River to the South East of Bombas w a investigated and developed along line imilar t the Andl ra Valley scheme and b a a oormal installed p city of 99 000 kW The power is transmitted to Bombay over a trans mission line 6 miles long and is used to augment th s pply of the two earlier companies to mills factories and railways

The Tata Hyd o-Fl ctric Power Supply Co d th Tata Power Company operating a a unit under one management amply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Rupply & Tramwaye Co Ltd the m jorit of the mill end indu tries in Romb y City the B B & C I Rallway for their suburban lectrification the whole of the energy required by the G I P Railw y lo Bombay City and for their m in line trection up to Poons and Igatpuri th whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing ile users in Thana kellon and the Bombay auburbs

The c three schemes operating as a unit under one in namement provide an adequate and economical power supply in the acess mentioned abo a for all purpos of The rate for energy call end to the billic Factories and Railways and one werest years shown a steady decrease and now everal years shown a steady decrease and now everal years shown a steady decrease and now everal years shown a steady decrease and now everal years shown a steady decrease and now everal years shown a steady decrease and now everal years shown a steady decrease and now everal years shown a steady decrease and now everal years shown as the steady of the s de p nd individu i consumprime in ites o This power supply greatly enhance the natural adv ntages Bomb y has as a great manufactur log trading and shipping centre

For the development of industries and agri for the development in incurrence and again editure in the northern portion of Rombay Presidency the Bombay Gycernment has emaled on the provision of an eletrical grid ach me zomewhat on the lines of the Pritish Grid Besides taking pow from the Pritish Grid Besides taking pow from the Tatas Hyd o Electric System and from e me of the selected St m St tion it is elso proposed to c astruct initially tw new hydr electric stati as t Bhandardena end Bhatgar for anymyning power to this grid

Mysore Hydro Electric Works

The first Hydro-Electric Scheme of my magni tnd undertaken in Indi nr indeed in the E t was that on the Canvery Ri er in Myso e State which with it generating station t and mis on line end distributing system was in augurated to 190

The Canvery Riv r lises in the dist ict of Coorg in the W stera Chats and flows acros a Mysore State The prin ip i object of this scheme was the empily f powr to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields about 92 miles f om Sivasamudram the site of the greatest at the contract of t

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total norm I capacity no v etands at 4 000 l % This gre t increase h s been made possible by the construc tion of the Krishn rajasagar reservoir near Missore City which has a copacity of 44 000 million cubic feet of storage above the mi imum draw off

The number of the consumers of eli classes continue to increase rapidly every ye r with greatly incr used power demands. The Govern ment of Mysore has e encouraged the use of el triest energy and hav mads a survey of Hydro Power r ource of the State and prepared plans for the con truction of a number of generating station at the most economic sit a as and when nece sary

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes in about 00 towns and villages within the My sore Stete has increased to more than 60 000 Demands for very large additional blocks of power made it necessary for Government in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State to cauction the c nstru tion of a Power Station at the Shimsha Fells for the production of 17 200 KW and the construction of a Power Stetion at the Jog Fells for the production at the first instance of abo t 48 000 kW Th power station at Shimsha F ils wes empleted in June 1040 thus brinking th tot I installed capacity of Siva amndram and Shimsha Stations in about N 4 00 04

The trauvmission system consists of 866 route-miles of 78 000 and 37 500 volt lines with a total of 1 100 miles of circuits. The transmission system is now being extended into every District within the St t which together with the ap-propriate distribution systems will supply hydra electric powr t to more than 250 thwas and villages within the next _ to 2 years

El inicity in Trava cor Si t Electric a pply undertakings are ni recent growth in Trav nco e Although the first power atation w s to existence in the High Ranges as early as 1005 it was only towards the latter part of 10 7 that Government created a separate organisation to carry nut a programme of electric I development in the State Electric supply was first introduced in Trivandrum in M no 19 2 The named a nutlay on this undert king till 1941 42 was Rs 11 5 labbs The Scheme h a heen paying a satisfactory return on its investme t ever since it eta ted working The gross revenue during 1941 4
was Rs. 75 Ishbs and the tot 1 gen tion
1 59 million units T1 en unaber of consumers
at pre ent is about 800 The o ere 66 miles
of 1, T ov rheed dist |butlon lin s besides 16
miles of 3 3 kV underground cables

With the lead gin by Government in the supply of electric power to the capital two other under taking swo hed by p lyate agencies one in Kottayam and the other in N gercoli we o she by fletwords inaugurated Th. we e sho tly fterwerds inaugurated The former came i to exitence e ly in 1932 white about 92 miles on Sivasamudram the site of 10 mer causes to the correction station. This transmit to him the latter was put into operation towards the method of the control of the contro

A scheme to supply Quilon was inaugurated towards the middle of 1934. The capital expenditure on this undertaking is about Rs 3½ laking Very rapid progress has been applied to the control of the contro made in its operation during the last four years, the generation having reached over 2 million units per annum, bringing in a gross revenue of about Rs 1½ lakhs The supply covered about 20 miles of 11 kV lines, 45 miles of L T Distribution and 2½ miles of 3 3 kV underground cables and caters for about 850 con-Power was supplied from a thermal station of about 630 kW capacity till the supply was changed over to the Pallivasal Hydro Electric System in May 1940.

Quilon is an important industrial town and the power requirements have not been able to be met from this small thermal station to any appreciable extent The total capacity of installed power plants in Quilon is well over 2,000 HP but as many of them are in a very unsatisfactory condition on account of their old age it should be possible to secure all these loads, now that the Hydro Electric Supply is verified from the Pollyrocal system the bullavailable from the Pallivasal system, the bulk of which is utilised by the Illmenite Mining Industry, the Cotton Mills and the Ceramic factory at Kundara

Pallivasal System

A preliminary survey of the hydro electric possibilities of the State was carried out as early as 1919 by Mr F J Jacob, the then Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department But as a result of the subsequent investigations conducted in 1925 by Mr K P P Menon, the present Electrical Engineer, Government came to the conclusion that the development of a nover scheme utilising the falls of the Mudira A preliminary survey, of the hydro electric power scheme utilising the falls of the Mudira puzha river possessed great economic possibilities. Accordingly, detailed investigations were taken up and completed by 1933. The work was started in 1934.

The first stage of development of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project was nearly completed by the beginning of 1940 and it was inaugurated in March when the supply was switched on by Sir C P Ramaswamy Aiyar from the Pallivasal Generating Station The scheme as now com pleted comprises of a temporary diversion dam, a pressure tunnel of 10,200 ft in length and 8 ft dlameter section and two penstocks each 7,800 ft in length, the generating station and transmission lines extending up to Alwayc on the west and up to Kundara in the south The power station has three 11,000 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycle alternator sets each of 4,500 kW capacity directly coupled to the pelton wheels operating at a head of 1,980 ft The total effective capacity of the station is 9,000 kW The third generating set will be used as a standby Power is transmitted to the plains at 66,000 volts The third genc-The transmission system consists of 134 miles of 66 kV double circuit lines connecting the generating station with 5 major sub stations at Kothamangalam, Alwaye, Pallom, Mavelikara and Kundara besides 26 miles of 33 kV single circuit line connecting Alleppcy with Maychkara requirements within the next ten year and 3 miles of double circuit of 66 kV lines Schemes have been worked out for the construction Always to the aluminium factory now tion of two new hydro electric stations at nearing completion.

The mains distribution comprises of miles of 11 kV single circuit and 101 miles of double circuit lines and about 92 miles of LT distribution net work Almost all the Municipal Towns coming within the network of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Supply have been provided with low tension distribution. Thus the first stage of the scheme covers a large portion of the north and central Travancore, and it has been so designed that extensions to the transmission system can be added easily to distribute power to other areas such as Peermade in the cast and Trivandrum in the

The availability of electric power in most places in Travancore and the very low rates of tariff now offered are expected to open up great possibilities in the industrial and agricul tural development in the State By the end of 1941-42 the system had a connected load of over 6,000 kW and 2,375 consumers distributed over 19 distribution centres The peak load of the generating station had reached 2,500 kW and the generation 11 2 million units

The Department has been keenly alive to the needs of the agriculturists for electric power, the chief uses of which are for dewatering the punja fields, the crushing of sugarcane and lifting water for irrigation. All reasonable aid is rendered to prospective consumers. Proposels for the supply of electrical machiners. posals for the supply of electrical machinery on hire purchase system were sanctioned by Government in September 1940 and the response from consumers has been very considerable

A satisfactory agreement was reached between. Government and the Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd, towards July 1940 whereby Government agreed to supply 4,500 kW of power from the middle of 1941 and 7,500 kW by the middle of 1944 for an Aluminium smelter plant to be installed near Alwaye. The Company will be requiring another The Company will be requiring another Alwaye block of power aggregating to a total of 14,000 kW for bringing their factory to its fullest output Government have agreed to make this block of power also available as soon as agreement was circumstances permit An agreement was recently reached with the Cochin Government for the supply of power for the entire require ments of that State The demand from this source exceeds 3,500 kW

The agreement with the Aluminum Production Co and the Cochin State has necessitated the full development of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme so as to bring the generation nd transmission capacity to cope with their large demand. This development will consist of the installation of 3 further generating sets of 7,500 kW each, 2 more penstocks and the provision of adequate storages, in the upper reaches of the Mudirapuzba river. Two more 66 kV transmission lines from Pallivasal to Alwaye are also proposed to be constructed. Alwaye are also proposed to be constructed

The total capital expenditure on the Project till the end of the financial year 1941 42 was 148 79 lakhs To meet the anticipated power requirements. next ten year-Neriamangalam and Sengulam

Works in Madras

The Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme an andertaking of the Madras Government was commenced at the end of 1929 the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 193 The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri Plateau having a catchment area of nearly 38 sq miles

The Scheme utilizes a fail of about 3 100 feet available in the p saage of the Pykara river in the Nilgiri District The flow though perennial is very irregular and often drops to vaines around 0 cus es during the dry season. The topography how ver mbraces a number of feasibl storage sites which could be develop d seconding to the growth of power demand. The e-timated potential capacity of the full develop ment is sround 40 000 kW continueu. The initial development utili ed the regulated flow of the river with small storages of 58 million cul e feet fu the forebay and 6 million cubic feet in the Glen Morgan Reservoir which is the first storage ite

C'vil Werks - Water from the intake of the riverisled by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a sin le 78 diam ten steel pipe 1000 f et jong to a surge tank at the he do of the penstock consi ting of two pipes each in three sections of 27 inches. 4 inch and 1 inches in diameter and a total of about 0 300 fet in length

Power Station —The initially installed plant comprises of three 7 810 kVA 3 phase 600 pm altern tora coupi d to 10 000 H P pelton wheels Power is generated at 11 000 volts 60 cycles and stepped upto 110 000 volts by means of three 7 810 kVA 3 phase 11 kV/65 110 kV tr nsformers

Trau muss on & D stribut u—Powe is fran mitted to Colmb tore which is the main receiving station as also the chief io d ent e by mean of a 60 mile doubte circuit 110 kV line. The line is the n ext nied at 66 kW to Profe Tel bloom to Market when the strip is the strip in the line is the next nied at 66 kW to Profe Tel bloom to Market when the line is the next nied at 66 kW to Profe Tel bloom to Market when the line is the next nied at 66 kW to Profe Tel bloom to Market when the line is the nied at 66 kW to Profest Tel bloom to Market when the line is the nied to the nied to the line is the nied to the nied to the line is the nied to th Frode Tri hinopoly and Negapat m a di tance of nearly 00 mil s from Colmbatore But the loads at the latter places have rec utly been transferred to the M ttur Scheme which came Into operation in June 1937. Also the 66 kV system has system has been extended to Udumalnet Sembatti Madura Virudhungar ete a distance of about 145 miles A 66 kV lime from the complete a los Kollpatti has also be n into operation in June 1937 completed

In addition to the above m in transmis.ion lines, considerable lengths of fl _2 and S3 kV distribution ii have been on tru ted farifullarily in have been on tru ted particularly in the Commariore Madura and Ram d Districts At all loads c utresstep-down substatifys has e been countrust d with the necessary transformers a d switcher. At Madara whi 1 is an important station two 3 000 k) A synchronou condeners are in tailed for ensu i g proper v liag regulation

"Pikars Scheme Extensions -- To provide problem Extensions -- To provide provide problem Extensions -- To provide provide provide provide provide problem Extensions -- To provide

over to 110 kV aperation to suit the increased load demand The installation of . further additional sets of the same capacity and one additional pipe line is under consideration

The rapid growth of the Pykara load in 1934 necessitated the e-rly construction of the Mukurti D m which i the first large storage contemplated in the original scheme This was sanctioned in January 1935 The work was commenced in January 1935 and completed in The Dam as compl ted with open June 1938 pill way stores 1 400 million cubic feet of water but the c pacity is being increased to 1800 m llion cubi feet by installing automatic gat nv r the Spillways A furtier increase of 000 million cubi f et stor ge will be ebtained with the construction of a dam across the Pykara rl er a a final stage exten on

The financial position of the Pykara System is most satisf ctory. The third year revenue was more than that expected in the tenth year of the forecast and the system has proved a so the forecast and the system has proved a spl adid investment to the State. The peak load on the system is 30 600 kW. The gross revenue was approxim tely Rs. 49 l kbs. 1 1941 4. The indust ial development at Colmbators accounts for more than 50 per cent of the total load and also the high load c ctor of the station

The Mellur liydro Electric Scheme --Electric Scheme provide n interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme Tra Mettor Stanley D m one of the largest structur s nd Its kind in the world is 176 feet hi h and can impound a total of 03 500 million cubic feet of water This storage is primarily for irrig tion purposes but p rt of the wate let down for irrigation is utilised to the best advantage for the generation. f hydro electric power

During the construction of the dam four castlron pipes 8 6 In diameter were built int the structure and equipped with the nece sary val e gates sereen and other fittings Each pipe is designed to discharge a m lmnm of lmnm of 50 ca ecs for power purposes

The fi st stage of de elopment providing 3 units of 10 000 kW each was sanctioned in 103 and the pow r station construction commenced in the latt r part of 1935. The station commenced aperation in June 1937.

The appraising head vari s from 160 feet at full re erv is I v I to a mi imam of 60 feet. The average head is 135 feet.

As the potential nutput of the Mettur station very variable d to the wide variations in head and discharge three clas es of load are adopted. These a

 Primary power available at all times
 Second y power subject to restricted in dry ment's but which can be made luto rumary pow e by the assistance of the xisting Pylara t tion a d by the int rlinkin of th Madra Steam 5t tion

(3) T rtlary power generally available for left menth in the year. The scheme applies power to the di tricts of Sai m Tri him poly T fore voril Arcot S uth Arcot Chittoor and Clingteput.

and two 1986; MA 11 kV/110 LV tran furners were added 1 1933 and tl lyking immediately below the Mettur Damand in It are to matatore transmission in has been claimed in we installed there 1,200 kVA 50 rpm.

generators coupled to overlining type twin horizontal Irancis Turbines one on each side The turbines operate under a variable head from 60 to 160 feet developing a maximum of 16,000 HP caeli. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3 place and stepped upto \$6,000 volts (110,000 volts later) for transmission to various load centres

Transmission and Distribution System -Power is transmitted to Singarappet in the north and Lrode lu the south by means of two 66/110 trunk lines (a total mlience of 100 mlies) At Prode tine taking off from the power station Mettur System is linied with Pykara network and both stations can work in parallel as and when operating conditions demand 66 kV lines have also been extended to Vellore, Thu vannamalai and Viliupuram, a distance of about 140 miles

Considerable lengths of 11, 22 and 33 kV lines have also been constructed or are under construction for extending power to various places

At all important load centres out-door trans former stations are provided for stepping down the voltage to 11, 22 or 33 kV as required. At Trichlnopoly which is an important station in

the southern area, two_2,000 kVA synchronous eondensers are lustalled for ensuring proper voltage regulation

Mettur Scheme Extensions — The peak load at the Mettur power house has already risen to about 14,000 kW

A 4th generating unit is being installed for increasing the capacity of the station to meet the load demands successfully even during periods of low heads in the reservoir and to afford greater relief to Pykara in emergencies

Hydro-Electric Scheme -This is the third hydro electric scheme to be under-taken by the Madras Government. The scheme was sanctioned in 1938 and has just commenced operation by the end of 1943

The scheme utilizes the fall of about 330 feet in the passage of the Tambraparnl river in the Tinnevelly District A reservoir of 5,500 million cubic feet capacity has been created by the construction of a masonry dam across the Tambraparni river in the foot hills of the Western Ghats above Papanasam in the Tinne veliy District

The following are the main features of the seheme

- 176 feet lugh masonry dam eonstructed on the Tambraparni river just below where it is joined by Kariar The reservoir so formed provides a storage of 5,500 million cubic feet and water will be drawn therefrom by means of two 8½ feet pipes embedded in the dam and fitted with valves to control the flow
- (b) A diversion weir located lower down the river near the head of the Papanasan Falls, which provides a small storage of 28 million cubic feet for daily regulation
- Two 9 feet diameter steel pipes leading water from the diversion weir to the headworks about 3,500 feet long Only one pipe has been installed in the first stage.

- (d) I our 69 inches penstock pipes, each (0) feet long leading the water down the hill slove from the headworks to the power station below Only three penstocks have been erected in the Arst etage
- The power house is situated near the Agastra temile at the foot of the Papanam I alla. The gross head developed is 300 feet The keneraling plant will comprise four on gr p m , 7,250 ky 1, 11 by, 50 cycle, 3 phase vertical generating sets each coupled to a vertical type I rancis reaction turbine of 9,850 BHP Only three units have been installed initially
- extends system transmi--ion This system Tutfeorin, Kollpatti and Madura is linked with the Pykara-I lectricity at Madura Construction work on the second singe is expected to be taken up shortly including the erection of the 4th generating unit

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme-The Madras Government has under consideration the development of the Machkund hydro electric project on the borders of the Madras and Orlsen Provinces with an installed capacity of 51 750 kW initially, increasing to 103,500 for meeting the future power requirements of the Andhra districts of Madras and Orissa

Works in Kashmir

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply airead; plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed thirts six years ago by the Kashmir Durbar utilising the river Jhelum, near Buniyar about fourteen miles from Baramula. The head fourteen miles from Baramulia The head works of the Jhelium power installation is situated six and a haif miles from the power house, at Mohora and the ninh connection between the two is a timber flume. The books and the forehear at the deliver and of works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a expacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power. Four pipes 792 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house and from forebay to waterwheels there is an effective head of 305 feet. There are four horizontal water-wheels engineering on the same shaft to a water-wheels each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 kVA 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25 cycle gene rator running at 500 r pm The power house is of sufficient agreedy to allow of 15000 kW of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 kW reperenting plant being installed within it transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulia, 21 miles from Mohora at which point one terminates The other continues to Srinagar, further 34 miles The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derieks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it suitable for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and the power food is with satisfactory results and the power ioad building up At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but also for heating. The whole of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and there are a num ber of power loads. ber of power iords

Besides the Jhelum power installation, there are two other schemes, the Muzafferabad hydro electric installation utilising a tributary of the er Kishen Ganga and the Jammu hydro ctrle inst llation. The Muzzaferabad power use has one 330 H IP pelton wheel directly upled to a 110 kVA 3300 vol. 50 cycle errator. This serves Muz feerbaal town d Domel on J v. Road. Tho Jammu power use upploys five generating sets. Of these we employe five generating sets. Of these e 26 kW set is driven by a Dies I oil engine d the remailing four generating amon mselves 1 65 kW are driven by water

In addition to the above schemes new sources In addition to the above schemes new sources power capable of feeding I rge cale man 1 or re re be ng e plored in view of th bestaning large scale indust les in Jammu and Asshmir at being explored The State has Iready ovided funds from cap lad expendit in and rged to revenue for the impro-ment of 8 States lectrical system. The ne e skty ra gm nting the power supply in the Jamman being ma y a steam turbin driven generat g plant of 1500 kW capacity is being installed beig located at Miran Sahib nd en neet d ith Jammu by a \$ 600 volt line This will able accessary upply of power being made ilable f r Jammu Jammu Cntonm it Miran Sahlb ind strial sation. The cost of scheme in the cost ie schem is e timated at Rs 8 41 00

A hydro-election scheme with an ultim te-pacity for gener inte 1000 kW by h rnesstin slind filter in G nderb is als und ry and as mile sch me for rat while other minimum is now in pror at while other minimum is now in pror at while other and the state of the scheme is a second of the deline state if in The utilization of the Cle ballver for developing a hydro-elect is echeme is gescale is also under confidention.

Unit d Provances W rk
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In estimati as into the elect leal and financi l

decided to proceed with the reconstruction of the power station at Badrabad on the Ganges canal in reasing its capacity to 7500 kW and the de elopment of the Sarda Can I Hydro-Electric 3 heme with an installed cap city of 55 00 kW. This station will be nitimately linked up with the large steam station at Cawnpore

Pum ba Hydro-Electric Project

Situated on a spur of the Dauladhar Range at elevations anging between 6 000 and 4 000 feet above sea level and connected ly means of a tunnel over 15 000 ft long are the works of what was origin lly known as the Uhl River Hydro Fle tric or M ndl Scheme which is now oper ted by the Phinab P W D Electricity Branch with its Headqu tere at Lahore

This project owes its origin to the need which began to be felt in the Punj b during the War of 1914 18 for making energy available for industrial and gricultural purposes at tates cheaper ti an were then prevailing

The alte was discovered in the year 192 A detailed project was prepared by 19 3 Work on the co struction of the first tage of this hemo was tarted in 19 6. The total capital outly on the scheme to the end of the year 1939 40 has be n Rs 6 8 6 lacs

Due to the extens! a nature of the construc the works it was found necessary to build two smil temp rary Hydro ele trlo power stations one at Dheiu near Sh nan and the other t Thui near the headw k at Brot which we e link d to ether nd the combined installed capacity was 1440 kW

Water is withdrawn from the Uhl and the Lamba D g Riv at B ot and conveyed by a 9 ft 1 ternal diameter con rete lined iroular pressure tunnel which is one of th longest tunnel in 1 di d is the fir t steel m the tunnel in 1 di d is the fir t steel m tle tun el to be built l Asia The tunnel is ab ut 3 miles long and is de igned f r a rm l full 3 miles long and is de igned if a mission dicha go of 600 cus es (but it can carry up to 800 II from 1 f ds st el penstocke which run down the lope to the Si an Fowe St tion near Jo i darn ar (V) dl St te) so as to utilise 1800 ft of the total fall thus n erting the snow f d water of the Uhl and its t ibuta y into ele trical e ergy

The ittial last fled a pacity of Shanan Powr Station i 48 000 kW. The plant con elsts of four 17 000 kW. The plant con running t 48 5 rpm each dri en by a sigle jet of wite and connected to a 1 000 kW 11 000 voit 3 ph e 50 cycle alteroat r

From the Shan n Power Station energy gen r ted at 11 000 volt is stepped up to 13 000 oits which is the highest voltage ad pted for this purpos in Indi The tr and picet for time purpose in finding mission system c mpriles a d ubla circuit 13 kV trunk t a nt. lon ii e cupport d n teel towers 80 ft hi h no mally et 1 000 ft aprit but with apan extend g even upto 3 360 ft in the hii. This ii e supplies subst tions at Kangra Path nkot Dhariwal Amritsar and Labo e

and the first and the field leat and maner!

A ungle of ull as xy time assorting the first and the f A single cir uit 13 kV line also runs from while a similar line from Lahore serves substitutions at Shahdara, Shelkhupura, Chuharkana, Moldan, Jaranwala and Lyallpur respectively

From these various substations 11,000 volt lines radiate to supply between them about sixty towns and villages In addition to serving 25,000 consumers directly from its own mains, the Branch also furnishes bulk supplies to the NWR for its own workshops and to the PWD Central Workshops, to two licensees (the Amritsar Municipality and the Jullandur Electric Supply Co) and also to the Kapurthain State at two points. The connected load at the end of March, 1941 was 41,820 kW, the total number of units generated being 82,290,232 and the revenue assessed 32 05 laes for the vear 1940 41

Investigations are on hand in regard to the development of a number of hydro electric schemes in the province. The construction of a hydro electric station at Rasul with an installed expects of 22,000 kW has already commenced. This scheme, though intended primarily for development of hirgation will be linked in with existing hydro electric system. be linked up with existing hydro electric system to Improve the operating conditions of both systems

Schemes are in hand for the extension of the 66 LV transmission system to serve new substations at Sialkot, Daska, Wazirabad, Gujranwala, Kamoke, Sangla and Clink Jliumra, respectively In addition, these schemes also provide for the reconstruction or alteration and expansion of the existing substations at Juliundur, Goraya, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Chiharkana, Lyallpur and Lahoro, respectively, to enable them to cater for the rapidly growing demand for

electricity The possibility of introducing tube wells irrigation in certain parts of the Punjab adds to the interest of hydro electric projects in this province This would enable thousands of acres of uncommanded land to be brought under cultivation thereby greatly increasing the food supply of the Province

Nizamsagar Project —The Hyderabad State has deelded to proceed with the Nizamsagar Hydro Electric Project as an ammediate postwar measure for bringing hydro electric power to Hyderabad City The scheme is intended to the water stored in the Nizamsagar day utilise the water stored in the Nizamsagar dam and it is expected that electric power varying from about 1,500 kW as the minimum to about 11,500 kW as maximum could be generated. It is proposed to instal 2—4,000 kW hydro electric generating sets and to construct 80 miles of 66 kV transmission lines for supply to Hyderabad City

Tungabhadra Project -An agreement has recently been reached on the apportionment of the waters of the Tungabhadra river between the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad For the share of the waters, will be possible for Hyderabad State to utilise three drops in the irrigation canal for generation of hydro electric power, giving an initial output of about 15—25,000 kW

Future Hydro-Electric Projects—There are a number of hydro electric power sites on the Manjeera, Kaddam and Purna tributaries of the Godavarı and on river Dindi, a branch

and supplies substations at Kasur and Terozepur of Kistua river as well as on the upper and while a similar line from Lahore serves sub- lower reaches of the Kistna The actual power potentialities of these sites need detailed investigation

KOLHAPUR STATE

The Kollinpur State has embarked on the generation of electric power from the water stored in the Radhanaguri dam which has recently been rused to the height of 85 feet. The power house will be slituated at the foot of the dam and the Installation will comprie 4—1,200 kW Kapin sets operating on 65/125 feet head The power will be transmitted by means of 32 miles of 33 kV double circuit lines and the state of 32 kV double circuit lines water. to Kollivpur City for augmenting the water supply to the city and take over the load from the existing oll engine station. The scheme is also intended for the extension of the Irrigation aystem in the State by the installation of about 240 electric pump sets in the area served by the transmission lines

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN N.-W F P.

Malakand -The possibility of generating electricity at Malakand was first recognised some 25 years ago. The waters of the Swat river to the north of Malakand are utilised for fertlising the north eastern part of the Peshawar valley by driving a tunuel known as Benton tunnel under the Malakand pass and constructing a can'll it is recognised that by extending it by another half a mile upto a point above the upper Swit earnly, advantage could be taken of a natural fall of some 250 feet for the production of electricity This scheme was sanctioned in 1934 and a new tunnel known as Burktt tunnel, 12 feet in diameter, was constructed From the tall of the Benton tunnel, water is discharged over a regulating weir into the new power tunnel from which it emerges through an power tunnel from which it emerges through an open channel with waste weir into the forchas At the remote end of the foreby, a spilling syphon is provided to allow evacuation of exects water automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system automatically and a system and a system automatically automatically automa water automatically in the event of sudden changes of load From the forebay the water flows the mater and the sudden flows the mater and the sudden flows the s flows through penstock pipes 515 feet long with external diameter varying from 61 inch at the top to 55 inch at the bottom into the power house situated below at Malakand

The available discharge is 200 cusees with a tal head of 250 feet. The generating plant total head of 250 feet. The generating plant consists of three reaction turbine sets each generating 3,200 kW at 11 kV, 3 phase 50 cycles. The pressure is stepped up by trans formers to 66 kV and power transmitted by a 30 mile double circuit line to Mardan and thence by 74 miles of single circuit ring mail to Peshavar Contennant to Peshawar Cantonment, one line passing through Charsadda and the other through Risalpur and Nowshera Thirty Seven mile of 11 kV branch lines are also provided for the province the provi serving important towns in the province.

The scheme came into operation in 1938

The hydraulic works and the power hous have been designed for the installation of the more generating sets at a future date, but one set is proposed to be installed as an immediate post were more set in the set in t diate post war measure with the extension of 66 kV lines from Nowshera to Wah for supplying the eement works

Local Self Government

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 revenue. He apress to the primitive headship and synin by the India Act of 193 was of the trible or clan by which the village was that of local government. Ill masons of the originally settled subject tr a i rred to Intian mini ters and und rihelr leadership considerable d velopments have been essayed On the whole the progress of local govern ment in I dia for the past quarter of a c tury h been encouragio but nneven As the annual repo is of provinci I governments as we annual repo is or province is governments show, there are some towns which I are shown a real sens of responsibility in civic affairs and I was admini tered them efficiently. In a mino-rity of cases however the local eity fath is have si nally falled to discharge their dutie to the public be cfit with the result that they have been supersed d a d the conduct of municipal affairs has reverted to offici I cont of The greate tsuece ses ! e been won in th P esiden cytowns and particularly by the Municipality of Bointa; The difficulties in the way of progr s Doubla) The dimenties in the way of program we manife t Local government I ad to b a cratio—ihede little of authority from the Cov ment to the local body and that to a manife that was not been as a constrained. pror! who for centuries had he n accustomed to autocratic administration Again the powers entra led to local hodies were i i nificant and the financi is pport wesem if Ther are low ver me yencouragin sings of improvement

Throughout the greater part of Indie the of divident organisation and from the vide as are hullt up the larger administrative litter-labels sub-divi lone and districts

The typi al Indian village has its central readenti I site with an open space for a pond and a cutil tand Stret hing round this success lie the villa c la da consisti g of a sacress he the villa c is ds consist to n are that d area and (very oit) grounds for failing and wood-cutting. I intabitants of s the flint pass their life in the ridst of these stops surrou ding. I ided tog the rise little community with its own organisations de em mert will h differ in h ract in the various typ of vill get its body of d tall de stomary and trail rs It should be noted how a r th t in certain portions of India s g in the greater Part of Asiam in Lastern Bengal and on the west-verted Asiam in Lastern Bengal and on the west-coast of the Madras Pr ide cy the village Mb radestribed does not texist the people in in a mill collections of houses or in a parat tomerteads -{Gazetteer of Ind a }

The will get also described (of which there are 00 000 in Indi) I il under two main tlasers etc -

Types of Villages.—"(1) The switch or raity or raity watt village which I the prevail at form in cashe Northern India H re the revenu is a serie on Indi III cold alone There is to hot respondibility and S the vill was L and want land may be broug to d th tion the | will the permission of the | come | A could be described as described on the | come | Public From wet western a headth in he d

() The joint or landlord village the type prevalent in the United Provinces the Punjab and the Frontier Province Here the revenue was forme ly assessed on the villag as a whole its incidence bel g disiributed by the body of uporfor prop ictors and a certain amount of collective responsibility still sa rule rem ins The village site is own d by the p opri tary body who allow resid nees to the tenantry prilsans trad re ao l oth rs The waste land is allotled to the villag and Il wanted for cultivation is partitioned among the shart holders The village government was originally by the punchayet or group t h ads of superior families I later times one or more headm n have been added to the org nisation to represent the villag in its dealings with the local authorities but the artific lai character of this appointment as compared with that which obtai sin a ralyatward villago while the which obtal sin a rajyatwari villago be evidenced by the titl of its holder, which is g erally lambardar a verna ular o rivative i om the Eagli is word number. It is this type of vill ge to which the well kyown of serlption in Sir H. Maine a Village Communit, is alone applicable and her the coproprietors are in general a local eligarchy with the hulk of the village population as tenants or labourers under them

Village Autonomy -The Indian villages formerly pos cas d s i rge d gre of local an tone ly since the ruling dynasties and their local representatives did not as a rul toncern them I es with the ladivid al cultivators but them I es with the individ al entitystors up regarded it willage as a whole or a me large isadholder at respon libe for the proposal of oil boosl out. This autono y has now dis appear d owing to the et bil h e t of local el il and crimin I cout at the present revenue adpolice ora; lasto the development of com-munication. The growth of individualism and the peration of the individualy systems system which is at ading even 1 to north of Indi he erthels the villag remains the first unit of dmi tr ton the pri cipal villag func-tion ries—the hear in the accountant and the viling watchman-ar largely ntillsed and paid by Government a d th re to still a large degree of common village feeling and interests

Punchayels -- Pr some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the Dece tralisation Commi ion of 1908 made th f flowing special recommendation -

While therefore we desire the d velopm at cl p arkayet syst m and consid r that the objectio med thereto are far from in ur m table w record that such a system can only be risdually a d to tatively sind d that it is impossible to a great any unif year and d first method of procedure. We think the form and vests in a h redit sy he d and d frite method of procedure. We think han a own ty an old remacular name a . In that a commencement, ho il he made by five. pr bott on it apo t testomist, at its and e train loads to simited I suchtake for these villages in which circumstances are most favour- private citizen as chairman able by reason of homogeneity, natural intelligonce and freedom from internal fends powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages Such a policy, which must be the work of many years, will require great care and discretion, much patience, and judicious discrimination between the eircumstances of dillerent villages. and there is a considerable conscusus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers

These recommendations, however, were never implemented and the nunchanet system, while it still exists in non official form, is tend-There is still the possibility that ing to decline it may be revived. For present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government Various measures made been purchase The is too early to say what life they have The passed a Village Various meisures have been passed, but it Punjab Government has passed a Village Punchayet Act, whileh enables Government to establish in a village, a system of connelliors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor In Biliar a Village character, may be assigned Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases Other Governments have taken steps in the same direction

Municipalities - The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later statute, from comparatively carly times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage mull cipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts dld not proceed It was not until after 1870 that much prowas made Lord Mayos Government, gress was made in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the manage ment of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical, charity, and local public works New municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of muni-cipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a!

Arrangemen were made also to increase municipal resource and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue sulted to and capable of devi lopment under local management being tranforred, with a proportionate amount of previnc expenditure, for local objects The general principles thus laid down have continued to gover the administration of municipalities down t the present day As the population of mot Indian towns rises, so does the number (municipalities increase For the most par they display a lively interest in civic affairs an are actively engaged in improving the cond tions under which their fellow citizens live

District Boards -The duties and function assigned to the municipalities in urban areas at in rural areas entrusted to district and loca In almostevery district of British Indi s we in the province of Assam, there is a boar subordinate to which are two or more sub-ditrict boards, while in Bengal, Madras and Bha and Orissa, there are also Union Committee

As in the ease of municipalities the tendence has been throughout India to increase the cleeted members at the expense of the neminated and the official members. Boards are practically manned by Indians most important item of revenue is provincia The principal objects of expenditure an education which has come remarkably to the front in recent years and envil works such a roads and bridges Modical relief is also sharing with education, though in a less degree, the lion's sharo of the available revenue

The annual audit reports on the working o local self-government institutions in the variou provinces reverl on the whole a disappointing record There is a general reluctance to increasi local taxation and several municipalities and eonspleuous for their negligenee in recovering arrears. There are, of course, some honourable exceptions, in Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabri and Sholapur furnish encouraging example In 1939 a Local Self Government Committee was appointed by the Bombly Government under the chairmanship of Professor V G Kale The Committee made several recommendations To overcome the general reluctance to impose additional taxation the Committee suggested that taxition by local authorities was likely to be better appreciated if it were associated with specific services rendered to the people, the idea was to carmark yields of certain taxes for definite purposes. The Committee also laid for definite purposes The Committee us down the principle that citizens generally should down the principle that citizens generally should only understand that amenities can be provided only if they are paid for, thus a compulsory education cess was suggested to finance ambitious educational schemes.

In August 1940 the Bombay Government convened a conference of Presidents of all important local bodies at Poona to consider the Committee's report Committee's report under the presidentship of J A Madan, 105, then Adviser to the Bombay Governor The conference was opened by Sir Roger Targets by Sir Roger Lumley who paid a tribute to the Committee for the careful manner in which their investigation was carried out and for the balanced judgment which had been brought to bear on the complicated problems of municipal administration. The conference discussed the recommendations of the Committee and there was analmity of opinion on m large number of the tion of eocial improvements In Bombay Committee s propos is Theo propos is how Calcutta Lucknow Allahatad Isho e and ever dill remain to be implemented by the Caw pore the Improvement Truets develop Bombay Government

of the district local heard

In September 194 the Government of Bombey made new rules pre-cribin to powers of the Emptoy made new rules pre-cribin to powers of the Emptoy made new rules pre-cribin to powers of the Emptoy made new rules pre-cribin to powers of the Emptoy made provided the control of the Emptoy made provided to the requirement every recentary with how the care the samety bond for R Owith one sturtly of the amount the horst tab is task. ed important activities which are described in a execute a surety bond for H 60 with one to lum clearance in old Delhi City and to the surety of like amount the bond to b in fav ur to lum clearance in old Delhi City and to the of the district local heard body h slat ly undertaken an mr bitious scheme Improvement Trusts —A notable feature cost g many lakes of rupees for the abolition in the recent sanitary history of India is the lot sluma and the re-honeling of disposeessed activity played by the great cities in the direct workers

Calcutta Improvement Trust

d by the Loc i Go ernment During the 31 Years th t it h s now been at work the furth has carried through m ny improvement schemes both in the city proper and the suburb n areas which have changed the face of Calcutts wholly and beyond your iton. It has con tructed over 67 miles of m w road 37 public p ris co erin, n area of about 504 8 arr s and a large lake with 80 _ actes of britantial. el water are

Calcutta Improvement Trust

The Calcutta Improvement Trust origin tell from a medical enguly into the sanity of the continuous and the continuous B zar o e of the still existing dirtles' spots in the he rt of the city to Circular Road near S and h Skithon T illu second section S and h Skithon T illu second section Road in a quisition of 1 and is complete—cost of acquisition to January 104 1 about a croc of a thirty thinh Lagines ing Works fo this few which in 1 q istillion I complete cannot be proceeded with for van of material These are in th immediat on truction procramme of the transition of the state of the transition of the state of tle s pern it

In the north of the City two large and In the Born of the city we large and In Central Calculta m my highly insanitary in the born on the city we large and in Central Calculta m my highly insanitary in the most of the most of an impured type laid of the most like other Costsport-Chitpore open space important of which is the Chittaranjan Arenne memming 53 bighasand 150 ity. respectively The Cossiporo Chitporo Park has a small arti- to the town in been widened to 150 ft for a ficial take and football grounds four for schools and clubs of North Calcutta Few tennis courts are also provided The Desirabandin Park has also been provided with play-grounds Several wido roads have been laid through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened

Good progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the ones A 84 ft existing road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been constructed, which provides a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right aeross Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Circular the Road on erst interesting small work is the extension of a storm water sewer from Jagannath Ghat Road to Strand Bank Road carrying with it the construc tion of a 60 ft roadway Another important scheme is the new 60 ft road between Darpanarayan Tagore Street and Patimraghat Street which, with the side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east and-west diagonal road through Ahiritoilah. The widening of Kalakar Street represents the most important effort yet made to penetrate the inner recesses of Bara bazar and provides a new 60 feet road from Harrison Road to Toggangath Charles and the control of the Po Jagannath Ghat Road with short lengths of widening of cross roads in accordance with existing alignments Running, as it does, through an area with a population of over 200 to the acre and closely built up with four or five storeved houses, the gross cost of acquisition Demohtion was of land was exceptionally high of greater difficulty than usual owing to the height of the buildings and the narrowness of the lanes

It has been made financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazaar and other costiy and thicklypopulated commercial areas by the passing of
the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act,
1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees
in certain cases to levy betterment fees on
properties which abut on to a new or widened
street prefered of acquiring the proporties street instead of acquiring the properties

The Government in Notification No 592M, of the 24th April, 1939 intended the powers of the Trust to an arca in the Howiah Munici pality for the purpose of constructing the Approach road from the west to the New How rah Bridge The Main Approach Road running from East to West was constructed at 84 feet in width with a 54 feet earningency and from the Bridge Approach to Deben Road or new the Bridge Approach to Dobson Road a new 70 road with a 50 feet carriageway with two low level roads had been constructed

The Suburban Areas to the south and southeast of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were under Several open spaces and squares have been laid out in various parts A large number

length of one mile and 100 ft for a length of another mile It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge A 100 ft wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Cheth Bridge, and for recreation an artifleral lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds have been constructed. The "Lake trea," as it is now commonly known, consisting of 1 and originally acquired for the provision of earth and partly for a statutors open space for one of the Trust schemes, assumes more and more the nature of a Model Park, and comprises well laid out football grounds in addition to its The Trust pursued the amenities policy of planting and embellishing it as a place of public recreation for south Chieutta and found scope hero for various experiments in Park technique, of which the most interesting was a Children's Pool properly designed for the purpose and helieved to be the first of its kind in the Indian city But all its activities have now come to a stop and must await the return of better times, as whole of this area has been requisitioned by the Government for Military requirements

The Southern Avenue Scheme was approaching completion but came to a stop on the outbreak of war with Japan Increasing difficulties due to control of materials and to the demand for road rollers for military purposes meant a restric tion of road construction which was accentuated by the exodus of labour from Calcutta area with the large lake and its amenties has already proved very attractive for residential houses and almost a new city is springing up, relies in a considerable the constant of the main reinering considerably the congestion in the main From the junction of Southern Avenue and Gariahat Road, the work of widening Gariahat Road and Old Baily gunge Road upto Sved Ameer All Avenue has also been held up for the same difficulties

The central section of the eastern part of Calcutta has already been developed by the Trust into a heautiful residential area with the amenity of a large park near Park Circus known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with large playing fields for football, tennis, etc The Gorachand Road Scheme providing for the completion of the postbare providing for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Entally has been completed and the Schemes providing the wide Avenue on its north was taken up but had to be temporarily suspended

The Trust pursues a liberal policy in the development of open spaces and recreation grounds The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres In 1912, Bompus, the first Chalrman of the Trent related out that In the Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz, about 9 per cent of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (in cluding the Maldan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Caicntta was almost on a par at that time with London was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens, while the possessing the parks of gardens, while the possessing the parks of gardens, while the possessing the parks of gardens, while the possessing the parks of gardens, while the possessing the parks of gardens, while the possessing the parks of gardens, and the parks of gardens are gardens. while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham But it must be pointed out that about 1,000 acres of Calcutt's 1,200 Russa Road which forms the southern approach spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent

on a spaces Of this the Dhak ris L le supries the most import at as will a tiest popular feature. The Last rn Lark at ost popular feature. The Last rn Lark at orachand area the Deshbandhu P rk and resipur Chitpur Open Spaces at 110 n rth of ie city ar the I reer of the parks I 11 nut eddes a large number of parks se tt re i th les ent troughout the elty ! Amon sicuous but very u eful acil liles in It is recer ! the adaptation of land acquired on all m nte I future street. whi h will not be required for he purpose for several years as a mporary cereation grounds. Thes play ground will of the most part individually small in an a see ery popular with hildren

For the hon in of ih displaced popul ion the Trust 1 s undertaken on a 1 rg scale he followin ael emea ---

In the early stages three blocks of three toreyed tenement buildings containin 5 ttable rooms were built in Wards Institution itreet for the poorer classes it was ound however that the persons displaced ref red to take their compensation and mirrate a some place where they could erect bastis of helr own the class of structures they were iccustomed to live in These chawls were hen filled with persons of limit d means
10 school masters poor judents elerks and
persons of the artisan class 18 many as 1 00 some of the action case is many as a series of the build are including land cost Hs "44 368 and are 41 86 very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs 4 per mensem and top floor rooms at Rs 5 per measem each room measuring 1 ×1 with a 4 fl verandah in front and openin on lo a central possage 7 11 wide

As Ih s ch wis failed to attract the people As in a co wis railed to averace the propose for whom they were meant the Board next lifted on experient in providing sites lor batters. Two sites with all tall cares of 16 blabs we acquired with the area of 16 mittola Municipality but they falled in attract because they were out of the way and were expensi e

Ka bala T nk La e Re h u mg Sch me -In this cheme 4 det hed nd 35 emi-detacl ed houses were b lit. The detached houses were sold as this acheme never became popul r with the cass of tenants for will om they were originally inte ded Owi g to Ihis unpop larity the Bo rd f rther decided to thr w open to t na is of all classes 18 out of the rem I ing 35 semi det ched h ases. This change of policy howe er produced no effect on the le ti x

Owing to wa tof sultable ten to the entire dwellings in Kerb in Tank Re housing Scheme w sold by pri ate le in 19

Bw Str t R h g S h m — Seven blocks of buildings conts | ing n e roomed twn room d not three roomed uite has been can stru ted to re house Anglo-Indiana displaced by the oper tions of the Trust. Ti is scheme has proved a stikin oncerss

P ikpa R h us g Sch m —This scheme has n area of 36 bighas well I ld out in 96 build ing alt. An wt ho lesing scheme has been Up t 1043 44 the I und ftak n by th Board as, already stated at crores n 1 d a q l Christophe Ro df r the bustee pop lation to nn engiocering works

The Trust has so far alled on 7 300 acr. be displaced by the execution of Sciemo I o a spaces. Of this the Dhakeris I let NAN (La term Tark to Gorzel and I overlies the most import at as a limit is and Sciemo XIVX and Lili on its North popular feature. The Laul molarly of A specil I feature of the new scheme is that th land is to be der loved as a model bustee for di placed by tee dwell re

Speci i fa illiles are offer d to dishoused person for securing i nd in v rious improved

are s f r reinstaten ent purposes

Bridges -The old bridges of Calcutta which r hemmed in by e n is and railway lines in dequately bill ed have almost all of them requirery cuts ed have almost all of them teet rept elly nodern and up-to-date by let uit it grows a traffic requir neuts. The n white e it it elsy lay traffic capacity m with a fit elly in train repair new in might be fit elly in trainc capcity myritz is our il with those of London II m while at Maniki i lilight a ari at i i in a roadways of 37 i with iwo footpatha each 10 feet in width. The Chilporo Itelige has been redesigned as a relutoreed concrete bridge capable of accommodating four il et of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic Tie Allpore Bridge h a a realw y of 30 feet (3 trame wilths) and ~ footpaths of 6 feet each

The ontructed Tollygung Pride across This hill also larer fills of a modern deth This hill represent the prior to the price of the pric but has to be postponed due to the present eliustica

Civil D f n s Work—For rea ons already m thon I gradually normal work of the Trust day died at 3 Meanwille t Ho request of the Go might The tim fertook the take of it his gallt tren les and building air reid at iters in North Calc tta. As la happened in all otter cities und r thre t of atta k from the alt provess in urban impr eme t and ev n
ih mit name of mil ihat had been achieved in mit same of militarian peca achieved a cd to be an effe ti e con licretion. The Trust I id to acquiesce in the dipolim at ol am nities which it is created it the p st and it eli participat I in the process through the necessity of p oxiding shelters in all available np n sp es

In It abo t 440 ellt trenches have been cons tructed in differ t wild in n rth Calcutta about 113 parabolic shelters and 25 hou o con ver io a and also s eral fiv homes have I constructe I la diffe ent B tees

Franc L-Capital charge during the year 1943 44 amounted to Rs 37 53 lakhs which Included Rs 6 4 lakhs sp at on 1 nd acquisi tion and Rs 0 79 lakt on engineering wo Ls The g ors expenditure of the Tru t on Capital Varies up to the end of the year 1943 44 was 17 e o es To me t this i rge expenditure ti Tru t las bo ow d Rs 4 17 50 000 Otte Capital receipts (mainly from the sal of la d nd buildig) bave yielded Rs 1 54 eror sand

the r v nue fu i from its a nn i su plu (after pro iding for the se vi o oi i ons) has contri b ted its 4 i crores to C pital Worke

Up t 1043 44 the Trust spent nea ly Rs 1770 crores n 1 d a q isition and Rs 3 33 crores



CALCUITA

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta t re as follows -

Sir Thomas II Elderton KCIE, Cha eman W A Burns Deputy Cha eman

Bleded by the Be gal Chamber of Commerce— ir Renwick H ddow W 1 Gerdon Il D Cumberbat h T S Gladet n F C

Guthrie & Brodi

Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association —

Elected by the Be gal Autional Chember of Commerce -I B Sen Dr S C Law

Elected by the Ind on Chamber of Comme ce -K. P boc k

Flicted byth Musl m Chamber of Comme ce -A L Noorm ha ed

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of C leutta -A h 31 Baquer

Aon and ly Government -Captain J Cameron BIN Ral Bat dur C Ghosh o BT U E Cuffe W H Hitz Gerald b C & tyaws H

The principal officers of the Trust are Offs Secret ry -4 L. Dass
It p ty Co troll | Fort | | P | C |

p cy sp troll lort 4 P P & C O (ale tta I rt II Q Admi lit atl e G or p I Co ps (Doels) -- IA Col C W T Hook

Traffe Manage -W Steet
Chief Account.nt -J Dand O.A
(A f L gi eer -A W t ter Clr. x 1 t

Co troll r f Stor —R A Delahunty Chi f Me h Fagi cer — M Irvin B.Sc Me h E Deputy Conservator -Lt. Commander F L

Pawiey, R.R. (Reid)
Malicel Officer -Lt Col F J Anderson MC CIE MB BS FECS INS (Petd.)
Consulti & E 7i sers and London Agents --Mesra Rendel I almer & Tritton

CHITTAGONG

Chittegong in Eastern Bengal lying on the large of the la

hight pilotage which is in force except during the S W monsoon has been suspended until further notice

Cha 2 — Port does 4 annsa 6 ples per teg ton Hospital dues ples per reg ton Harbour Mastera 1 e Rs 3 Mootin and unmooribe in fixed bertha Rs 8 swingi g bertha Rs 16 Berth alone ide jetties Rs 40 per day night

work and holidays extra

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		. 6	ŧυ	204
f ft.	337	8		
_ ft	335	4		
3 ft	439	4		
4 ft	486	Ð		
5 ft	553	-8		
6 ft	634	В		

Towage by Port Commissioners Tng Port Authority The Commisioners for the Port of Chitt gong

a real artest rail communication with the lieng I
Assum Railway system eargo in bulk being
dail with direct into wagoms Depth at jettles
H J Carr tt Port Engineer F J Green
The Microsse-Fresh pro islons good dirint g
Not be a feet to W S T
Agent J sum a Finlay & Co
Water and cool dotainable

The construction of the As am Bengal Railway has tacilitated the trade with Assam and Eastern B. agail for which the Port of Chittagong is the netural outlet

Chitisgong Beng L Lat 50 L 1941 Pop 84 000 1°K Lon 91

Imports -Sait mineral oil m chinery tea estate stores, rice coal and rallway material Exports—Wax inte tea hides cotton capta rice paddy eggs poultry and it stocks Accommodation—Vess is of any size can Proceed 9 miles up the harn full to Chittagong

The re are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Bengal Assam Railway jettles also one

set of fixed moorings Jettles are 100 ft long provided with hydraulic cra es 17 to lift 35 wis and 4 to lift 10 tons ample shed accommod ton and jettles a e in direct rafi communication with the Beng 1 Assam Bullett rafi communication with the Beng 1 Jettles are

COCHIN

Cochin the newest port of the East lies in the lackwater The first cut through the bar of a lirect route to Australia from Larope II wide and deep channel was m de in 1928. Si ce serves a was th test had compelled to Cochin and Trav noe e nd the southern single to the Madarae Presidency The h bout the state of the long felt n et of a port open through out the long felt n et of a port open through out the port of the compelled the state of the compelled the contract of the port outer if the many the compelled the contract of the port outer if the compelled

The principal officers are —

Administrative Officer and Chief Engineer -A G Milne, M Inst CE, MI Mech E

Executive Engineer -Rao Salub V Srimvasan, BA, BE, AM Inst CI

G H Commander Port Officer -Lieut Fletcher, RINP

Harbour Master —H A Sheppard

Traffic Manager -Topen Bhose

Kesava 'Ayvangar Chief Accountant -K B com, GDA

Port Health Officer -Dr B Gopalakrishna Prabhu, LMS, BSc, DTM (Cal)

KARACHI.

TRUSTEES

Bushby, ACGI, Chairman -W E Inst C L , I S E , J P

Board-Elected by the Pree Chairman, H K C Hare (Ralli Brothers Ltd) nomi nated by Government in default of valid election by the Karachi Chamber of Com

Appointed by Government —Divisional Super-intendent, North Western Rulway, Prince pal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District, Limbarkation Command ant, Collector of Customs

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Karachi –Wallimahomed Haji Yakub, J P

Nominated by Government in default of talid election by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce—R H Martin (Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co, Ltd), E J Pakes (Maokinnon Mackenzie & Co), A J Rebbington (Co) & Hange (Agents) Ltd.) Bebbington (Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd.)

Elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants
18sociation—Sukhdev Udhawdas (R B
Vishindas Sukhdev), Jagannath Ralaram
Tandon, B Se, J P (R B Ralaram Jagan

nath)

Elected by the Buyers & Shippers Chamber—
Haridas Luli, Vishramdas Dewanda

(Dewandas Bhamblomal)

PPINCIPAL OFFICEPS OF THE PORT TRUST Chief Engineer -D B Brow, WO, M Inst OF Diputy Chief Engineer—E Minstor, Mineche

Jaidka, B con C Chief Accountant -P (Birm), ACA

An Traffic Manager - M A Raymond, MA Bar at Law

Ag Deputy Conscriator — A A Goldie Secretary — Nenumal Tekehand

Chnef Storeleeper — C J T Rozurio 1 RP d Labour Welfare Officer — Jammad Dewanmal

Port Fire Officer -L H Rolfe

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras -

Appointed by Government,-Lt -Col G P Alexander, MInst CE (Chairman and Port Engineer) R de K Miynard, minst t (General Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway) J F C Reynolds, CI E (General Manager, South Indian Rallway) F A I Richardson (Collector of Madras, A Khaleeli, 108 (Director of Madras) Srı S Guru Industries and Commerce) swamı (Representative of labour)

Elected by Commercial Bodies -(Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras) Lykiardopulo, H Elphinston, Th Town, MLA, Sir Robert Denniston (Re presenting Southern India Chamber of Com Sri A R Ramanathan, merce, Madras) Eswara Iyer, Sri K Govindan (Representing the Madras Trades Associa-(Representing H M A Russell tion) the Andhra Chamber of Commerce) Sri P Suryanaravana Sastry, BA (Representing the Corporation of Madras) Chakkarai Chettiar, B A , B L (Representing the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Ahmed Khaleeli Association)

Principal Officers are -

General Manager — F D C Sumner, Depu Conservator of Port - Lt Col A D Berrin ton, Chuf Accountant -Major G Venb taraya Pai, MA, FIAC, MIRA, Traj Manager - Major M S Venhatarame BA, Executive Engineer -Lt Col E Bowers, M.C., MIEE, Mechanical a Electrical Engineer—Major S. W. Whi MI Mare, AMINA, AMI Mech Engineer and Dredger Master, Ored "Madras"—Captum F G Coop Assistant Engineers—Captain S Nagabi anum, BA, ME, A.IEE, Captain K Nights anum, BA, ME, A.IEE, Captain K Nightson, BE, Assistant Electrical Englisher—Captain V R Smilyasan, Grad It DFH, Harbour Master—Major Lewis, Assistant Harbour Masters—LWhitlock, R Harbour It Commander C Whitlock, B Hennin, Lt Commander C
Best, RNR (Retired), Senior Assi
Traffic Manager—Captun L A Abrah
BA,FCI, Assistant Traffic Manager
Captain FED Carvallio, Lt U S
Abdul Ghustoor Schib, Lt C Spe
Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering) Abdul Ghaffoor Sahib, Lt G. Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering Captum V Muthuswam Iver, Medical Officer—Dr T S Subraman M BBS, FR, FPS, DTM, DPH, (MBBS, FR, FPS, DTM, DPH, (Danager—Rao Sahib Lt G M Ganal Iver, Denuty Chief Accountant—Lt. Iver, Deputy Chief Accountant — Lt Masillaman, Additional Deputy (He Accountant — Lt A Ramiah, lt A (He

"IZAGAPATAM HARBOUR AND PORT

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Storag Shed for lea to in port and export merchant a pro-ided with water from the and rail cruice in the rear from the shed export eargo can be or nid directly alon side the of by means of lighters

The haulin The haulin equipment of He II rbonr comprise five to a of 1500 600 4 0 1 0 and 100 HP resp ctively

Viza-apatam Harbour was ereated in order to supply no out those in order or of feet of to supply no out those is one or of feetile and which provided that is well for could rable mineral resources a loss learned to the est could rable mineral resources a loss learned to the state of the supply in the large of the la It is used p in in hy lor docking the craft of the P rt altion hit! I opened to crt in no. le

The port can be special trust eme t d a with life, up to 60 tons on the quay but cannot

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PORTS AND TRADE CENTRES IN INDIA

Foll win are off. Po tad Britil I India d in India State. Loris in Fr n h pes "long (Po dicherry L rik i and Ch datu zore) and in loring to a lossessions. Glarmu Bauma and Di) are given separately in il ections of it e tear Book —

Keti Band r Surat Sirganda Pulsar Mand 1 Read nd havlakl ! I Lot Bedi Datiol Okl a R tnagi 1 Dw rka Jaitapur M 1 an P rhand r Bh vnag r on la Di ollera Karwar L oach S nik ta

Honavar Di nushkodi Lair d Aggregatem Cudd fore VII) durg Bhatkal Masulip t m Loc dn Coond poor Manc 1 r Rimlipatam T tilel erry Gopalm r Chandball All ppes Outlon Cuttack Tutl orio Purl

Following re tile principal Ports and Trade Cent e in Portuguese and F ench India -Marmugao (Portu ueso Iodia) Mahe (French India) Pondicherry (Fre ch India)

Following Is a 11 t of Trade Centres additional to the list of ports gi en abov -

Agra Barnda Indo e Ahmedab d l nares Jalpur Allahabad Cawnpo J bb tpure Amraoti D ca Laho e Amrican Delhi k ow Asansol Gw Hor M dura Bangalore Hyderabad Mirzapur

Mysore Nagpar Sholapur Slalkot Srinag Vizagapat m

KETI BANDAR AND SIRGANDA wo other inlinor ports in Slnd Tiley are under he jurisdiction of the Principal Collector of Justoms, Sind Neither of them, however, is of importance to deserve sufficient mention

situated south of MANDVI which is Sirganda is the chlcf port of Cutch

NAVLAKHI is the Chief Port of the State of Morvi and has a fine situation on the coast of Kathiawar Ships anchor two miles from the pier Navlaklin is the terminus on the metre gauge line of the Moral Railway and is thus directly connected with Delhl, Rajputana, Gnjarat and Kathiawar The port is open throughout the year and has been greatly developed in the last decade

Bedi Bandar is the principal port in the State of Nawaiiagar, sltuated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar, at the head of a tldal creek some eight miles long, near the mouth of which is the roadstead called Rozi, in whileh occan going vessels he at anchor

There is at the head of the creek a spacious basin equipped with warehousing accommodation and railway connections offering facilities to merchants for the effective conduct of exten Goods are transhipped between sive trade the basin and steamers which he in the Gulf of Cutch by means of lighters which are towed up and down the creek by tugs as the state of the tide permits

The consistent encouragement of the Ruler and the number and importance of the merchant class in Jamingar with their trade connections at other places in Kathiawar and beyond, live all assisted in developing a large and important traffic

No merchandise is handled at Rozi landing stage, connected by road and rail to Jamingar, is used exclusively for mails and passenger traffic to and from Cutch

Port Okha, situated in a detached portion of Baroda State for distint from the Gackwar's main territories in Gujarat is dissi milar from other Kathiawar ports. It is an entirely modern conception, begun and completed with enterprise for the express purpose of It is an dealing with ocean going traffic and commodities

It has in a strategic position at the extreme north east point of the Kathiawar Peninsula, readily accessible to all steamers trading along The Harbour scheme has been well that coast designed, there is an excellent ferro concrete jetty, served by railway lines and trains, alongside which large vessels can lie at all states of the tide, and there are also swinging moorings for other vessels in a protective position. The wirehouse accommodation and rulway connec The tions are good Okha is far removed from the large centres of population, being 231 miles from Wadhwan Junction through which railway centre its traffic must pass

PORBANDAR The foreign trade of Porbandar was at one time prosperous, but it is now chiefly constwide

BHAVNAGAR, the capital of Bhavnagar State, hes half way up the Gulf of Cambay on its western side. The Gulf is defined by a very great rango of tide, attaining as much as 40 feet detailed it Bhavnagar, which is situated on a creek several miles from the open waters of the Gulf The port facilities comprise an anchorage 8 miles or more from the port proper, between which and large vessels at the anchorage goods are moved in lighters while the port Itself can accommodate small coasting steamers which lie on the mud it low tide There is ample ware house accommodation and good direct railway communication with the whole of India

> PRESIDENCY BOMBAY Apart from Bombay, which is the most impor tant Port in the Presidency, there are no other Major Ports, though there are a number of Mmor Ports at which trade is carried on in fair weather Among these may be mentioned Dhollers, Brosch, Surat and Bulsar on the Gujarat Coast and numerous small ports on the Konkan coast, the more important among these from the point of view of trade, being Ratnagin, Dabhol, Malwan, Vengurla and Honavar

> The Dhollera port is connected by road to the Railway Station at Dhandhuka at a distance of It possesses natural advantages and 18 miles is situated within convenient distance from the chief ecutres of trade and industry in Kathiawar Broach and Surat are well and North Gujarat known old ports

> The safest harbours on the Konkan coast are lagad and Vijazdurg in the Ratnagiri district and Karwar in the North Kanara district Details regarding the value of import and export trade in 1937 at these various minor ports are given below -

61.	on belon	(Rupees 11	a Lakhs)
		Imports	Exports
Dh	ollera	19	4 0
	orch	59 1	48 7
Su		29 7	$\begin{smallmatrix}10&8\\8&0\end{smallmatrix}$
Bu	lsar	11 7	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & 0 \\ 10 & 9 \end{array}$
Re	vdanda	12 4	6 4
	nkot	22 0 "	11 0
	bhol	28 7	18 7
Ra	tnagiri	43 5	3 i
Ja	tapur	22 2	6 1
] Ma	lwan	31 6	10 8
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] Bh	atkal		
ι,	7777 4 Per	14 wasles from	the Sal

SURAT is situated 14 miles from t with which it is connected by a river negotiable only by small country craft Surat was one of only by small country craft Surat was one on the earliest and most important of the East the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories, and its trade was very considerable in agricultural produce and DWARKA Just below Port Okha is cotton, the value of which was below Port Okha is cotton, the value of which was been port of eall on the Bombay-Karachi route later this total had contracted to £200,000 port of eall on the Bombay-Karachi route later this total had contracted to £200,000 and in the last fifteen years the decrease has and in the last fifteen years the decrease had and in the last fifteen years the off trade been even more marked, most of the trade being now transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the two ports by the Bombay, Broda and Central India Railway

MANGALORE: To the South of Coa les the M dras district of South I anara, whose district headqua ters is Man lore open to th coasting trade of Larwar Honavar and Bh thal Mangalore is situated at the junct on of the Corpur & Netravati Rl ers about 130 miles south of Mormu o It is a tidal port served chiefly ly backwater communic tion with the binte I nd It is the North West rn terminus of the South ndian Rallway Vessels up to .00 tons can nchor Inside the backwater larger vessels Indian Raliway lie sbout two mile from the shore

The chief exports to Europe are pepper tea and cashew kernels (exported al o to like United timb and States) from nel hbourin ar s coffee nd insign fic nt sandalwood from Mysore rubber to Ceylon and tiles ri e s lt fi h dried fruits and fi h manures to Ceylon Go and the Per lan Gulf The foreign import trade is steadily incre sing

Mang lore is the favourite port on the coast for the Laccadive and Amindivi I I nders who bring their c ir and other cocoannt produce there for sale

TELLICHERRY is situated on the Calicut M ng lore extension of the South Ind nRailw y about 94 miles South of Man aloro and 14 mil outh of Cannanore a to vn f about the sam ize with much smaller forci n t de Ste me which nehor about two miles off the sho e can work at Tellici crry even during the monsoon when all the other ports on the co st are closed oul g to the n t rai backwater provided by the rocky appro cles to the port

The principal exports are coffee and pepper which e me down by road from tates in Mysore nd machin ry for estat s

CALICUT the capital of the Mai ba District only mindights. If Pril p citically fored it is the Suth West Mio on from the end M mm and connect d with Talahm maar in other in the Suth West Mio on from the end M mm and connect d with Talahm maar in the season of the seaso

Beypo s en miles to the south of the mouth

Tie pri cipal exports are c i e ir filre cotts

metel 1 leterior b ckwat rs.

COONDAPOOR is a port of call only for convenient depot for the storage and disposal ste mers on the Bomb y Man alore run of all fre h produce and it posses sets to detect affordin s fe anchora e dunn th gre ter t of the year

The chief exports a e copra coconuts co r fibre and m ttin cardamom gl ger and peppe

QUILON the of Marco Polo Collum h be na tradin cent e from v y early time It is c n cted with Alleppey by back water and is on the Shencott h Quilon Trivandrum b neh of the South Indi n Railway Vessels anchor bout I miles from the shore and a radway siding runs up to the landin place

The chief expo ts are coconut oil c ir mats and fish but the forel n trade is

TUTICORIN After rounding Cape Como rin the southern most point of the Indian Peninsula one enters g in the M d as Presi dency and re ches Tutico in This po t which pen Il the ye round is next to Madras and Co hin the ir est trade in Southern Ind a

The harhour is so sh llow that steamers and or about 5 miles from the shore nd con tinuous dred in is necessary to keep the ch n l open between the shore and the road stead At the same time Ha e Island upon which the light House is situated aff rds cons d ble protection to the lighters and other craft used for landin ni shippi g and the work | eldow interrupted by had weather The South Indian Railw y runs at ongside the landing nd shipping wherea from which pase ge said goods on be transhipped to la meh's and lighter

Ti el a very consid rable trade with Ceylon and Common try road from the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard in the standard of the standard in the s filre and c rd moms

DHANUSHKODI is the term us of the the capital of the Mai by District DHANUSHRODI is the term us of the ome a mil south of Thickert and abo t so the Indian R dway on the South Laste of the Indian R dway on the South Laste and the South Caste of the Construction

The chief exports a e fi ! (dry and sait d)

Beyon a consules to the south of the mount, the draw of the draw o ntilized for the tree of timber has on little a term term us of a bran le of the Still Indi I allway and a side runs leto the ta control at the state of the th All-road or net is

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All-road or net is tool should be all or net in the should The principal exports from Negapatam are GOPALPUR in the Ganjam Distrigroundants for I urope and coloured cotton situated ten miles from Berhampur o piccepoods, tobaceo and fresh vegetables for Bengal Nagpur Railway Penang, Singapore and Colombo, the port being the emer provisioning centre for the cooles who are constantly isaving by this route to work on rubber and tea estates in Certon and the Federated Mali, States

CUDDALORE is situated about 15 miles south of Pondicherry Steamers anchor about a mile off shore, and the furbour wharves are situated on the western bank of the Uppanar Backwater and have been provided with a quay wall to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo boats therefrom

MASULIPATAM the principal port in the delta of the Kistin River, has few natural advantages. Large vessels cannot anchor within five miles from the shore and the harbour wharves are distant another three mlies up a tortuous tidal ereek Native eraft up to about 150 tons can cross the bar at the south of this creek at high tides but in foul weather communication between ship and chore is practically suspended. Steamers touch at the port occasionality and foreign trade is chiefly by steam.

The prosperity of the port has never recovered from the cyclone of 1864, when a tidal wave cotton twist caused a disastrous inundation involving the gunny bags ioss of 30,000 lives

COCANADA is situated on the Coernada Bry, just north of the Godavari River, some 80 miles south of Vizigipatam and 270 miles north of Madras In spite of several disabilities, of the Madras Presidency Large steamers anchor about 6 to 7 miles from the shore and service is maintained with lighters which land cargo at the numerous small whaves and jetties constructed on the banks of the Cocanada

The principal shipments to Europe are raw cotton and groundnuts and easter seeds import trade consists chiefly of Lerosene from America, sugar from Java and metals from the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium

BIMLIPATAM is 22 miles north-west of A good road connects it with Vizianagram systeen miles distant and another road with Vizigapatam. The harbour is an open roadstead and ships lie about a mile off the shore and loading and unloading is effected by The foreign trade has revived to some highters extent The imports are of little importance There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute myrobalans, niger seeds, gingelly seeds and groundnut kernels

Coastwise imports and exports are of little importance

North of Gopalpur, the sea board formules is that of Orissa the maritime tra which is chiefly inter Provincial and the ports that deserve mention are Balasore, C bali, Cuttaei, I alse Point and Puri

BALASORE, situated on the right bank Burabalang river and headquarters o district of that name, was the only port of Orissa could boast until the opening up country after the great famine of 1866 frequented at that time by vessels with e-The export trade consists principally of frict from Madras and with cowness, groundnut kernels and coloured piecegoods in small quantities. The coasting trade consists mainly of grain and pulse. The foreign import trade is chiefly of boiled betchnuts from the Straits.

The definition of frict from Madras and with cowness, largely used for currency, from the Lace, and Maklives. The port is of historical in as being one of the carbiest European 8 ments in India, factories having been established. Daniel and Portuguese Merchants. French, Danish and Portuguese Merchant

> Balasore as a port is practically de Foreign ships have eased to visit since and coastal slilps sinco 1910 In occacountry craft of negligible tenninge enters d the cold weather season for paddy, but be that there is no sea borne trade no import trade

CHANDBALI, situated on the left bank slonitive and foreign trade is chiefly by steam Batternil River is a port of some important vessels with foreign ports, the principal exports the Orissa Coast. It has a flourishing containing the prosperity of the port has perfect and offered with Calcutting the prosperity of the port has perfect and coast. consist mainly of rice and the importice cotton twist, pleeegoods, kerosene oil, sal

> CULIACK is situated 253 miles from Cal at the apen of a triangle formed by the Mahi and Katjuri rivers It is on the main line of way running between Madras and Calcutta a connected by canal with Chandbah bet which a small inland steamer trade exists which links Cuttack with Calcutta distance up the coast from Chitaek hes port of False Point which has been closed 1921, as the seaborne trade had en disappeared

> The decline of the small ports is said to be to a variety of reasons and usually the reason quoted is that the Ports have silte but this is not actually the ease. The l have declined for two main reasons namely eoastal Railway which has automatically out the sea trade since it eannot assist it secondly that larger deep draft steamers taken the place of the smaller coasting stea The long and sailing ships of 30 years 1go The long deeper draft steamers enmot enter such s ports as Balasore, Chandball and l ports as Balasore, Chandball and Point and hence the trade which at one found its way by ser has now been eaugh the railway and carried to the larger ports Calcutta from where it is distributed elsewl

> It has a s PURI is an open roadsterd Customs Office

But m ss educ tion

Education

Indi ed cation is nrintelli like except pecualary sai through its history. Seen the sit affords the was not fouched throt h its history Seen th s. it anyons the was not non-new properties (a growth which while to note. It w. Jrom annree ether than Government will pear as a blunder based on an initial that the desire for western knowledge error ethe sould to lind in 1816 David Inre an In. efforts have be a made to remedy these detects. It he dissection of a hum n poory Finanzy Linearion Acts have been passed in the series of the control of the strain of the control of the strain of the control of the strain of the control of the c The time of ed caten unemployurant to but he time the ched alarming pronont of but he retel yet so wine to the condition of war hany ed cated youn men have he mabsorbed in the arrices atill the problem of finding statishing hyp man to 0 it educated am n i be cettime will have to bot kied the concludent of the war. clusion of the war

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which is possible with the habits of ensions of face of the protect of t io, western learning into India Warren

error et. Iv a vo d d to the rest estands out as a symble of succerity and hone t. endesvour lish waterbank r in Calcutta jour d hands with the second of the second list waterbank r in Calcutta jour d hands with the second of the second list waterbank rest calcutta jour d hands with the second list waterbank rest calcutta jour d hands with the second list of the second li

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commente of rune institution in Refigure recent compacts each of the recent compact as and difference so do so that the reported that a taste for E glish had be an widely than education. Government focal bodies and private per so elemented and that indep adeut schools e not the recent section of their indicated by soon men racer in the Hundu Col at their limited funds to meeting the demands of large were pringing up in every direction. In Bengal we have the private production of the private private production of the private production of the private production of the private production of the private private production of the private shoes who percel of the benefits of education is limited by the state of the care of the c trininally est med contains corresponding This bit cle ws surmounted by Medhusudan defects in recent year however t emony. Gapta wh with a f w corn con pupils began efforts have be smade to remedy these defects the dissection of a hum n body.

whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on te ching rather than on pre bing and by the found tion of his achool and Colleg in Calcutta In Madras the m ss onarieshad been ctill earlier in the field for ay rly as in 1 87 a small

In the following decade the new learning took, the form of the Osman's bulgards made provided the means of Go erament for providing them. For including the means of Go erament for providing them. For including the means of Go erament for providing them. For including the means of Go erament for providing them. For including the means of Go erament for providing them. For including the means of Go erament in the market of the need for improving the instruction of the need for improving the instruction of the need for improving the instruction of the need for improving the instruction of the need for improving the instruction of the need for improving the instruction of the need for improving the instruction of the need for improving the instruction of the instruction of the means of the Mulim to of the need for improving the instruction of the market in the instruction of the mar

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

An epoch in Indian educational history is university chairs for dynamic study. They were arked by Sir Charles, Wood's despatch in a sure of the dangers of a too literary course of Perhaps its most notable feature. In instruction, they hoped that the system of the emphasis v high it fall on the importance of primary education. The old lifes that the aducation imported to the higher classes of other would filter down to the lower classes was discreted. The new policy was boldly to combat the knorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country. For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were errored on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1875, whereby most of the available public funds had been expected the available public funds had been expected the exception. ic funds had been expended upon a few Government relicols and colleger and instituted a policy of grants in aid to private institutions. It couplied the importance of encouraging the study of the vernaculars as the only possible media for mass education

Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affillating type of university then became the plyot of the Indian education system. It has Endoubtedly been of value in several wave it embled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places, it necessarily deconversion of Indians to a zeal for western education, and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, they new universities were not corporations of schol ars, but corporations of administrators they did not deal disposition. dld not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of enndidnes, they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses, their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own snke but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects qualifications in certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts, they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions, they recommended the establishment of

instruction they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast reso trees of their country

The incouragement of the grant-in ald system ras ediporated to an even greater extent by the I duration Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of ulthdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limitand of atlaulating private effort. In theorethe decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably a rong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately necepted the inlitation bellef that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indun parent could be expected to pay And, ir the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal vere entrusted with he data. with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to east a blind eve on the pri vate institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions institutions

The Reforms of 1902-4

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Go vernment over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges The Government retnined the power of cancelling nnv appointment and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sametion. The universities were given the responsibility of graphical recognition to schools. responsibility of granting recognition to scheels and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the bridges. by the officers of the Department of Public Permission was also given to the Instruction universities to undertake direct teaching func universities to undertake direct teaching line tions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects, but their scope was in practice limited to post graduate work and research. The territorial limits of onch university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connect ion with institutions is ing outside those boun daries. Neither the Commission nor the Govern daries Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system

INDIA	
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		103 38	1938 30	1939 40	1010-11	. 1301	
Area in square miles		803 6 1	801 631	861 6 1	861 051		
Population Female	21.1		15 5 9 41	13 9 81	55.		15110 33
Total Population	[15]	57 130 607	5 130 007	7 130 007	50 02	mg 153 045	2012
Recognised Institutions for Vales							:
Number of universities Number of arts coll co		25	20	25°	20,	25.	e e
Number of profess! at colleges		3 018	313	9	_	8	
Middle schools (1 crincular		;°		8 T	_	-	335
Number of prima y schools Number of special schools		اد ي اد يو	0.2	161 810	1000	_= _=	11 017
Male Scholars in Pe ognised I stillions		C\$8 30	8	186	25		11 038
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An Primary scincels In poctal schools Porcentage of male scholars in Accognit ed in titutions to myle population	ions to male	7,00			150	, s	
Recomined Institutions for Fem les Number of arts colleges Number of professional colleges		85	E &				100
Aumber of high schools Middle schools	<u> </u>	8£.	7.5	şhi	102	252	S
Number of special schools		68.5	887	-		-	100
Includes Intermed! to and Se and Grade Colle es	olic es						

Anomalous Theorems up and one none come for a foreign and record Grade Schleger N B—The population figure are according to the 1931 cen. or for the years up 1900 100 at 1 but that of 1901 4 related the 10 1 cen. or

INDIA-contd
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	1937 38	1038-30	1939 40	1940 11	1011-12	1942-43
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions In arts colleges (a) In Jordessional colleges (a) In iigh schools In middle schools In primary schools In special schools Fercentinge of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	6,703 734 121,800 71,512 114,178 2,541,650 20,057 2,31	7,976 130,909 81,656 123,131 2,627,615 30,154	9,615 1,086 117,379 92,212 134,143 2,849,730 35,679	10,070 1,580 163,570 06,301 111,011 2,900,133 2,73	11,778 1725 107 539 08,781 111,689 3,123,613 10,869 2 51	11,958 17,931 170,51 102,191 110,357 3,027,120
Total Scholars in recognised institu (Male tions Temale Total	10,128,815 2,881,534 13,310,349	10,908,529 3,002,495 13,911,021	11,134,120 3 270,174 11,701,294	11,757,203	11,852,829 3,588,319 17,441,177	11,411, 576
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	13,831,707	11,503,167	15,200,309	15,769,590	15,003,197	
Percentuge of total scholars to popula (Male tion	8 16 2 12	8 56 2 54	8 96 2 75	9 13	061 861	11 -1-
Total	5 33	2 01	5 95	G) (3	0 10	5 19
Number of Pupils in Class IV Temalo	1,005,667	1,117,220	1,130,062	1,189,782	1,260,147	1,357,777
Total	1,318,301	1,375,778	1,387,080	1,169,131	1,571,502	1,720 100
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees) Trom Government funds From local funds From municipal funds	R3 11,41,11 2,53,80 1,73,29	Rs 12,25,10 2,44,22 1,71,15	R3 13,03,80 2,42,94 1,70,20	Re 12,89,02 271,11 1,00,21	Rs 13,51,73 2,63,27 1 89 85	## 11,88,11 12,00,1
Total Expenditure from public funds	15,68,23	16,13,77	17,22,01	17,50,67	18,01,85	18,77,09
	7,07,65	7,32,20	7,76,55	8,22,11 1,11,25	8,11,58	5,11,115
URAND TOTAL OF ENPERDITURE	26,06,22	27,81,00	20,08,76	20,81,03	30,85,80	91,61 12

N B -The population figures are according to the 1931 census for the years upto 1940 11, but that of 1941 12 relate to the 1941 census (a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.

Recent Developments

Government of India Resolutions on all the provincial government are repres shell initian. Education in Policy—Tile India Uversities Act of 1904 w bollowed by to important re olutions of the Government with the contraction of the contraction two important re outsions of the Government of indis on indian Educational Policy—nue in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution 1 1904 was comprehensive in character and revi wed the state of education in all its d partment. The tollowing pa sage from it unmarises the intentions of Government :The progressive devolution of primery secondary and coll giste education upon private interprice and the continuous with drawal of Government trom competition inswal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Loncatio Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally be n acted upon. But while acceptin this policy the Government of India at the same time t comi e the extreme importance of ti o princi pl that in each branch of education Govern m at at ould maintain a limited number of titutions both as models for private ent r pri e to t llow and in order to uphold a hi h pri e to 1 now and in ourset is did of a deducation in with drawing it in direct management it is further e tital that Government should ret in a general control by m and of emident to pretion over il public educational i that in The problem of the public educational of the contained in this in public educational i tituit in a compress are to traction contained in this compress are to traction contained in this compress are to traction of the contained in the conta verities of the teaching type. It re filtered the pedicy orteriance on private clort in secondary education. It recomm nd d as inc save in the Sankes of the chers and an imp o em nt i the Sankes of the chers and an imp o em to the Andrews of the sankes o election and need for the strong or the size stellouls by women teachers and the expen ion of facilitie for the tril is of teachers. The poly contined in 1913 m terially coclerated progress in the provinces but the ducation to developm nts for shad wed wer in manyes a

The Reforms Act—The Peforms Act of 1910 altered and 1 its time to ditte a of a due though and 1 its time to ditte a discussion and 1 its time to discuss a discussion and a disc

delayed owing to the of cts of the Gre t War

At the time of handing over the adminis ra At the time of handler over the admint ration of education in the pro-lines in Covern as the control of the covern as the covern members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of that I lidren of such members or ser ants. The Chiefs Colleges are now the concern of the Crown Representative.

Administration — The subject Education tentirely and popular control in all the leven majo provinces at present ministrics a cfn tio inco is in ver in h W F Irovince tung b ant 'ind, and as suct only in the o lund b and wind and as such only in the officer proving a ideast wind and as such only in the province of all in b himself i an elected member i each of the remaining provinces th subject is under the control of an Advier to His Freel a tie Governor Crisis forms of t haleal education are under the forms of t naical caucation are under tree tailed department con rand and come within the turview of the Mini ter in charge of those of the Mini the province the function ry who passes orders on behalf of Gov rament in educational matters is the of dor ramen! In educational matters is the becretary for Education who either belongs to the ICS or ICS Only in the Lamb to the ICS or ICS Only in the Lamb to the ICS or ICS Only in the Lamb to the ICS or ICS Only in the Lamb to the Education The Director of the ILS is all the Secretary for Advantage The Director of twill it struction is the permanent he of the D partners of Education and acts as a pert adviser to the Education and acts as a pert adviser to the Education and acts as a pert adviser to the Education and Education H controls ti e inspecting staff and the te ching taff of Go eram at i stitutions a d is generally r sponsibl to the provincial governm at for it admit I tration of edu ation. The authority of Government in controlling the ay iem of of Government in controlling the sylem of public instruction, is in purt shared with and public instruction, it is purt shared with and it is a state of the stat The state of the Mighster of Ed scatton processing the state of the Mighster of Ed scatton processing the state of the sta

Institutions under private management tre controlled by Government and by local bodies by 'recognition' und by the payment of grants in aid with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies

Department of Education, Health and ands of the Government of India— Lands

In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council The first member was Sir Harcourt Butler In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands

The Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Togendra Singh is the Member in charge of this Department, and Dr John Sargent, CIT, MA (ONOR) Diltt, is the Educational Adviser and Joint Sceretary to the Government of India in this Department Dr D M Sen, MA, Ph D (London), Deputy meetings of the Board have been reviewed the Educational Adviser to the Government of the previous issues of the Year Book. In the India, continues to be the Secretary of the reference is made to the subsequent meeting. Advisory Board of Education

There are two more posts of Deputy Ednea tional Adviser, three posts of Assistant I duentional Adviser, three posts of Education Officer and three posts of Assistant Education Officer

During the year 1945, the Government of India ereated two posts of Educational Llaison Officer for India in the USA, and in the United Kingdom The former is held by Mr M S Sundaram, MA, Blit (Ovon), formerly Assistant Educational Adviser to the Government of India, and the latter has not yet been filled up

Students for Advanced Studies Abroad — With a view to increasing the supply of properly trained technical personnel who are likely to be required in connection with the various plans for post war developments, the Government of Indla have decided, pending the

- to establish a properly equipped organisation in this country and also in the United Kingdom and the United States of America for providing advice and guldance and also assistance in regard to admission to courses of studies, etc, for those students who may desire to proceed overseas for study at their own expense or who may be sent for this purpose by firms or private bodies

The Government of India hope to make and decided that steps should be taken to arrangements for sending this year about 1,000 the Uniform Braille Code as finally approaches students such students

Advisory Board of Education-Central This Board was revived in 1935 and is attache to the Lduertion, Health and Lands Departme. of the Government of India The Hon! Member of H L the Vicerov's Lecture Council in enarge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands is the Chairman of Board The other members are the Education Advisor to the Government of India, twelf nominces of the Government of India, of who four shall be women, one member of the Coun-of State elected by the Council of State to members of the Legislative Assembly elect by the Ierislative Assembly, three membot the Inter-University Board a representation of each Provincial Government who shall either the Minister in charge of (or his deputy) or the Director of Public Insin tion (or his deputy) or such other person who the Provincial Government may noming In this behalf and five members to be nominat to the Government of India in consultati with the Crown Representative to respret the Indian States

The main subjects disensed at the first meetings of the Board have been reviewed

The eleventh meeting of the Central Advis Board of I'ducation was held at Karehi on the 16th, 17th and 18th January 19 preceded by the meeting of the Stad Committee on the 15th January The ager consisted of 17 items decisions in replacementary are given below of important ones are given below

of the Standing Committee on the rept received from Provincial Governments, e regarding the action taken or proposed to taken on the report of the text books Comnit They were glad to note that the report been received favourably by Provincial Gove ments, ete, and agreed with the Stand Committee that further action on the rel would be possible only when an adequation of paper was made available for production of text books

In regard to the reports of action taken ment of India have decided, pending the extension of facilities for advanced technical instruction in India, to make arrangements inmediately

(a) to send abroad a certain number of students, at Government expense, for advanced courses intechnical and scientific subjects directly related to the probable post-war needs, and

(b) to establish a property course. their considered opinion on the subject-cerned in greater detail

Item VIII -The Board considered the of the Provincial Governments etc as we the views furnished by the National Institut the Blund, London, on the report of the L Committee on a Uniform Braille Code for I together with the recommendations of that I Committee on the suggestions submitted by various authorities. The Board neepted recommendations of the Expert Command decided that steep should be taken to linto use in all the schools for the blind in I The Board howe er furth r directed that any difficulties experienced in the actual 1 e of the Code houd be brought to the n ti e of the Expert Committee for th infurther o literat on

lim VIII --With recard to the question all phases of blinders with recard to the question all phases of blinders with recard to of conditions of service of teachers at all stars a jed cationat needs of the blind the main recommendation the Board con left etch the such mentations in de by the Committee were the next resister of lastes hours of work held have been such as the committee were the next resister of lastes hours of work held have been such as the committee were the next resister of lastes hours of work held have been such as the committee were the next resister of lastes hours of work held have been such as the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the next resistance of the committee when the committee were the committee of the committee when the committee were the committee of the committee of the committee when the committee were the committee of the co ick leave etc not p eviously con it red by the T hers committe required is tigatio Thy accordingly appointed a Committee to examt and report on the 1 sue

tt e Item XIV -The Board considered question of a lection t apprepriate stag of ed callon which they re ardet a a matter tytial importane to the d v lopment of ti 11 h rand more spe lalised forms of education in the control and appoint a Committee to er mine the best ways and m ms of () selectin pupil or tudents for variou forms and stages of hi her education (b) adviling parents and pupils 1 reg rd to the choice of careers with de r and to the experin ntal wek-in this connection which was aire dy bein carried out in this country

Ilma 14 — The Board on Idered the que tion of 1 cl ding. Edu ation as a which to fit our distance of the BA d. of the BA d liem Al -The Board con idered the que tion

Hem VII—The Board considered a pro-posal for the establishment of a c trail it tits of a big a ratification of a regional planning of a big a resident of the regional planning of Architect Com. the eccretary of the Service Architect of trail may be a received as a re-terior of trail may be a re-terior of the service of the future developm at of the contry in sen r 1 and of a cutton it warteniar but I'll that the d cation i particular but i it that the matter ould appropriat ty be onsidered by the all India C uncil of Technical Education and tif cted that the matter may le ref rred to the the control of the con to that Cou cil when establi hed

I m XVII -With repard to the question of ad pit g a uniform procedure for admittin plate ndid tes to the high school or School Lea ing Certifi ate £ amination the Board w re of opinion that the regul tions regard! " th admi sion of priv te candidate to the examinatio refer d to require to be revised. so as to ensure a proper standard of second ry ducation and to limit the abutes under the pre e t system—partciularly unf i comp titton betw en r cognised and recognised choos The Board further decided that the Inter University Board hould ber que ted to con ider University Doard nound be; the first to the present tend ney of ca did tes from one province to take the list leut tion or equivalent examinatio of oth r provinc if they we established to be referred to the transfer of the weeks and the order to ye and the control of the province to the province of th thought to be asier and to means by whi h the matriculation Examin ti of the v rious Uni erstles may be brow ht up to s un orm tanda d

The items lati g to the Committee's Reports are mention d below

Hem & II -Report of Joint Committee of the Cen rat 1dt ry Boart I Ed rate a and Health o the p even on of hi nines in Ind 1

The Committee's recommendations covered

(f) The blind alouid be given a simple el nentary education to fit them to be skilled eraftsm n in a workshop for the adult blind The exi tin a hools re t animous that day ttendance to un ti factory

(a) Mintally defective and balkward blind lifter n have a special claim for conideratio as soon a the normal I lind have been firs ly est bil.hed 31 ny then respon t in tity The d finitely f ebl mind d shoul i not be place a slongeld normal children Some blind childre who may appear to be m tal retard tion they louid not be place tamong the definitely mentally difficient

(a) The trainin of d af mute blind children 1 highly apeci ii d and costly nd should not be mb rk q upon in India untit after faciliti s for the education and employment of the normal blind have been w il st bil bed

(ie) The Committee consider that for preciseal and economical considerations is to desirable to put trimary and middle bogs and cirks alould be pro ited witerest sumbers permit at the primary state however, a in the e of norm I children mix d classes may have to be rettle differenced in the control reasons. In any case it is considered directly desirable has from the middle stape onwards there should be separsto schools for boys and girls

The period of computory education of hind childr a when this pri ciple is applied should begin to the age of six and hould continue for two he as heyond, the lints prescribed for seeing child in a to the view to making up th of atxteen with probable educational deficiency due to ti eir handleap

(v) The general standard of edu tion in chools for the blind must be raised so ti t it fits in with the n tional scheme of ed cation and as the ducation and the welfar of the hlind is as much a function of the state as the education of other childre the re ponsibility must r st primarily with Government

(e) The teachers for ach ols for the blind should rec ive the same course of tr ining as the ordinary teachers together with some as he ordinary teachers together with some applies tary training to fit their pecially for their vocation. They should be on the me seat of pay but possibly with a his hattit is try to the dicretion of the appropriate authoritle

(vs.) Modern workshops in India should have section for the training of young adults

(1411) There should always be close co in University or College post. It would be operation between schools and employment de trable that those who will be required to services.

Recommendation of the Central Addition I wird of I ducation

The Board expressed their general agreement with the recommendations of the Committee and decided that as soon a the views of the Central Advisory Board of Health on the re port become available, the report, along with the views of the two Boards, should inforwarded to the Government of India the Provincial and State Governments and the other authorities concerned for necessary action Item IX—Report of the Committee on Training Recruitment and conditions of Service of Leachers in Universities and other institutions of higher

education The Commiltee made the following main recommendations

- The best method of selecting univer-ity terehers is through a properly constituted Selection Committee, an honest and independent Committee winten should be above suspictou
- (2) Selection Committee should consist of members between five and seven, with Viec Chancellor of the University is Charman The members should always, where possible, be persons with high aerdemic qualifications or acadomic experience and of high character, the lay almost should be reduced to a members. the lay element should be reduced to a minimum, and that appointments by University bodies should be of persons from outside the University if there is the slightest reason to suspect that persons otherwise appointed may be open to influence or pressure
- (3) Appointments for posts in technical colleges should also be made by a Sciection Committee This Committee should contain more members with the necessary technical knowledge or experience, and indeed with some appointments of a technical character it may well be that the choice should be left Vice-Chancellor or the person who holds the must also be a man of high enareter and position corresponding to the Vice Chancellor, in a University as the case may be should personally, possessed of those qualities which in a University is the ease may be, should always be present
- (4) The Governing Body of every aded college receiving a grant ought to contain a representative element, rg not less than two persons appointed by the University and this should in all cases be a condition of the grant The Committee of the Governing Body selecting teachers for appointment should include one of these members. There ought also be some machinery whereby the University itself inelude ean review all appointments made
- (5) A representative of the University having special knowledge of the subject concerned should be associated with the Public Service Commission selecting teachers for appointment in Govt institutes

take po t anniunte classes some teaching experience

(7) In the teachers training Departments lecturers must have at least a second class Master's decree and inidergone a teacher Training course

- (8) In colleges or Departments of Lucine 1 lng and Technology, Techners in theoretical subjects as Mathematics Physics etc., should ordinarily possess first class MA degree Lecturer- in all applied sciences should have a first (la sengineering degree or its equivalent ozether with a reasonable amount of practical experience in industry
- (9) In Medical Schools lecturers in the precilineal subjects of physiology and Bio chemistry may be pure scientists without mecastrily postering a medical degree at all but they should ordinarily possess, like other lecturers a first class M Se degree or it equivalent. Medical graduates teaching pre clinical subjects should possess at least: BSc degree and Lecturers in clinical subject such as medicine, surgery, etc. should have a least a first or second class MBBS
- (10) Lecturers in Agriculture should ordinari possess a first class Master's degree in the busic sciences, and Lecturers in the applied sciences should possess a first class post gradual degree in Agricuiture
- (11) Only first class graduates in law prefer ably possessing an LLM Degree should be appointed as Lecturers in a law fieulty of college
- (12) Professors and Readers in University Departments, and Readers in constituent colleges should be men of more than average ability and should ordinarily have had from five to ten vears teaching experience, re-early and original work being regarded as additions qualifications
- (13) The Principal of a college must po ses personality, possessed of those qualities which are generally recognised as essential in an administrator
- The following minimum scales for different grades of teachers are recommended

University Departments

Junior Lecturers Lecturers Readers Professors 1000 to 1250 500 25-800 300 20 500 210 15 300

Affiliated and Constituent Colleges

Juntor Lecturers Lecturers ReadersPrincipals 800 to 1,000 500 25 800 300 20 500 150 15 300

(250 25 500 for Intermediate Colleges) (Rs 100) 15 300 for Lecturer)

M.A degree of an Indian University, or foreign degree equivalent to it, each foreign degree being considered on its merits, should be regarded than Rs 2000 a month and Rodger unto being considered on its merits, should be regarded than Rs 2,000 a month and Readers upto as qualified for appointment as a teacher in Rs 1,200 according to their qualifications

- not be put on probation
- (16) Ex ept where teach rs are entitl d to a pension on retirement there hould be a Provident Fund for teachers in recognised colleges the mil imum co tribution by the institution bein 64 per cent
- (1) Provision should be made to give a tacket study le ve of at le t one year in ori ally a b anch of Technical Education set years provise or six mantls for every bit, in ori ally a b anch of Technical Education in the study is a superior or six mantls for every bit, in it, y, of the speed; direcurstance of

- (10) Where necessary a maximum of 18 hours teaching work fo colleges should be prescribed that is to say work witch will thin the teache into direct contact with his pulls, where returned hours for Profes ors and Readers to measurement to the contact with the contact with the pulls, where the teachers returned hours for Profes ors and Readers to measurement. nd Readers be prescribed
- The state of the s establish a claim to them.
- (90) Lecture cl ses in theatre lecture rooms should not exceed 150 student at a time terms around not be the common and the common and the common that the common than 75 students at a time for my ctical work in labor for every 0 students To be the second of the second
- (.3) The ratio between the number of students in a college and the number of teach ra in the service of that college should be 9 1 as a general rule but for post-graduate and honours classes the ratio should be 1 1 or even 10 1 for the former nd perhap 15 1 for the latter

Recommendation of the Central Advisory Board f Educat

The Board d pted the report subject to a few mino modifications and it wa decided that the report should be forwarded to the provincial and State Governments and Unit r sities for neces ary action. It was also decided

(15) The period of production which should be fived by the the control of the tender as engagement and it should not be permissible to extend it there. The first professor is adopted by the Board abo his permissible to extend it there. The soft is about the control of the con

Hem 1-Pp t of the An celtu al Ed rat n

The Committee made the following recom-

- se ca years service or six manths for every but in vir of the special circumstance so of years service.

 (18) The acc of retirement for all teachers should be not less than fifty five and not more than stry save in the case of Professors where the segs should be not less than stry save in the case of Professors where free ene may needly be made to the general conclusions should be not less than stry.

 (19) Permission to carry on private practice

 (20) Permission to carry on private practice.
- the sge should be nos trees team of professions of the size of professions colors a should be of teachers of professional colors a should be of eachers of professional colors a should be of teachers of ciliud al subjects have attended patients outside the hospital any fe s received training suited to the needs of future I runers plants outside the hospital any fe s received instruction for these who will be call d upon the suited to the needs of future I runers a maximum of 18
 - 3 The existly f clittles for Agricultural Education r holly in degute to neet the probabl requireme ts of the country in th near f ture and it is necess ry to bring into e istence as early as po sible a omprei en l e and planned system of Agricultural Education
 - 4 It is unn essary to in lude Agricultural Education as not in the rriculum of any Junor Ba to (Primary) School All that is equired at that st g is to make po islon for y ture Study and practical eleme tary kard n ing
 - B youd the Junior B to sta a ricul tur I instruct on and trainin should b arranged in the followin type of institutions -
 - () Senior Ba le (Middle) Schools where Agriculture is adopted as the basic craft
 - () Ag icuitural H h Sch l which combin Gen r l Fduc tion with a strong agricultural bias Th c ne d not n cessarily h loc ted in rural reas only
 - (i) Farm In titutes (on Mod l Farm) wher trains will b proposed () and Stockmen
 - (a) Agri ultural Schools Imparti special education in Agriculture Agricultural Colleges and Agriculture Department (r Faculti 3) of Uni rsities which will p epare stud nts for the B chelor degre in Agricultur cos n' a per d of at least the cyclin the se of stud ts passing out f Agricultural High Schol a d for ye rs in the manne se os and is passing out it agricultural High School do not be as of those pas g out fandemic High Schools Colle and f utile of Universities High or prepare students for post-graduate degr sof varyl duration
 - () Central institutes of advanced research.

In addition to regular full time courses teachers must possess at least a Vaster's degree (111), (121) and (21) will also provide short term in the subject which they are to teach, and extension or refresher courses in particular it is desirable that they should also receive branches of Agriculture and Annual Husbandry, pedagogical training meluding Veterinary Science, Dairying, Poultry Farming, Listate Management, etc

- Agriculture Departments (or 1 iculties) of Universitles, is distinguished from indepen-Agricultural Coileges, have several idvantages arising from the close issociation of the students and teachers with those engaged maintenance allowances and hostel accommoda in other studies
- (7) Provision should be made for the training of the personnel of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments as follows:

Agriculture Departments

- (a)Field Assistants -One year's course at a Farm Institute
- Non gradu ite Assistants -2 years course at an Agricultural School or the normal course at an Agricultural High School
- Griduate Assistants —4 vers' course at in Agricultural College or University
- (d)Gazetted Officers —Post graduate courses of varying standards

Veterinary Department

- (a) Stockmen —One year s course
- Compounders (or (b)Pharmicists) -One year s course
- (c) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons -3 to 5 Je irs' course at a Veterinary College
- (d)Gazetted Officers —Post graduate courses of varying standards
- All examinations in the school stage will be conducted by the appropriate educational authorities Examinations for the Bichelor's and higher degrees should be conducted by Diplomas and certificates Universities for short courses of advanced research will, however, be awarded by the institutions concerned There should be two external examinations in a four-year course one at the end of the first two years and the other at the end of the eourse. In the ease of a three year course, however, there should be only one external examination at the end of the course. All other tests should be conducted internally
- In order to ensure that proper standards of instruction and training are maintained, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should set up a Council of Agricultural (including Animal Husbandry and Dairying), Education, with power to endorse diplomas and certificates awarded by agricultural institutions and also to make recommendations to the appropriate authorities in regard to the standards of agricul tural examinations in Universities The The Education Department should be represented on the Council
- (10) Similar qualifications are required for Schools or Agricultural High Schools as for teachers of other subjects, except that they must have undergone a course of practical whose efficiency can be depended upon or to training in Agriculture University or College ad hoc bodies that may be set up for this purpose

- (11) Teachers of agricultural subjects should receive sularles similar to those of teachers of other technical subjects
- (12) The same standards of fees and the same facilities for free concessions, scholarship, tion should obtain in respect of Agricultural Lducation as in regard to other branches of cducation
- (13) While there are strong arguments in favour of Education Departments being admini stratively responsible for Agricultural Educa tion, as for other branches of education, it is not practicable in the existing circumstances to effect this change at present and all agricultural institutions except Senior Basic Schools Agricultural agricultura tural High Schools, Agriculture Departments of Arts and Science Colleges and Agricultural Departments (or Faculties) of Universities should continue to be in the Administrative charge of Agriculture Departments
- (11) Every endeavour should be made to promote associations of agriculturists including organisations of young farmers who should be enrolled while they are still at school Agricul tural cambitions, fairs and similar meetings should also be encouraged

Recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education

The Board adopted the report with certain amendments and directed that the report as approved should be communicated to the authorities concerned for necessary action

Item XI —Report of the Religious Education Committee

The Committee submitted an interim report which has not been published. The Board noted that the Committee had not been able to arrive at any agreed decisions on some of the most important issues and felt that in view of the importance of the subject the Committee should be asked to pursue the matter further It was therefore decided that the Committee, with such additions to the committee, with such additions to the membership as the Churran might think it desirable to make should continue their investigation and present a report to the next meeting which should indicate clearly these points on which there was general agreement, as well as those, if any, about which agreement could not be reached

Administration XII ---Report of the Committee

The Committee made the following recom mendations

- (1) Provincial Governments should assume full administrative and financial responsibility for all school education
- (2) Powers resumed by Provincial Governments may be redelegated by them either at provincial content of the con once or at an early date to those local bodies whose efficiency can be depended upon or to

- - (t) A Provincial Advisory Board of Fdnca tion which hould take cognisance of th whole field of Provinc al education
 - (11) Regional Ad 150ry Board of Education These Boards will be concerned with adult Education and Youth Service also in addition to all education upto the High School stage
 - i) Mana ers or Managing bodies for indi (i) Mana ers or managing source to vidual school or groups of achools exercising such powers as may be prescribed as and whethe best persons are available when uitable local persons are available
- In order to link up voluntary institution with the gener 1 system volunts y educational orga isations should be adequat ly represent d on Provincial and Regional Advi ory Boards
- (5) In o der to secure co-ordination between the lower stages of education and education in the Univer ity sta e Provinci I Advisory Boards sho ld be represented on the principal executive and academic bodies of the University
- () There should be an fficient organisation of 8 hool Attendance Officers in each Provinc The need for Women School Attendance Officers requires pecial consideration
- should be set up to decide locally wh t case should be sent for prosecution
- rots of Magistrates who will be available to sit
- (10) No substantial developments in the Board in 1943 rap each the mi imum comps ducational field are possibl without a very fulle with the ucces of a nation I system conside all strengthening of the administrative these should be adopted and enforced everywhere stall of Education Dep rements both qualitativ ly and quantitati ely. It is also n cessary that the sal ry and status of ducational officers should n t be appreciably lo ver than tho e of comparable Co ernment s rvants in other e vices
- (11) In the event of the Central Government givin, a grant to a Pr vincial Governm at for an approved scheme of developm at th former may requir some of the condition to be attach d to the grant that Provincial a counts should be audited on behalf of the trai Gov rament as well a the Provincial da mm it though in single audit In addition to this in o d r to ensure a tisfactory co-oper tion it is suggested that a Committe of the Central Advicey Board of Education should visit. Province once in five ye rs should visit Province once in ave ye is of the rif a cessa y to discuss the progress of the elopment schim and other matters of

(3) In order to enlist public interest in [1] Suitable means should be devised ducational administration each Provincial to ensure th fullest co-ordination and cooperments should appoint—

[2] Suitable means should be devised covernment should be devised covernment should appoint—

[3] Suitable means should be devised covernment should be devised covernment should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the full state of the should be devised to ensure the shou cial barriers eg 1 regard to admission to Teaclers Traini g Colleges and other educational institutions should not be allowed to impede the workin of the Educational system in any province

Pecommendat on of the Central Advisory Bo rd of Education

The Board adopted the report with a few podifications and decided that it should be forwarded to the Oovernments concern d for necessary action

- t War Educat nal Developm at m India : The most important recommendations mad by the Central Advisory Board of Educ tion in their Report on Post War Educational Bevelopment in India were given in the last is no of the Year Book. As opinion is yet fined with reg rd to these recommendations they are repeated in this I sue as well
- Boards abe ld be represented on the principal recruity and anademic bodies of the University of the Christopher of the Christop
 - (2) The ch racter of the instruction to be provided about follow the general lines I id down in the reports of the Central Ad lacry Board's two Committe's on B sie Education
- (3) When and wher possible School (3) The Schor Ba io (Middle) School Attendance Committees consistin of member being the n thin school for the gre t majority of Local Ross da or other influential persons of future cilizens is of fund mental import ne and abould be generously staffed and equipped
- anouad no sent for prosecution

 (i) It is ess utias that a hool attendance the present stains and remume attoo of teachers cases should be disposed of as speedily as possible and steps ho id he tak an if incressary of plorable. The standards in regard to the castless speed about days for them, with a tribing rere liment and conditions of service. of tea hers prescribed in the report of the Committee approved by the Central Advisory Board in 1943 rep esent the mi Imum comps tible with the ucces of a nation I system
 - (5) A vast increa e in the number of trained women teachers will he required
 - (6) The total estimated annual cost f tle p oposals contal ed in this ch pter when in full operation is Rs 00 crore approximately
 - Pr Primary Educat on.—(1) An adequate provision of pre primary in tru tion in the f rm of Nursery Schools or clas es is an essential adjunct to my national sy tem of educ tion The provision in this re pect at present is n gilgible
 - () In a ban are where afficient children av liable within a reasonable radius ar par te Nursery Schools or departments may be provided el ewhere Nurs ry classes hould be attach d to Junior Basic (Primary) chools
 - (3) Nurs 17 Schools nd lasses should invariably be staffed with women teachers who have received special training for this work

- (4) Pie Primary education should in all course cases be free While it may not be feasible to make attendance compulsory, no efforts should be spared to persuado parents to send their children to school voluntarily, particularly in areas where housing conditions are unsatisfac tory and/or mothers are accustomed to go out to work
- (5) The main object of education at this stage is to give young children social experience rather than formal instruction
- On the basis of a normal age range of three to six years provision has been made for 10,00,000 places in Nursery Schools and classes
- (7) The total estimated net cost of the proposals set out in this chapter when in full operation is Rs 3,18,40,000

High School Education — (1) The high school course should cover six years and the normal age of admission should be about eleven

- Entry to high schools should be on a scicetive basis, only those pupils should be admitted who show promise of taking full advantage of the education provided Additional places may be provided for those not selected provided that no cost falls on public funds
- In accordance with the general principle (3)set out in (2) above, places in high schools should be provided for at least one child in every five of the appropriate age group
- In order to seeure the right children, the methods of selection to be employed will require the most careful consideration. Special arrange ments will have to be made for the transfer from Senior Basic (Middle) Schools to High Schools of suitable children and particularly of those who show signs of late development
- High Schools should be of two main types (a) Academic, (b) Technical The objective of both should be to provide a good all-round education combined with some preparation in the later stage for the career which puplis will enter on leaving school

(6) The curriculum in all cases should be as varied as circumstances permit and should not be unduly restricted by the requirements of Universities or examining bodies

(7) In order that no poor child of ability may be excluded, liberal assistance in the form

of free places, scholarships and stipends should be available throughout the course

In order to secure teachers of the right type, the salarles paid in all recognised schools, whether maintained by State or by private bodles, should not be less than those prescribed by the Central Advisory Board of Education

(9) The estimated minimum net annual cost of the High School system outlined in this chapter when in full operation is Rs 50 crores

University Education.—(1) Indian Universities, as they exist today, despite many admirable features, do not fully satisfy the requirements of a national system of education

(2) In order to raise standards all round, the conditions for admission must be revised with the object of ensuring that all students are capable of taking full advantage of a University as illiteracy disappears

- The proposed reorganisation of a school system will facilitate the high system Adequate financial assistance must be providfor poor students
- (3) The present Intermediate course show be abolished Ultimately the whole of the course should be covered in the high school but, as an immediate step, the first year of t course should be transferred to high schoand the second to Universitles

(1) The minimum length of a Univerdegree course should be three years

(5) The tutorial system should be wide extended and closer personal coatacts establi...h between teachers and students

(6) The importance of establishing a hi standard in post graduate studies and part ularly in pure and applied research should cmphasiscd

Steps should be taken to improve t conditions of service, including remunerati of University and College teachers where the now in operation are not attracting mea a women of the requisite calibre

(8) An Indian University Grants Commits should be constituted for the purposes and with the constituted for the purpose and with the constituted for the purpose and with the constituted for the purpose and with the constituted for the purpose and with the constituted for the purpose and with the constituted for the const the terms of reference set out in this chapter

(9) To provide for the increased number able and well prepared students which national system of high schools may be expect to produce, approximately 2,40,000 plants to produce, approximately 2,40,000 plan or double the cylsting number, should available in Universities

(10) The estimated total net annual of the scheme for University Education set (in this chapter when in full operation Rs 6,72 lakhs

Technical, Commercial and Art Education (1) In view of the prospective net of post-war industry and commerce for skill teclinleians, and in order to cater for the ar tudes of those who will derive greater bent from a practical course, the establishment of Mclent system of technical education at stages, on the lines set out in the report of t Technical Education Committee, is a mat of great urgency

(2) Due regard should be had to the recomendations of the Abbott Wood Report respect of the scope and content of Technique transfer of the scope and content of Technique transfer of the scope and content of the scope and

instruction

(3) The estimated gross annual cost of t proposals contained in this chapter will approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will be approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will be approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will be approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will be approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will be approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will be approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will be approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will be approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will be approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this chapter will be approximately Rs 10 crores and the net contained in this contained in the net Rs 8 crores

Comprehensive Adult Education.—(1) rangements on the general lines set out in tandult Education Committee's report shot form an integral part of any national system education. These are particularly imports in India today in view of the very high permanent of the content of t centage of illiterates

(2) Literacy is a means, and not an ead itself Although the main emphasis in the property of the company of the beginning may be placed on the liquidation liliteracy, adult education in the full sel must be provided for those already litera. The amount of this chariff amo The amount of this should progressively increase i) It is estimated that even with the Health of the School Chuld—(1) Provided clien of a universal system of basic ison for ensuring the physic I welfare of election there will be over 9 crores of filterates pupils and students should be made on the group 10-00 to be dealt with. It was should likes et out in the report to the Joint Committee. made to sol e this problem by a campaign ad over twenty years. Before this cam a opens de year should be devoted to the

In this as in all branches of education quality of the teacher is of suprem Impor c The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient nher of teachers of the right type particularly men must on no account he und r estimated

5) The respon ibility for adult education street with the State but every effort should made to enlist the aid of suitable voluntary anisations where er available

5) The estimated total annual cost of the possis contained in this chapter is Rs 3 res. At the hight of the literacy e mpaign i may be exce ded by Rs 5 30 lakhs b t avera annual cost for the twenty year be all tile less than Rs 3 crores

raining of Teachers — (1) The proposal the recruitment and training (t acher set out in the Report approved by the Central clayr Board in Teacher visory Board in January 1943 should be setally followed

The exist g training institution ely sufficient to meet wastage among ext tin chers and to tr in those hitherto untrai ed 3) New Training Schools and Colleges duding Univ mity Education Departments)

st be provided to supply the add tion i se will amount to over 0.00 000 noe dastes for chools of all type and 1.80 000 duates for high schools

4) Arrangements should be mad to pick satisble boys and gi is town ds the end of high echo i course. This is particularly fortunt in girls high schools in view of the t lacrease in the number of women teachers

 The courses provided sho id be es ly pr ctical nd hould be specially rel ted the n eds of the schools in which the trainee subseq ently serve

6) he fees hould be charged either i sining 8chool or Training Colleges libe issance should be av ilable for the main ance of poor stud nts

) Refresher course at on tead a should be p ovided for all typ poir te a d should be p ovided for an evi-feachers but particularly for those in rem te al areas Fa littles should be p ovided for e rch and sele t d teachers should be n mag d to study educational methods in foreign

3) It is impossible to calcul to the precision of the proposal contain d in it is impossible to calcul to the proposal contain d in it is impossible of the proposal contain d in it is impossible of the proposal contain d in it is impossible of the proposal contains the difference of the provision of social and recreatly the part of the provision of social and recreatly the part of the provision of social and recreatly the part of the provision of social and recreatly the part of the provision of social are free the part of the provision of social are free the part of the provision of social are free the part of the provision of social are free the part of the provision of social are free the part of the provision of social and recreatly lact it for adults should form an import at the provision of social and recreatly lact it for adults should form an import at the provision of

() The cost of the School Med cal Service incloding provisio of meals and special schools n opens de year should be devoked to the etc h s on the analogy of other countres easily reparations including the recruitment been estimated at 10 jer cent of the total train of the staff of teachers requir 1 expenditure on it is eschools I rovision has been made for this in the estim tes of the cost of the national system at the al propriat tages

Educat n f th H ndicapped -(1) vis on for the m t ily or physically handla apped should form an es ntial part of a n tional sy tem of duction and should be

administered by the Ldu ation D partment () Hitherto in India Go ruments have hardly interested themselves at all in this branch f ed cation wh t las been done has b en due afn ost entir ly to voluntary effort

(3) Wherever possible handicspped childr n aboutd not b seg egat d from normal childr n subuld not b see exat of from normal children only when the nature and attent of the refetet make ft n essary should they be sen to speed I school or instatutions Pa Ually hand capped children should receive speed I

treatm nt at ordinary school (4) The blind and d i need speci I educa tions ar an em nts includin specially tr ined teachers it my be desir ble to establish central in tutions for tainin the teachers required

(5) Particular care so uld be taken to train the hadic pped wherever possible for remune ative imployment and to find such imployment for them. After care work i essentiat

(6) In the absence of any r lisble dats it is impossible to atimate what would be the cost impossion to atim te what hould be the cost of making adequite p ovision for the handl apped in Indi 10 ps e nt of the t tal expend ture on Bs ic nd High B h ols is been set aside if respecial services which i clude such p ori ion and it is hoped that this will

Recreati d S cal A tivit es -(1) The provi ion of recreative and soci l activitie on an adequate s ale is an es ential feature of any modern ducational sy tem

 Apart from the needs of boys and girl in set ools and colleg s special att ntion should be paid to thos in the 14 0 age group who ar n longer ttending school To erv these a Louth Moveme t on an All India b sis should be et np

(3) A Youth Movement should alm at co dinating and supplementi g rather th n supers ding tie work 1 o gauls tions aiready dealing with spects of this pr bi m.

(4) The main need of a Youth M ement will le for leaders both men and women who will have to be specially talned. The possi

(6) It is impossible to estimate the ultimate of the type of officer who will be capable of cost of the provision contemplated in this carrying a scheme of the kind contemplated chapter. Rs 1 crore may be included in the into successful operation estimate

Employment Bureaur —(1) Employment Bureaux form an essential part of educational administration they are especially necessary in India in view of the restricted openings at the moment for progres-lie employment

- Employment Bureaux, if they are to fulfil successfully the functions set out in this chapter, must be staffed by trained experts with practical experience of teaching and of industrial conditions
- While contact should be maintained Unemployment Lychanges, Labour Tribunals, etc., established by other Departments, Employment Bureaux, which deal with with the output of educational institutions, should be under the control of the Education Depart ment
- (4) It is estimated that the gross annual eost of running Employment Bureaux (apart from those separately established by institutions of University rank) will amount to its 64,00,000 This should be regarded ultimately as a normal part of administrative expenditure

Administration—(1) The Provinces should remain the main units for educational administration except in regard to university and higher technical education, the activities of which should be co ordinated on an All India basis

- (2) In the event of the Indian States taking part in educational development on an all India seale, it may be necessary, in order to form economic educational units, to group the smaller ones or attach them to larger States or contiguous provinces
- (3) A national system of education will require much closer co operation, financial and otherwise, between the Central and Provincial Governments
- (4) Provincial Governments should be left to make such changes in their administrative arrangements as the carrying out of education developments on the scale contemplated may require Experience, however, suggests that they would be well advised to resume all educational powers from local bodies, except where these are functioning efficiently
- In order to enlist local interest in educa-(5) In order to enlist local interest in educa-tion, School Managing Bodies, School Boards and District Education Committees may be constituted, if and when sufficient people of the right type are available to serve on them An Education Advisory Board for the whole Province may be desirable
- (6) A strong Education Department will be required at the Centre and in this connection the scope and functions of the Central Advisory Board should be enlarged
- Steps should be taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Board's Committee on the Recruitment of Education Officers (1943) service and to enable it to secure the services. The present Bureau has not so far been able

- Arrangements should be made for the exchange of officers between the Centre and the Provinces and between one Province and another The desirability of establishing a senior educa tional administrative service on an All Indu basis should receive consideration
- Director of Public Instruction (9) The Director of Public Instruction should be directly responsible for the general administration of aducation other than university and higher technical education, throughout the Province He should also be Secretary for Education should it be thought necessary to keep in existence a separate positional states. of this kind
- (10) Provision has been made under each separate branch of education for the cost of administration which may be estimated at 5 per eent of the gross annual expenditure

In their report, the Central Advisory Board of Education have foreshadowed the brie outlines of future developments when ther say, that 'while it is impracticable, at so tark a star and before plant of the property base. a stage and before plans on a provincial basinate been prepared, to indicate the present steps necessary to implement a scheme of this magnitude, it was be suggested that the first magnitude, it may be suggested that the first five years should be devoted to planning propaganda and particularly to the provision of the first the first provision of the first the first provision of the first the first provision of the first the first provision of the firs the institutions necessary for training teacher and that thereafter the actual carrying out of the scheme should be divided into seven five year programmes, during each of which are or areas—there is no reason why the should be contiguous provided that each of adequate size—should be fully dealt with of adequate size—should be fully dealt with The size of these areas in the case of each Province will be determined during each programme period by various factors, of which the state of the state the supply of tereiters available will be the most important."

In accordance with the general wishes (the Board expressed above, the various Privineral Governments have been busy framit their post-war development plans. Province planning is jet in a state of flux and in arease any definite developments must awa the action taken by the Vicerov's Executive Council. It may however be affirmed that the provinces is generally in five opinion in the provinces is generally in favo of the Board's report and there is no dou that when the provincial plans assume concreshapes, they will be patterned according the Board's frame work. In the end it can affirmed that the report has now truly become a historic landmark and whatever developme historic landmark and whatever developme the future of Indian education may take, the report will stand as a high beacon light

Bureau of Education—The old Bureau Education was abolished in 1923, but on a daylee of the resuscitated Central Advise Board of Education, the Government of Interview the Bureau in 1937 under the control the Educational Advisor to the Government the Educational Adviser to the Governm of India for dealing specifically with the colling and descending specifically with the colling. tion and dissemination of literature relating

do any much useful wo k though at least two committees of the Central Advisory Board of Liucation have made specific recommendations with a lew to expanding its activities. For example the Adult Education Committee of the C atral Advisory Bo rd of Education 1939 recommended that in each Province there should be established a Bureau to colle t and di tribute information with regard to the adult ed cation movement. There should also be a Central Burean to collect collate and publish at re ul r intervals information as to the proviess of the movements in all parts of the provies of the movements in an parts of the courty. The Bureau of the Central Ad isory! Board of Education should be equipped to undertake this lister function. The Central Advisory Board of Education who conside ed the Committee of Alexandra week consists on where the restrict of demand is not likely to with the general policy outlined that thought it make it are commit proposition for a provincial advisable to wait for action by I evincial Covernments before expanding their own lue a them. This re commendation was accepted for this purpose. The Txt Books Committee 183 recommended that the Central Advisory The Governm et of India however propose whose function it will be

() to girenlate to the pro inces stand rd text books produced in different parts of the country

(:) to lesue a periodical containing good reviews of recent books

(in) to maintain a staff competent to produce as required in Indian languag s either original books or compilations suitable to Indian needs from m terials available in stand rd text books produced in oth r con tries

The But au should be in a position to give general guidance to Education Authorities in regard to text books and other literature especially in scientific and techni al subjects and should also be prepared to produce books where the restrict d demand is not likely to

1943 recommended that the Central Advisory The Governm nt of Indis however propose Board of Education should maintain a Bureau to take up shortly the questin of expanding the activities of the Bureau of Education

Statistical Progress

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India

(a) STUDENTS

lear	In Recog	nised Institutions		ili Institution	
	Majes	lemales lotai	biales t	Females	3 otal
1034 35 1035-6 1936-37 1937-35 1933-39 19 9 40 1941-4 1941-4	10 063 628 10 41 889 10 434 8 8 10 4 8 816 10 003 5 9 11 434 120 11 7 7 03 11 85 8 3 11 414,376	2 757 32 1 829 700 873 188 13 11 977 2 990 5 4 13 434 35 3 831 13 310 340 3 00 405 13 310 340 3 70 174 14 704 294 5 42 120 15 179 323 3 588 348 15 441 1 3 494 658 11 900 934	10 80 700 11 007 681 10 810 59 11 844 07 11 874 40 1 00 69 1 266 811	3 138 357	14 508 615 15 296 399 15 769 890 15 903 187

(b) Expressioner

	\fear	Total Expe	enditure on British India
		Public Funds	Total
1034-25 1933-35 19 6 37 19 7 25 1938-39 1939-40 1940-41 4941-4		Rs 15 74 55 078 16 2 99 025 16 70 84 752 15 68 ** 558 16 43 75 903 17 22,93 742 17 50 66 055 18 04,84 51 18 75 99 160	Rs 5,5 11 4 0 7,3 **9 680 28 05 69 374 5 96 48* 27 81 99 49 29 03 76,321 9 64 03 -05 30 65 79 543 31 61 4-,0 0
-		1 1	

Rs 2 15 2 (Rs 2 12 2)

Out of a total of 10,886,969 (11,270,324)
boys in primary and secondary classes, 2,431,436 (3,861,161) or 22 4 (31 3) per cent were enroiled improved

In 1942-43, the total expenditure on education in the lowest primary class alone. The corn in British India amounted to Rs 31,61,42,080 of which 43 9 (43 8) per cent was contributed by Government, 15 4 (14 7 per cent by a District and Municipal Boards, 26 8 (27 7) was realized from fees, and 13 9 (13 8) per cent from endowments and benefactions, etc.

The average annual cost per scholar in all institutions, from a university to a lower primary school, amounted to Rs 21 3 3 (Rs 19 5 9) as follows to Government funds Rs 9 5 0 (Rs 8 12 1) to local funds Rs 3 4 4 (2 4-11), to fees Rs 5 10 9 (Rs 5 8-7) and to other sources Rs 2 15 2 (Rs 2 12 2)

Out of a total of 10,886,969 (11,270,324) figures that quantitatively there has been serious set back but the quality has consider:

Note —The figures in brackets relate to the year 1941-43

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in following table -

Type of Institutions	Number of 1	institutions	Number	f Scholars
Type of Institutions	1941-42	1942 43	1941-42	1942 43
Recognised Institutions				
Universitics Arts and Science Colleges Professional Colleges High Schools Middle Schools Primary Schools Special Schools Total of Recognised Institutions Urrecognised Institutions Grand total of all Institutions	15 338 93 4,035 11,162 181,968 12,303 209,914 18,139 228,053	15 354 101 4,164 11,227 176,034 11,780 203,675 15,682 219,357	12,532 119,731 26,991 1,333,948 1,450,841 12,018,726 478,408 15,441,177 552,010 15,993,187	11,33 112,71 24,58 1,339,84 1,392,93 11,594,35 433,16 14,909,03 404,69 15,373,72

NB —The number of scholars in Universities represents the research students in the affilial Universities or the number of students under the direct control of teaching or unit Universities

regard to Primary Education.—The position with regard to Primary Education Acts has been stated in the previous issues. Here it will suffice to say that in Assam, Bombay, Centrai Provinces, N-WF Province, Punjab, Sind, United Provinces, Bangalore, Coorg and Delhi, more than half the primary schools are managed by Local Bodies, while in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa over 80 per cent of the primary schools their post war educational development sche. by Local Bodies, while in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa over 80 per cent of the primary schools are under private managements, in Madras, 46 per cent by Local Bodies and 49 per cent by private managements, in Baluchistan, almost all the primary schools are Government managed, and in Ajmer Merwara about 60 per cent Government managed For British India as a whole, the percentage of schools, under Local Bodies management is 46 per cent, and that under private management 53 per cent and that under private management 53 per cent

their post war educational development sche They were of opinion that the success operation of their pians for post-war developm would involve important administrative chan and a re-adjustment would be necessary amon the various bodies now concerned with primary and secondary stages of educations are condingly appointed a Committee examine and report on the issue. This Committee submitted a report to the Board at the meeting held in January 1945. The Committee recommendations are given under the head With regard to the central of primary education, the Central Advisory Board of Education have recommended that Government should assume full responsibility for the administration of primary education wherever practicable

responsibility for all school education. The total number of children also fell series it is rections of the Province I Go e mm at to the control of the con

Compulsory Primary Education —The followin table shows the number of urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1943 44 —

Compulsory Primary Education (1943 44)

	Number	Number of areas under Compulsion in -				
Province	Uzhan	Rural	Number of vill ges in rural areas under compulsion			
Bengal	1 2 1		i			
Blhar	17	1	1			
Bombay	1 1		200			
C P & Ber r	3	8	1 39			
Madras	7	7	81			
NWFP	1 1		1			
O lesa	1	1	4			
Punjab	67	2 913	10 654			
Sind	1	4	1 307			
υb	36	354	124			
Deihi	, ,		10			

NB—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been santiloned into one yet I troduced. It is described by R by R areas R which is checkeness as been partially introduced.

Relat t D ihi M nicipal Committee whi h ha 6 re s on 1 wards under compulsion

o ly The Frount 1 Added 1 to 1 he not pro discussed that the coup i in h not pro the lime at the tour in the tour in the tour in the lime at the lime at the lime at the lime at the lime at the lime at the lime at the lime at the lime at the lime at lime

Adult Lileracy—Due to war conditions it has not been possible to m be any further por so that the port of the port count y in f w ye ra time

Compulsion for girls is in ope at 1 n in Bengal . Th following p ragr ph states it a position Bomb y and Unified Tro I e s in a tain are set with regard to the proor a mand durin the 0 iy The Provin i I Zducatio Reports gi e lye r 194 43 the latest year for which figure the Imp est (that comp ji in h not pro d'are avail M officilly

under instructio It is reported that 137 858. Fill rat w rend r d letrate d r l r th ye r In Bin There were 85 genis chool of the second of c rtificate du ing the y ar Bombay bad

920 regular schools and 814 literacy classes for jeducation combined with some prep men, and 131 regular schools and 122 literary classes for women In the Central Provinces, the number of adult schools was only 18 with 793 men and 304 women under instruction Madras had only 8 schools with 202 men and 43 women on roll In the North West Frontier Province the number of adult Classes has been dwindling since 1939, and at the end of the year 1942 43, only 61 classes were left with 634 under instruction Orissa had altogether 15 schools and classes with 381 adults enrolled therein. The Punjab had 148 regular adult schools for men, and 2 for women In them, the enrolment of men was 4,809 and of women 37 In addition, there were temporary classes started by the Government, where 97,083 adults were receiving instruction on the 31st March 1943 In Sind only 16 permanent night schools were left on the 31st March 1943, others having hear closed 422 march 1943, " 438 men were enrolled in heen closed them The United Provinces had 1,343 regular schools and 3,356 temporary classes for men, and 100 regular schools for women In all, 46,699 men and 1,590 women were enrolled Among the Centrally Administered Areas, Amer-Merwara had one adult school and Delhi 29 with 640 adults under instruction

Secondary and High School Education -The total number of high schools in British India according to the latest available statisties for the year 1942 43 was 3,632 for boys and 532 for girls 1,169,265 boys and 170,581 girls were enrolled in them These figures include boys and girls reading in the primary classes attached to these schools. The total number of boys who appeared for the Matricunumber of boys with appeared for the Artificial Indian and European High School, and Cambridge school Certificate Examination was 139,717 of whom 94436 were declared sneecesful. The corresponding to the corresponding to ponding figures for girls were 16,898 and 11,336

The recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education with regard to high school education contained in their report on Post War Educational Development in India were the following

- (1) The high school course should cover years and the normal age of admission should be about eleven
- Entry to high schools should be on a selective basis only those pupils should be admitted who show promise of taking full advantage of the education provided Addition al places may be provided for those not selected provided that no cost falls on public funds Places in high schools should be provided for at least one child in every five of the appropriate age group
- In order to seeure the right children, the methods of selection to be employed will require the most careful consideration Special arrangements will have to be made for the transfer from Senior Basic (Middle) Schools to High schools of suitable children and partie ularly of those who show signs of late develop ment
- (4) High schools should be of two main types (a) Academic, (b) Technical The objective of both should be to provide a good all round

- in the later stages for the careers which will enter on leaving school
- (5) In order that no poor child of may be excluded liberal assistance in th of free places, scholarships and stipends be available throughout the course
- In order to seeme teachers of the type, the salaries paid in all recognised s whether maintained by the State or by I bodies should not be less than those preby the Central Advisory Board of I'dneat

With regard to the question of curre the Board had recommended that "the culum in all cases should be as varied cumstances permit and should not be i restricted by the requirements of University or examining bodies. The Board sugther following list of sultable subjects, is not necessary that all pupils should be a supple of the subject of the supple of the sup ill of them up to the school leaving cert standard though some are obviously si only for the senior stage

Academic High Schools

- 1 The mother tongue
- English
- 3 Classical languages
- 4 Modern languages
- History (Indian and Norld)
- Geography (Indian and World)
- Mathematics
- Chemistry, Seienee (Physies, Physiology and Hygiene)
- Leonomles
- 10 Agrienlture
- 11 Civies
- 12 Art
- 13 Music
- 14 Physical Training.

Technical High Schools

- The mother tongue 1
- 2 English
- Modern languages
- History (Indian and World) 4
- Geography (Indian and World) 5
- 6 Mathematics
- Physies
- 8 Chemistry
- Blology
- 10 Leonomics
- Technological subjects (Wood and 1 work, elementary engineering, mea drawing, etc)
- short-(book-keeping, _12 Commerce type writing, accountancy comin praetice, etc)
- 13 Agriculture
- Art (including designing for lndu and commercial purposes)
- Music
- Physical Training

The Joint Committee of the Central Advisory Roard of Education and of the Inter Daiversity Board which had consider a the estimate of the Telation of the School Lea Ing Certific te Lxamination to the Matriculation Fx ml. then In 194 had recomme ded that there sho il b two compulsory subjects tz. I ngll h i l

By f r the most impo tant item on the egend s the most impo tant item on the espend

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Girls High Schools

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of disc v ing prospects of employment for m mbers of the community

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school u lag to a gre tero I sext nt the sam b lidings nd tall i ntrary t best inter ste f Anglo Indi n d cation a d should be for

of the All Indian and Domlclied Luropean, A B—The Committee have suggested a Association for decision, (11) a pin should be curriculum for Muslim Elementary schools devised, with ways and means, whereby pupils in Anglo-Indian schools may make use of the facilities for vocational training provided in technical and industrial institutions—thus the Board felt is not possible out of the present Government grants for Angio Indlan education

Muslims -During the year 1942 43, number of Muslim male students decreased by 135,681 to 3,414,660 and that of female students by 51,577 to 894,798 The Muslim male students formed 29 0 per cent of the total male students, while the Muslim female students formed 24 7 per cent of the total female scholars

The appointment of a special Committee by the Ali-India Muslim Educational Conference Board of Education on Post-War Educational Development in India was referred to in the last year s issue of this Book The Committee completed their deliberations towards the close of the year 1944 and published a report on the subject, whose main recommendations

Basic (Primary and Middle) Education

- (1) Agree to the desirability of compulsory school life of eight years but suggest that seven years period in a largely rural country like India is enough In view of early maturity of Indian children, ignorant homes, and absence of pre school education, age of compulsion should commence from 5
- 'Westage should be stopped at all cost all boys and girls even though they join school on voluntary basis, should be enjoined to stav on till the completion of the prescribed course
- (3) Basic education as sponsored by the Board being yet in an experimental stage should not be made obligatory
- (4) Religions and not "some handicraft or industry" should form the basis of education
- Denominational schools should continue but they should be reorganised The question of financial assistance to such schools should receive serious and sympathetic consideration
- (6) There should be separate schools for Musiim boys and girls as a matter of principle except in areas where the number of pupils is so small as not to justify a separate school or where women teachers are not available In co educational schools, girls must be separated at the age of 10
- (7) In Urdu speaking areas the medium of instruction should be Urdu in the Urdu script, but in non-Urdu speaking areas Urdu should be taught to Muslims in the Urdu script as an additional language
- with the teaching of religion
- (9) Provision should be made for the teaching of English as an optional subject in the last two years of the elementary stage, wherever there is a demand for it

 Advisory Committee should be appointed to inquire into and report on the Nautical and wherever there is a demand for it

Pre-primary Education

(10) Regard the provision of preschool education so urgent that a start should be mado even with specially trained men teachers In the event of the non availability of women teachers

High School Education

- (11) The principle of selection for high schools will be harmful to the interests of backward communities especially of the Muslims In view of the reasons stated in the memoran dum it is urged that the selective system should The interests not be applied to Muslims of the poor but promising Muslim pupils should be safeguarded, and they should be given preference over their fortunate brethren in the aliotment of places, which will necessarily be limited in High Schools
- (12) Places should be reserved for Muslim pupils not by their percentage in population but in proportion to their historical status and political importance in consultation with iccal Muslim Advisory Committees
- (13) Do not agree to the division of light schools into "Academie" and "Technical," but suggest Multilateral type of schools, commended by the Spens Committee If this suggestion is not accepted the Committee request that Multilateral Schools for selected urban areas only may be accepted as a third urban areas only may be accepted as a third
- (14) In the courses of study, (2) Religion, and, (21) Islamic History and Culture should be added for the sake of Muslims, and music and dancing should not be made obligatory for Muslims
- (15) Special provision should be made for Muslim girls

University Education

- (16) The functions of the proposed Univer slty Grants Committee, besides the aliocation of funds, should be purely advisory
- (17) The proposed number of places at the universities should be more than doubled and liberal grants given for expansion and research It is imperative that seats should be reserved for Manhare be reserved for Mushms

Technical, Commercial and Art Education

- (18) That technical institutions should be established in industrially developed areas should not be too rigidly followed
- (19) The functions of the proposed Council for technical Education should be purely advisory
- (20) In all kinds of technical institutions, Arabic should be taught in connection places and scholarships should be reserved for Muslims in consultation with the Muslim Provision should be made for the

Adult Educ t n.

() Attempts should be made to make the age group 10 30 literate while the remainin should be educated mainly through visual instruction talks and lectures concentration

(23) The five years period of preparation should be cut down by three years

(4) A Committee should be appointed to enquire end report on the sp ediest and effective measures for the Adult Educ tion of Muslim women

Training of Teachers

(2) Approve generally the proposals con t ined in this chapt r but have made the following observations -

- profession technicai qual fications (success in Government examinations) should he waived in the ease of persons of good social position who heve had private education
- (b) Due regard should be paid to the recruit ment of Muslim men and women teachers and their number should he fixed
- (e) The teaching of Religion and Muslim History and Culture should be entrusted to Muslim tes chers
- A ped gopical justitute should be established in each administr tive areas

H alth of the Sche I Child, Ed e tion f th Handi pped, Recre t v a d So ial Activit e

(6) Appreciate the propos is made und rethese chapters but it is suggested that in Hotels reservation of seats should be made for Muslims

Emp ym nt Bur su

(7) A Vocetional Guidence Bureeu should he etablished in e en admini trative are and a Central Voc tion I Guidanc Burean for India at a suitable place for advanc d work and research

Administre to a

(28) Education should be admittlered by individ al autonomous units A stron C utral Education Department or a Central Education 1 Servi r any hang i th purely dvi ory functional the Cc traid A isory Bo rd would be deprec ted by Muslims

Depressed Classes—The education of the uppressed classes do s not now pre et the same dimentir probl in sait did pre lou ly leave the same dimentir probl in sait did pre lou ly execution of the latter of the latt f II by 136 537 to 1 339 651

It is encouragin to record that recently the Government of Indla sanctioned schol rships to the value of Rs. 3 lakhs for the education of achednied astes

Instruction talks and lectures concentration on the literecy of those who show a desire for it rega d to the use of the mother to rules a medium of in the concentration in the h h school at e was explai ed in the i st years same The i as not hen much chan e ver the du ing the year At their ne thing feid in De ember 1943 the Inte Unitedity Bo rd consid ed the g estion of the adoption of th mother tonque as the medium of instruct on in the Uni ers ties and a re ommendation of the E amin t on Committee of the Central Advi o y Board of Lduc tion th t in v ew of th fact that In the ligher at ges of education stud nts re not only ex mined in forel n l ngua e onstitute a furth hat is strai (a) To ettract Muslim women to the teaching the quest on wheth examinces should not be given the opt on of answerin e amin tion questions in their moth r tongus merits forther onsideration. The Bon i reassirm d the following re of tion of the Fourti Conference of the India Universities and expressed the

> might be gi en in the mothe t ngue but th t it is p ematur to mak the mother tongue the medium of instruction in the degree copy es "Resolv d that in the opi ion of this Co f renes the nedmm of intuetion at d fie entata es of educ tin up to and i lud ing the d gres ours should as far as circumst no s permit be the mother ton ue of the students

> or n on that in truet on in the high schools

But in view of the pre ent condition not in view of the pre-ent condition in Indi the mn dum of instruction in the H1 h Sehools hold o di arily be the mothe to gue of the pupil but where own g to the exit tence nf pupils wild different mother tongue in the me chool or for other epecial re ons it is not possible to do o the medium f instruction should h En lish or any other modern Indian language

That with a view to attainin this end the Universitis of India are r quested to take ateps for enriching the liter ture of the respective Indian i nguages

That Engli h should be compul ory subject of study in the High School Cours a

Th t made n Indi n langua e and lastern An timber a and n rangua v and a section of Classical I and a should be recognled as optional subject f rst dy in the Hi h school and Internedit e and B A cours s d they houd a far as posible be taught through he medl m of the moth tongue o of any modern Indian language of an allied n ture

That modern Indi n innguages my i recognised grad liy ni as far a possible alternativily with En lish as medi m of in tri ti n for the Inferm di te and P gree Courses exceptin fo En ii h, and if n ces ary fo 8 ience subjects

That inst cti n and work in all res rch instit tinns bould be through the medi m of Engil h except in such places wher it is after dy b ing don through ny of th modern Indian langues for special reason

The Central Advisory Board of Lducation considered these observations of the Inter-Board University and recommended that greater stress should be laid on instruction in the higher stages of education being given through the medium of the mother tongue and that It may often be very useful for instruction to be given in part through the medium of the mother tongue and in part through the medium of English

At their meeting held in December 1944, the Inter-University Board reiterated their previous recommendation (quoted above) with regard to the question, but the Central Advisory Board of Education at their meeting in January 1945, decided to request the Inter-University Board to suggest ways and meens for attaining the goal

From all this it is clear that the question of making mother tongue' is the medium or instruction in high, Intermediate and degree classes is at present confined to the passing instruction should be determined in consultation of resolutions only. No educational authority with employers and according to the needs of of resolutions only No educational authority has been bold enough to start the experiment, which is bound to achieve fruitful results

Professional and Technical Education -Technical education is assuming great import-The Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education appointed to explore the mode of developing the facilities for technical education in the country as a whole, met at Dehra Dun in October 1943 under the Chairmanship of Mr John Sargent, CIE, MA, Educational Adviser to the Government of India The Committee's report was adopted by the Board at their meeting held in January 1944. This report has since been published and copies are available for sale. The Committee's main conclusions and recommendations as adopted by the Board are the following

- (1) In view of the recent expansion of industry and the likelibood of further development after the war it is necessary to plan immediately a comprehensive system of technical education at all stages
- (2) The function of technical education may be described as two-fold, (a) to meet the needs of industry and commerce for properly trained workers of all grades and (b) to provide a sultable form of education for those boys and girls whose natural abilities can best be develop ed by instruction on practical lines
- Technical education should be regarded as an integral part of any educational system and is in no way inferior to education of the academic type
- Education from the earliest should be given a more practical character, and the curriculum should aim at making boys and girls familiar with practical as well as academic subjects
- Technical education must include com mercial education and art in relation to industry
- (6) Agricultural education should be regarded as an essential branch of technical education and should be closely linked up with the other branches Scnior Bisie or Middle as well as High Schools in rural areas should have an agricultural blas

- (7) In view of the great importance of agricultural education for this country a special committee of educational and agricultural experts should be set up to consider the subject fully
- (8) In order to provide suitable instruction and training for the different types of workers required there should be the following main types of technical institutions -
 - Junior Technical or Industrial or Trade Schools,
 - (b) Teelinical High Schools,
 - (c) Senior Technical Institutions
- (a) and (b) will normally provide full time instruction preparatory to employment, while (c) will also provide part time instruction for those already in employment
- The type and duration of part-time with employers and according to the needs of the locality It is desirable that part-time classes should be held during the day rather than in the evening
- (10) Wherever eircumstances permit polv technics are to be preferred to monotechnics
- (11) The following courses of studies should be provided in technical institutions
 - (t) a two year full-time course in Junior Technical or Industrial or Trade Schools to which pupils should be admitted on leaving the Senior Basic (or Middle) schools at the age of about 14,
 - (11) a six year full time course in Technical High Schools to which selected pupils will be admitted on completing the Primiry Junior Basic stage at about the age of 11 The first three years of the course will be mainly devoted to general subjects,
 - (111) three year full time Diploma course in Senior Technical Institutions to which students will be admitted after passing the final examination of a Technical High School or an equivalent examination,
 - (1v) a two year full time Advanced Diploma course in Senior Technical Institutions for those who have passed the above examination,
 - (v) a three year part-time Certificate course in Senior Technical Institutions for students already in employment, and who possess the Technical High School Leaving Certificate or an equivalent certificate,
 - (vi) a two year part time Advanced Certificate course for those who have passed the above examination and
- (vii) classes in individual arts, crafts and other subjects related to Industry and Commerce for which there may be a sufficient demand
- (12) There should be only one external examination at the end of a course Other examinations should be conducted internally

- branch of industry or commerce
- (14)(a) Teach is of general subjects in Techni al High Schools should receive the ame for des of nay as teach is in ordinary High Schools They may be granted up to five increments for appropriate industrial or com mercial experience after the ag of 0
 - (b) Teachers of technical subjects should receive the following scales of salaries -
 - Workshop or Laboratory As istants— Rs 50-1 75 The i itial salary should be fixed according to experience
 - (ii) Teachers Class III-Rs 75 5 150
- (111) Teache a Class II-Rs 175 10-3 5
 - (tv) Teachers Class I-Rs 400 5 1 000
 - (r) Principals-Salary according to n ture and size of the institution

- be encouraged to keep in touch with the appro be encouraged to the provided with the appropriate to the plate by the to ndertak consulti practice or commiss io s s bject to approved conditious desig ed to p e ent such p ivate wo k inte f ing with the Micient di charg of their duties as te chers
- (16) Th re should be an adequate system of schoi tships and maintenance allow n e designed to ensure that no one b vi g the neces
- la or ne i dust i i nd comme ci l sreas but students f om other a e should h ve n quai opportunity of adml sion to those institution To as re this it i necess ry that te h ic i basis
- (18) Technical High Schools and Junior Technical Trad or Industrial S hoods at hid be admind t red by Provi 1 Gov rum nis but a fine the standard of the stand
- o trolling body

- (13) All teachers in technical institutions, (0) It is essential that the admit tration should have some first-hand xperience of some of all technical education should be under the Education Department of the Central or Pro vi cial Government or State as the case may be There should be a separate inspectorial staff for this purpose The Education Department should maintain close contact with the other Departments concerned with Industry and Commerce
 - As a corollary to technical education in its higher stages being administered by a central body to financial responsibility wil have to be accepted by the Central Government,
 - In purs ne of the rec mm ndations of the Central Ad isory Board of Education the Governm at of India int at los set up an all india Coun if for Technical I do ation to survey the n ds of the country for higher technical educ tio with specil if the ence the prospective pot wr needs and to active the prospective pot wr needs and to active the country of the country Teachers in Classes II and III my i
 The Connect will function as a dvisoy body
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 (26) All te chers of technical s bjects abould
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 (28) All te chers of technical s bjects abould
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 (29) The Connection of the III are to the I se ts in the c ndt nson which the utbo i ties co erned would be prep red to ha d over to the il 1 nd a (ou cil h t ch leal instituti no controlled hy th m ss in the opini n of the Conneil it m y be desirable to incorpo te in an ll lnd a heme
- designed to ensure that no one by if g the necessary pittudes at a bit it should be prevented by lack of me na from pura ing a course it channel institution. Hetel's bould be provided wherever nece sary

 (17) Technical institution should be becaused in or ne i dust i i nd counne cl baras but standaris for methods as a baras but standaris for

Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (india)

In view of the increasing importance of techni c I education in this co try and of the ne d of an all indi body to stimul te nd co-ordinat Technical Trad or Industrial's hoofs she did be of an all indid body to stimul tend co-ordinate simular tend by Provi I Gov rum mits but de elogina in the Asso lation of Frincipals of I heritage and the stage of t

F Principal Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

(1) Teelinleal Higher School affiliated to the Board of Higher Sceondary I ducation, Dellil, provides general and basic technical education with workshop practice to the Higher Secondary Technical Certificate Standard

Sensor Department

- (11) Commerce—trains persons who have passed the Higher School or an equivalent examination in commercial subjects in theoretical wall as practical manner
- (111) Art—stress the intilitarian aspect, in addition to the esthetic, in the teaching of Art
- (1v) Architectur provides instruction in the selence and practice of architecture to enable men to take up carcers as architects enable men and builders
- (v) Engineering—Electrical (including Radio Service) and Mechanical -are taught in varying standards
- (11) Applied Seignee—gives training in Chemical Engineering and the technology of many chemical products in scientific and semi-commercial manner
- (111) Textiles—trains persons engaged or interested in the Textile industry, ehicify in Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Printin^g
- Prc Courses—Comprise Prc Engineering, Preliminary, (viii)

In all departments industrial practice is given importance and the aim is to train persons to take up positions in responsible and supervisory grades

The Technical Eigh School is the first in India to implement the technical section of the scheme of the Central Advisory Board of Education and is a part of the education reorganisation undertaken at De of the Education in the lower department (5th to are introduced to elementary wood and metal workshop practice. Otherwise it is similar to the high school A boy can thus change school at any stage. at any stage

In the upper department (9th to 11th class) the scheme of stidies differs from that of an ordinary higher school Along with a sound ordinary higher school Along with a sound general education, an all round basic technical training is given. After completing the course training is given, an all round basic technical from the Office—Cash As 4, by Post As 6 training is given. After completing the course the boys take the Secondary Education, Delhi Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi For the Higher Secondary Technical Certificate Passed pupils may enter industrial employment as apprentices (a may rise to responsible positions attached) and may rise to responsible positions after a few years. The institution gives all assistance in placing students in industry

Delhi Polytechnic—The Polytechnic, To enable these students to acquire further founded by the givernment of India in 1941, scientific and technical knowledge in their comprises the following Departments—

| Delta | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic | Polytechnic Polytechnic offer evening courses in Engineering Applied Science, etc., lending to rextiles, All-Indla Alternatively, they may continue with higher technical education (a) in the University of Delhil—B Sc. course (b) in Engineering and Icchinical Colleges all over India after putting in another year at the Polyteehnle for the Pre Luglneering Examination of the Government of India (c) In the Senior Departments of the Polytechnic in Ingineering, Textiles, etc., for All India and Polytechnic Senior and Advanced Diploma Courses

Summary of Courses of Study for Senior Departments (11) to (viii)

- All India Certificate Part Time day and/ or evening course—Semor and Advanced grades—8 to 10 hours in 3 evenings per week
- All India Diploma -Full Time day cour e -Senior and Advanced grades-30 hours per week
- Polytechnie Certificates and Dipiomas will be awarded for shorter courses in certain Lyaminations will be internal
- 4 Pre Engineering—Equivalent to I Se of a recognised university The Pre Engineering Board of the Government of India control these courses and the final examination
- Short period courses -of varying grades in different trades

All India courses and final examinations are controlled by the All-Indla Bonrds of Studies in different subjects on which the Central and Provincial Governments, Association of Principals of Technical Institutions (India), Professional Bodies, c g, Institution of Engineers, Institution of Indian Architects, etc., and Industrial employers and employees, etc, are represented. The Educational Advisor to the Got ernment of India will endorse the Certificates and Diplomas, on behalf of the Government of India

Industrial or Commercial apprenticeship is a special feature helping students acquire practical training in industry or commerce, concurrently with theoretical and inboratory training at the Polyteelinic Arrangements are made for such apprenticeships for all students students

Tre followin table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and the students

	1 191	1-4	1 194	-43
Type of Institution	institutions t	Studenta	In titutions t	Stulente
Trainin Law Medicai La incerin Agriculturai Commerciai Technological Forest Veterinary Total	50 1 14 7 8 10	09 5 901 6 9 7 39 1 9 0 6 849 445 5 674	0 15 15 7 0 11 1 3 3 4 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	9 435 9 138 9 13 1 01 5 53 9 90 54 24 572
11 Schools— 10tal Normal and T ainling Medical Lin, lineering Technical and Industrial Commercial Agricultural Art Total GRAND TOTAL	61 0 10	3 1 1 5,451 187 35 333 1 006 80 1 918 89 525 116 340	35 0 9 5 7 261 15 17 16 5 17 7	31 89 5 5 5 0 1 845 1 630 1 11 84 1 65 84 35

h B -Figures a sinst training college incl de ti one of the training colleges attached to th U i ersities at Becares and Aligarh an i of the teaching department of Rangoon University

Si ce its estabil i ment 18 years ago th Donferio has trained 3 Indian cod is twhom 6 are officers in the Poyal Indian Navy 100 are one ers in the PIV Reset es and 148 are officers in the Mercantic M time 67 are serving as officers in the Ancidars or other a rvi es and 11 are at present apprentices either at a a or in workshops ashore At present there are 144 cadets in training

The aff irs of the ships are managed by a Governing Body with the Commerce Member to the Siviernment of India s or Main Chairman

The p esent C ptain Superintende t is Captain R A H McCo L ii R I V J P who is a sisted by 3 Ex cutiv Officers 2 E incer Officers 1 Head Mast r nd 7 A istant Ma ters

The age limit f r admis ion is 1 ctween 13 The age limit it names ion is the Janury years 8 me the and 16 years on 16th Janury it has year of entry Ann ally 50 cadets—5 for the Executive and 5 for the Irm in critical than the control of the Irm in critical than 15 for the Executive and a tor in the state of the Br nh-mare admitted for Syear course termi atig! the Final Passig O t Frami attion of the Ship which I e og ised as equitale to Matriculation in Indi In a little a har of the state of the sta to Matriculation in Indi In Burma calets re trained u Ceylon endet e ry it nate se unually nd one

I he total c t to the p rent of t al ing a boy the teaching bout its 300 for th 3 years cours includ faculties and 1 g cott of uniform

I. M. M. T. S. Deffers —On the strong indian School of Mines —The Government matter of the model decreased in the model of the matter of the model of the model of the Government of Ladi in the Department of Ladi in the Department of End in the Department of End in the Department of End in the Department of End in the Mines — It is a short of the Department of Mines —The thea Vicercy Lord Irwin formally opened it hipport is no embedded in the model of 7 with an opening of the countries of Mines — The Countries of the Department of Mines — The Countries of the Department of Mines — The Countries of the Department of Mines — The Countries of the Countries of the Department of Mines — The Countries of the Department of Mines — The Countries of the Countries of the Department of Mines — The Countries of the Department of Mines — The Countries of the Ir tie Coal 311 e stans ers vermeuwer or Competen y Tiers het a Stevn Certifierta Competen y Tiers het a Stevn Certifierta (Competen y 1 4 yea Diblem course in Albage La incerta, and Geele y The Diblem ceurse in Albage in Miller hander in Albage in Miller hander in Albage in Miller hander in Albage in Miller hander in Albage in Miller hander in 8 months p for to starting el ses Tt a Secretary for Mines Gre t Br tain h sappointed the Sci ool in respect of its Diploma of As oclateship in Minin Figl ering under Section 9 (6) of the Bith Coal Mines Act 1911 A holder of the Certific to or Diploma of the School is

thereby enabled to chean ex appelon from the reriod of pr ctle I mining exp rience norm ily equired fr m ppll anta for first or seco d class ertific tes of competency pr scribed by the A t The Biploma has also been recomi 1 by the University of Lond n for the p rpo e of ita BSc d gree in Fugin erin (Mi ing)

Universities

There are now 19 Universities in Indi which S r located in In ilan States Tie e ently est bil hed Univ ity is the Utkal University at C tta k f r the pro inco the* Orissa. The table the nξ next det li d tains stati tica boi t d partme t enrolm nt the faculties and the number of in titutions under the various Universities

		No of	of Institutions	ons	A	No of Students	ıts	T.	Teaching Staff	10,21	No of
University	F	University Depart- ments	Constitu- ent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In University Deput- ments	In Constitu- ent Colleges	In Aminted Colleges	In University Depart ments	In Constitu- ent Colleges	In Affulrted Colleges	Students who graduated in Arts and Science
Agrı				67			6,030			803	1,147
Angarh Mushm		18 '			9,285			178			354
Allahıbıd		20	က		2,190	305		140	29		1,045
Andhra		က	-	11	481		5,103	65		330	13.7
Annamalu		က	-		1,001			96		•	136
Benares Hindu*		111	مر	¢1	3,937		116	60 61		17	393
Bombay *		က	-	40	213		26,591	14		1,165	2.240
Cyleutta		83		91	1,821		37, 135	072		2 003	132
Dreer		18			1,494			150			625
Dellu		က	9		80	2,091		1,4	211	4	35
Lucknow			65	¢ì		2,435	149		181	15	701
Madras		17	15	31	105	6,150	13,035	50	523	847	1,606
Mysore			11			5,100			306		101
Nagpur			1,	16		365	4,251		1-	231	470
0smunia		53	7	r3	1,512	505	1,076	107	118	L'~	181
Prtna			`	e1 63			8,169			. 300	08.
Punjab*		18	က	63	1,235	684	21,352	00	57	1,418	3 001
Travancore		¢1	t~	4	5 7	31212	1,573	-4	178	101	360

Intermediate Colleges—As manifoned los should be open to graduates fother in the last years issue a three yet Degree universities with such rest it thous am hight be course has started functioning in the Delhi Imposed by individual universities provice no intermediate college is left and Innoviber re dution the D r dre ommended all the high schools have become higher sec indary achools. In their report on post war educational development the Central Advi ory Board of I ducation in India recommended that the present Intermediate curse hould be aboli hed and ultimately the whole of this course hould be covered in the Hi h School but as an imme diat step tie first y ar of th course should be transferred to hi h sclool and the econd to unl rsitles Aa is likely if the recommendation I accepted by the povinces and the un versities in India and it the Delhi experiment proves succes [i all the Intermediate coll ges will dl appea du i g the n xt few years In Dritish I dia the tot I number of Intermediate olleges was 135 (11 for men and 0 for women)

oueres was last 11 for line and 10 for wonen; daring the year 194-43. The previous year the total number of these colleg. was 1.9. The apparent increase of 6 colleges is d e to the fact that flurishing high schools yet leads to the same the distribution of the same than the same th

as degr e colleres

Inter-University Board of India—The functions of this Bo rd are giv n in the 1944 45 i ue of the lear Dook and i all pre-fous Issues They vill all o be found in the Hand Dook of I dai Universities an author tative

pulliestion of the Bo i

The last annual met a of this Board was il Twent it one held at Fatna on a and and Beeember 1944 und the ch irm hip of Dr Sachchidananda Shina D Litt Dua 47 L W L L & Ce-Ch neellor f Fatn Uni ersity

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that in view of the post war need for ngineers for o d de elopment practic I teps be taken by the universities to investigate was and me s for an increase in the output of transd en ince s and that courses n tech ical engine r ing b bought as in as possible in a line with

ing b b obgin as in as possible in a fine man modern p ctice in mo e adv ced countri and pecial ref esher courses be p o ided f post gr duat engin ers who are already it ervic. The Boy dualso con ide ed it de irable that a chair of Highway Engineer ni, be in ti tated by universities whe ever it is posible

With regard to the question i cone lons to students with war services the Board e pressed its strong opinion that whate er c neessions m ght be given to aludents on w r aervices they must be submitted to ordinary ex mination tests before they are granted degrees or diplomes Tile Board further recommended that the universities abould permit such students to join correspond! courses or to it for his her examinations of oth r uni reities or xami I g bodies under the latter a scheme of educ tion i co cessio a for those on war s r ices

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The Doon School—This school which is established in the Chand Bagh and Skinner's functions within their walls. Estates at Dehra Dun owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late S R Das. The aim of the school is to develop in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social privileges and discuss matters of common interset. They have for example, given considerable thought that the Contract of the Contract Transfer of the contract of the Contract Transfer of and discuss matters of common interset. They are to the Cambridge Certificate Examinations in September 1935 with 70 boys; there are now four houses with accommodation for 278 boys in all, and a house in which 15 additional and have helped the Syndicate with their advice. They have inaugurated schemes for exchange of masters among themselves. boys in all, and a house in which 15 additional new boys stay until there are vacancies in the large houses. A E Foot continues to be the Headmaster. He is assisted by twenty masters of them found in the same of the same o of whom four have been appointed from England The school prepares candidates for the Senior Cambridge Examination (Cambridge Certificate) and thereafter for the Provinces Intermediate Examination, School United subsequently for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, and Medical and Engineering colleges or for English Universities. Some boys take the Cambridge Higher School Certificate. The school is open to all boys in India without distinction of caste, ereed or social position and the school will aim at providing a thorough general education for boys between 11 or 12. general education for box's between 11 or 12 and 18 The maximum age for admission is 13 The animal inclusive fee is Rs 1,525 plus a dear food charge of Rs 100 per annum Places are allotted according to the priority of application. At present names are likely to be at least four years on the waiting list. The Board of Governors of the Society, which maintains the school, includes the Hon'ble Sir A Ramaswami Mudahar (Chairman), Sir B L Mitter (Vice Chairman), Sir Evan Jenkins, Mr John Sargeant, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Rai Bahadur Amarnati Atal, Rai Bahadur Chiliuttan Lal and A C Turner (Honorary Treasurer). His Excellency the Viceroy is the President.

Conference It The Indian Public Schools' ne conference was founded The conference was founded in 1939 It is composed of the heads of certain institutions which set out to give an all-round training of the character, emotions and body as well as of the mind, under conditions somewhat similar to those of the best Public Schools in England All of the present member schools are mainly boarding schools, though several of them admit day-bovs also, but there is nothing in the rules of the Conference to exclude Day School Many of the schools started life as Chiefs' Colleges, but they have now bound themselvos to abolish social exclusiveness as a qualification. ln 1939

Members of the Conference meet yearly in rotation normally at one another's schools in india and nave helped the Syndleate with their advice. They have inaughrated schemes for exchange of masters along themselves and for possible exchanges with English schools after the war, some of them hope to offer after the war a two-year post matric course of Administrative Training to those training to manage landed property efficiently, and they have now offered their services provided their liave now offered their services provided their standards are in no way prejudiced, for experi-ment and for other help in the National System of Education envisaged by the Central Advisory

The general views of the Conference on education can be found in their Pamphlet "The Indian Public School" (OUP) Member ship is at present confined to the following schools -

The Aitchison College, Lahore, The Doon School, Dehra Dun, The Daly College, Indore, The Selndin School, Gwalior the Rajkumar College, Rajkumar The Rajkumar College, Rajkot, The Shivaji Military School, Poona

It is expected that a number of other schools will soon fulfil the necessary conditions and will wish to join Copies of the Objects, Rules, and Conditions of membership of the Conference can be obtained from the Hon Secretary, at present the Principal, Rajkumar College, Rupur This year's Chairman is Mr C H MA, Principal, Aitelison College, Barry, Lahore

Indigenous Education—Of the 15,373,727 scholars under instruction in British India during 1912 43, 464,693 (552,010 during 1941 42)

ROY SCOUTS

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by the late Lord Raden Powell (the Chief Scout) has appread widely in Indix both manney E ropeans and Indians. The Vicetor is and States are Clief Scouts in their own areas and States are Clief Scouts in their own areas The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their characteristic of the Court of

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Ch ef Seout fo I dia —H I Fleid M rsh l the Rt Hon bl Visco int Wavell of Cyrnecla and Winchester PO GOB OMSI GMIE

Chief Commissioner—The Right Honble Sir Tel Bahad r Sapru PC KCSI MA

Bir Tel Bahad r Sapru PG KGSI HA
LLP DGL P Litt

Honorary Treasurer—T B Blomfield

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General S tary for Ind a — Hon Lieut Rao
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Headqu riers Council for Ind a -President -- The Chi i Scort for India

Cha rman-Tho Chief Commissioner (ex-officio)

Secretary -The General Secret by (ex-officio)

lated in] Members —

G A Small IES MA DOO ALL Assam Pal Bahadur II N Ghosl

A S Khan IES Bihar

Sir Byramice Jeejechl oy Kt JP Bombay The Hon ble Mr Justice Vivian Bose Barristerat Law C P

F B Blomfield F.PIBA Delhi

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The Hon ble Chief Justice Sir Iqual Ahmad Rt UP

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Jaipur

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Sardar D K Sen us por Barrister at Law Patiala

P Siva Shanker BA LLB (Mysore State) M A McCaulles M & (Rajputara)

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The Boy Scouts Association in India General Headquarters —Census 1943 GRAND SUMMARY

۱٥	VAME	Clubs	Numb Scouts	Rover Scouts	conters		Grand total and all ranks
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The Boy Scouts Association in India, General Headquarters.—Census 1943.

GRAND SUMMARY.

The Co operative Movement

Rural Poverty-The outstanding feature | progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible of all orunal economy that is hound to arrest the atte tion of any observer is the appalling po erty of the rural population. The various estimetes official and non-officies that have been made of the locome per head of popul tion in India at various times is ve tie m tter abs intely in no doubt fine Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that tie aver income of on gricult it in Fritish India do a not work out at a higher figure thon Rs 4 a year The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we tak into account the predominence of the a ricultural population in India In 1891 01 percent of the total popula India In 1891 di per cent of tie total por ula tion of the count y lived on agracultare this percenta, e rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent in 19 1 in 1931 the per ni per felt to 67 and in 191 a little further low r. The por ty of the agric luttist may be du to a v. letty of ce. se but it would appe r that agricul und in a large measure con the ultimater and the second of th slatence. The extent of an "ray hold a which no ke out at about oacres for an agricultural," mily of a persons a too invides also to trade a state of the state o i ast have outlered fargely from or been wiped out by the competition of m chi e m dearticles. He is now being drown steadily I to the sphere of influence of markets both notion I and inter of indicence of markets both sellon I and interplation 1 and he has n it h y the organisation 1 a d he has n it h y the organisation 1 and the history of the history of the little of t

without the backgro nd of general education Afl the o factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy-th chronic and almost hop less INDEBTEDNESS of the eultfyator

Rural Indebtedness -Tle Central Banking Rural Indectioness—He central Panking Daquiry Committee has a timated that the total rural ind btodnes in India is about 18500 erores Though lodebt dness of the artentural popul tion has contin d from oldtimes it is acknowledged that it is rien considerably during the last of ntury and more especially during the last of the root protiem with has got to he feed in any attempt to wards the economic reg as at on f th m sees A pe ullar fc ture of this indebtedoess is that the debt will h remains unpild duri that the debt with remains unpid duri if effection of the citic tr wi out ct d it pases on a furden to his heirs so that many riculturits start thir cre r vith a leavy burden of ance trail debt, which they a teary burden of ance trail delt which they fin their turn pass on with rome of the if ore se to their successes. I gnorance and improvide contravant ne n d concer delian here if riler been held forth as the reasons for the ontinued growth of this heavy load. A marriage feetival in the I mily tempts him to I who out into costly all these if considered the contravant of rural eco omy

Genesis of the Movement —It is no wonder under the crumstaness detailed above to find that the Indien grindlutist has constant the finding production of the constant of the constant that the constant is described by the constant in the co about the first state of the time of the we so them h in how while project a v y accommodating person has ex relaced as exthe on him from which it h is been found almot I may a libe to xtricete him. The business relaced in the total project of the ward is declarated of loter t and the nume ons ser vi e which the sowear pe forms as a retail must be considered to the control of th the agriculturist to the position of a f toiling for general a after generation without v r brig for a r i se from his cinche getting b aubsistence as a reward for oil the tro hi

on the possibility of including land has littled and first banks and the discussion thus littled? Province and Assam show distincts smaller by him was continued by Mr Dispersex of the figures. The Punjab with 26,810 societies U.P. in his "Peoples Banks for Northern stands first in the number of societies India". The easte system of the Hindus and (924) per one lakh inhabitants, while Bengal the ideas of common brotherhood among the which has a larger number of societies than the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' natural Punjab stands second in that respect with 675 aptitude for co operation and the midhie of The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Southern India famished a practical proof of Ajmer-Merwara, must be regarded as very this aptitude. The Government of India in satisfactors in view of their small population, 1901 appointed a committee to consider the since the number of societies per one lake linkable question of the establishment of agricultural tants works out in their case at 160 0 and 127 6 banks in India and the report of this committee respectively. It is a disfactory to note that resulted in the passing of the Co operative Credit the co operative movement has a resulted in the passing of the Co operative Credit the co operative movement has a pread not only Societies' Act of 1901. The co operative move ment was thus launched in Table. ment was thus lannehed in India on the 25th March, 1001 The Act almed at encouraging thrift, self-help and eo operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sams only Knowledge or and confidence in their reliow members which ate the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same table also are state. The order to provide facility tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co operative Societies, whose duty It would be to register societies, whose they it would be to register societies formed under this Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked will the seed thus sown has grown to day in the course of 40 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches spread out in many directions. and branches, spread out la many directions In apite of several weaknesses in the co operative movement in India to day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful Instrument towards the awakening of the country aide ment towards the avakening of the country aide and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, self-help, self-relinee, compromises gives and takes, work on an organised plan, rounding of angulatities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great schools for political and evice education. Since the launching of and civic education. Since the lunching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action

Growth of Co-operation -In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was considerably accelerated from 1910 and the average number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 12,000 The pace of growth still further quick-ened and now there are 1,26,305 agricultural societies and 18,819 non-agricultural ones Table 1 shows the distribution of these distribution of these

on the possibility of introducing land and agri | major pro-inces like Bombay, Biliar, the Central Indian States and compared to the total population, Kadhmir, Gwallor and Indore lead in this matter though the premier States of Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made consi derable progress Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1943 at 69 lakks Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that about 31 erores of the people of India are being served by this more ment. There is no single movement in the country franchit, with such tremendous nossicountry fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co operathe movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies, 37 0 per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 33 8, while Moders Rengal and Sind rank with 33 8, while Madris, Bengal and Sind rank thereafter This shows that the size of societies varies in different Provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society re-compared with the other provinces of British India Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 128 4 members per one thousand-inhabitants, while Travaneere has an average of 28 8. Membership is a much better test, in many respects of progress than the test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the proress in the Punjab, Bombay, Coorg, Travancore and Ajmer-Morwara must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement Morely the number of acceptage, or the member Merely the number of societies, or the member ship in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the pepula tion affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members in this direction the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement should also be noted From about Rs 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to day at mere than Rs 1,21 erores It is pleasing to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from that this large sum has been derived mostly from The share capital non Government sonrees from reserve fund and deposits from members together contribute about Rs 48 crore and this is really owned capital or the members own money. The provincial or central bank and other societies contribute a little less—3. societies by provinces It will appear from the and this is really owned capital or the members of table that progress in different parts of India own money. The provincial or central bank has not been uniform. Bengal, the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Madras have the largest Number of Societies—while the other public centribute about 34 erores. This latter

and the control of the first of the state of with 90 and 5 respectively. Among the smaller meany from 1 towns and make them will be areas Coorg comes out first with 196 and as to the trimmary rural societies Following Per Rend of popul tion while Among thermaller meany from 1 towns and make them wait be areas Coorg comes out first with 196 and a side that the Among thermaller meany from 1 towns are side to the trimmary rural societies Following The Coorg and the movement there started comp ratively later The agricultural societies predominate i all the Pro inces and States while non agricultural

Financial Structure of the Movement—
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item show to a remyrkable extent the growth las loans for the n edy ones. It e heavy load of public condiduces in cooperative materiations of unproductive debt of the ve e land in and speake well in general of the man g ment larm x its habit of investing his e is if long of the societies and the very unering purpos in lands and organizers, and he illiteracy. ent parts of notice. But makes of movement in some of meaning of emersion of these form in the state of the s

movement there started comp ratively lose the started comp ratively lose the started comp ratively lose to the started comp ratively lose to the started comp ratively lose to the started comp ratively lose to the started lose by related to the started lose the started lose to the started lose by related to the started lose to the started lose by related to the started lose to the started lose by related to the started lose the started lose to the started lose the started lose the started lose the started lose the started lose the started lose to the started lose the started los the management of the society and had a mor or le a full knowledge of the char cter and ntecedent of his fellow members Co-op s Discovered of installow members of the credit is the capitalisation of the ract rand unlimited il bility is the great in trament to se me the admiss on it to a conclety s in mbers of these persons of y who by their chara for and antecedents do erve to be taken into that brotherhood witchimpo es such an obl ation broiterhood when impore a such as not assumed as unlimited hability on it so that the yether swim or sink to etl r. To score succes the store the proper selection of members is of the utmost import nos and it has been of th utmost import ace unfortun to that in Indi thie h s pot been in practice will no it ho id bave been in th will kept in velw

such as his current agricultural needs, land lie figures show that these tiny agricultural improvement, purchase of stock and imple societies in India work with about Rs 16 erors ments, manures and seeds as also for unproduce of their own capital (including members' deposits) tive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, in this head) as against their outside borrowed weddings and funerals. He thus requires capital of about Rs 13 erores. The owned credit not only as a producer but also as a capital was thus about 55 2 per cent of their consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits total working capital, and this proportion is from his industry and a consumer who has no rising steadily as years pass by past savings to enable lilm to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower lead; to live for to day and letting to morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry, hardly anako to the need or scope for improvements in his circumstances, methods In such Imperative for the management of the rural co operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loaus have been asked and to sec carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose And vet, it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for Improvement

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, ioans from Government and the reserve fund. The lncome from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans. The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial these banks as distinguished from borrowed nosition The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society fluorenally self-sufficient. These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving liabit among them, and are, therefore, eminently desirable Attempts are every-Attempts are where made to eucourage them, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, where they form one fifth of the total working Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of banks are mainly of two kinds, viz, savings and the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforescen losses, confined only to selected central banks in selected bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain areas. The principle usually observed by these pages and by the selected selected central banks in selected by these bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain areas. assets such as by investment depreciation. The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital

The funds collected by the agricultural societies in India at present are by no means negligible. They aggregate to about 31 crores Their financial position as on the of rupees 30th of June 1943 stood thus

In thousands of rupees 4,45,24 8,82,36 Share eapital Reserve and other Funds Deposits 2,84,89 Lonns 12,95,98 Total Working Capital 29,08,47

Central Financing Agencies -The forma tion of banks in urban areas on eo operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the Punjab, Bengal and the United Provinces The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them. On the 30th June 1943 the number of ecntral banks was 589

There are four main sources from which a thich control bank derives its working capital which the stood in 1942 43 at 32 8 erores (a) Share it to capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans It is usual to prescribe a sultable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8 Deposits from members and neh members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1942 43 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs 16 7 crores and from primary societies to Rs 5 crores Deposits in central Deposits in central Current deposits are not universal but fixed areas The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks ralse loans either from outside banks, from other central banks, from the local provincial bank or from Government The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1942-43 from outside banks, from other co operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs 3 1 crores and from Government Rs 66 lakhs Central Banks do not directly borrow loans from Government, the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore and Baroda and Cochin do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government, while in Gwallor, loans from

Government constitute the most important, it is therefore thought ne essary to in ist item of the total working capit ! Dorrnwings in the control of the commodation obtained from the Impe is lank of India againet Government Scentile of Promisory Notes executed by societies of Promisory Notes executed by societies of Promisory Notes executed by societies that of the province has prescribed of the province of the imperial Bank or any other joint atock bank or with one another This rule is however not or with one another This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjah and Madras riginy observed in the runjan and antales be eral centrel bunks in the country due to their long atending now possess enficient resources t be independ ut of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arran ements melnly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies

In the initied stages several centrel banks developed from a dinery nrban societies which gr nted advences to indi idnal sh reholders A few of such central hanks have contin ed the a two of such central makes nave contain of the practice and the amount advanced by entr I banks to indi idual members during the year 1942 43 wa. Rs 3 rore chi dy in Bon bay the Puni b nd Madras This practice ho ever is gr dually being abandoned as th h f function of a central bank is to fin nee ocieties and to serve as their balan ing entre Tle total ad ances made by centr I banks to societies at the end of the year 194 43 amounted to over Ra 18 O crores

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks ar distributed as alloca-tions to reserve and divid nds to shareholders The combined net profits of the 80 central banks of the country during the year 194 13 amounted to Rs 45 i kbs on the total * rid g capitel of Ra 33 crores the rate of di idend paid varied from 3 to 6 per cent in different part of the country but the most usu Trate paid was a pere nt per annum

Provincini Ca-operative Banks—In India to react at the majo Pro i cea except the United Provine as he sapex banks functioning I them Ther are per istit it a in two of the India St te My r d Hyderabad though in the other sales there ar institut in corter products.

Prov notal Banks 191	
	thou ands of rape s 8 41 1 5 09
Deposit and loons from individuals	7 9 19
from Pro incl i and Central banks	4 91 6
from societies from Government	30 8 63 90
Total	17 48 OF
Loans made during the year to— I dividuals Banks and societies	3 95 33 6 00 27
Total	9 95 60
L usd by Individuals	1 93
Banks and societies T tal	4 41 16 5 64 09

White ce pting deposits from co op citive banks not the sen al public most of the apex b nk have also deall gs in current account with the I tter The Punjab b nk do s n t encourage anch accounts with individ i non United Provine es h. e apex bunks functioning members as it de en t. with to, with the land in St. te. My the land ter into members as it des n t wish to

Overdues — Among the most important tests alises that the figures are considerably obscured for the success or otherwise of a cooperative by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment of loans by members and it is in a repayment of loans by members and it is in a repayment of loans by members and it is in a respect that one has to recognise that in the societies have not attained any very and that the percentages represent merely an average for all-India. The following table shows the position by different provinces on the 30th June 1943

d some of them call for special season deposits amounted to Rs 9,08,72,260 as compared to with Rs 10,01,80,160 the year before, the verthe period of shortage The Ali-India working capital of the agricultural societies working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs 29,03,16,991, the ioans due by individuals were Rs 19,97,93,596 The over due loans were therefore 31 per cent of the working capital and 15 per cent of the working capital and 15 per cent of the working capital and 15 per cent of the working capital and 15 per cent of the working capital and 15 per cent of the working capital and 15 per cent of the working capital and 15 per cent of the working capital and 15 per cent of the working capital and 15 per cent of the working capital and 20,03,16,991, the ioans due by individuals The position is however, rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1942-43 (in lakhs of rupees.)

1	۱			Percentage of	of overdue to
Province	Working Capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue ~ loans by individuals	Working capital	Loans due
— Madras	5,27	3,64 2,36	1,01 94	19 30	28 40
Bombay Sind	3,11 86 6,06	48 3, 1	36 3,09	42 51	75 90
Bengal Bihar	1,24 50	78 31	70 25	56 50	90 74
Orissa United Provinces Punjab	1,42 5,67	94 4,46	2, 86	18 15	28 19
Central Provinces and Berar	62 21	46 11	21 10	34 48	-46 -91
Assam Mysore	\47)53	33 34	18 6	- 38 11	55 18
Baroda Hyderabad Gwalior	93 51.	61 42	39 29	42 57	64 69
Kashmir	49	` 34	- 13	27 55	38 80
Travaneore	29 35	20	16		
Indore Others	55	42	10	18	24
	- 00.00	19,98	9,09	31	45
, Totai	29,08	10,90	,,,,,,	1	l want hee

The position since June 1933 has grown more scrious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the world crisis and trade depression reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in rural credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the co-

towns in not basing the loans sanctioned on the life. But it cannot leave any a leginate imagine reparing early of the berraving member of saving which could be embryed to reads in in sanctioning ions for unp oducil e thou I is stiflies or instortion. The sorter it is perhaps to essay social or of, mestic purposes often forgotten is the villager talker as 10 the by ti e members which mi at be the case where almost every member is a borrower or a enn ts e than the Registrar himself for ore nish new credit societies

The point is been eased so thereby by the recent ri in the prices of griedlers is produce und to of dislons but temporary rich in a lutto a decare will have to be taken of hist the car tage pacify of the agriculture of the care of the

Land Morigage Banks -The loans advanced by co operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constiby the central financing agencies to their consti-uent celeties are from the very n ture of the ourse from which they de i e the bulk of their finance for short or latermed to terms only by come trating upon the growth and multi-ground the state of the state of the state of the cellifiest from each of the state of the state of the cellifiest from the state of the state of the state of the the co-operation of the state of the provided of the red used to the state of t the red mption of old dehts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturi ts which alone would tal me t | the amount of 1 directed income of the second point of the second point of fully 8 and income of the second point of fully 8 and income of the second point of fully 8 and 10 model of the second point of the second p above all on making agriculture an industry authently paying to le ve little es l g after all legitimate cur nt expenditur n agriculture and the bousehold has b met o that th

perhaps be essary social of a mestic purposed orient forgotern is the villagers produce and what he in the unlessonmin mature of it a arricultur ficanout recover from the borrower by way of Industry The loans scruling of the purpose interest or the part payment of the princip i stated in the loan apple tions and the absence of the loans been more than melegoed on the off a cartfull watch on the way the loan is senat the white floor or in his how. The cope arive mov ment by concentration on the credit side has att 1 ed him on one front only so that the almost every member is a borrower or a earth; has att; ied him on one front only eo that the to other borrowers and where the socleties are itsks; in one y ment are addied on the socl ty compo of almost wholly if it eneeds ecction of the village it well to do standing about the halp the profits of the merch at end the retail of the village it well to do standing about the all p kepper are still enjoyed by the oscert tends seas in exiting pressure end in thing the attacl ought to have been on all fronts exiting action against the defaulter even when he let Mureir and the the control of the the safety to the will be also as a primibility to the size of the standing agen its are more concerned with the assets that in the last reso the desirations of the redemption of our control with the assets that in the last reso the detail of the transfer and the same that in the last reso the detail of the transfer and the same that in the last reso the detail of the transfer and the same that in the last reso the detail of the transfer and the same that in the last reso the detail of the transfer and the same that in the last reso that the last reso that the same that in the last reso the same that th are the security for their lendings and with Committe has wisely emphasized the need for a more funds that they could use are more eager vigor us p lies of debt conciliation on a volum vigor us p licy of debt conciliation on a volun tary besis a d for expl ring the possibility of inndertain g rejelation to secure if need be the

undersam girgidation to scoure it need be the settleme to dictis on a compulsory b six A simple R trai In olv ney Act as recommended by the Royal Commissi on a Agricultu e and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee would also be an important step towards libera ting the e wb h ve air ady gi n up all their assets from the l cubus of an estral and old debt so that et lest the yand their hel contil start with the solid series of the result of rolong term is a sto the creating the continuous and for the redemption of old debts seems obvio s end it has now been recognised the table to the series of th mortgage banks

The a e three main types of such benks
The strictly copy attemty is an association
of borrowers who relected the two lands
of mortgege bonds brig luter st and made
pay ble to ber The comm in type
works for profit and deel r di idends pay ble to be r The third type—the quasi co operative—has a the earnings of agriculturi is which alone would prevent any further incre so in their details and mixed membership of borrowers and non bridge and the state of

above all on making agriculture and the same

The Central Banking Com | organised manner and for that purpose oc-opera

in special cases

mittee think, however, that for a long time to tive institutes were started in the various Pro come the resources of these institutions will be vinces mainly required for enabling the cultivator to institutions are mixed institutions with a redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should others, like Madras and the United Provinces, not be laid on the intensive and extensive develop

ment of agriculture, since as pointed out above, bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes there

will have to be in the Provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay

Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases the movement from time to time The

there would not be much harm in the Govern- have come to be regarded in an ever increase debentures of a certain purchasing ment knowledge of and While mutuai value control over one another among members is the insistent feature in the case of the unlimited or less the functions assigned to them under in liability credit society, the insistence in the statute, the provincial bank with the centricase of a land mortgage bank with limited banks and banking unions representing the case of a land mortgage bank with limited banks and banking unions representing the case of a land mortgage bank with limited banks and banking unions representing the case of a land mortgage bank with limited banks and banking unions representing the case of the union of the uni liability is on the capacity and business habits of the directorate, in order to ensure sound

valuation of security, careful investigation of

to the sourcer and to the Land Mortgage Bank from the price realised so that the business of the land mortgage banks has been decreasing considerably. This factor with the low yield on investments has been eausing some anxieties The operations of the Land Mortgage Banks and

Societies in India during 1942-43 were as under -Number of banks or societies 1,19,782 Number of members Share Capital Rs

49,19,967 3,64,02,555 7,19,148 10,99,556 Debentures from the public ,, Debentures from Government ,, Deposits ,, Reserve and other funds 23,06,860

Loans

Working Capital

Lorns made to individuals 36,18,130 38,48,814 4,99,266 " Bunks and Societies, Profit Propaganda, Education and Training — In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on

,,

the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organise co operative societies. For this purpose

individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of unless agriculture becomes a paying industry, the co operative societies. In some Provinces, like redemption is impracticable and illusory. The Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of

co operative societies, while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as eo operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institution their functions were more or less the same i

In some Provinces, like Bombay, these

arm of th tine third ing measure as movement, the Registrar and his staff reprisenting the administrative side performing mon

or less the functions assigned to them under the financial side and as such concerned more wit the financing of the movement and the institute unions, fedorations or organisation societik representing the propagandist side and as suc concerned more with educating popular opinio and representing you official views to the author titles, corroct assessment of borrower's credit represent and repaying capacity and on the efficient concemanagement of affairs. The recent rise in the and realize of agricultural lands has tompted the ities.

and representing non official views to the authorities. A few years back, the Ali-India Coperative Institutes' Association was established agriculturist to sell off one or more of the plots with a view to eo ordinate the activities of th provincial institutes, to formulate non officia co operative opinion on important co-operativ problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co operative literature It was soon perceived that one of the seriou handleaps to the successful working of co opera tive societies was the ignorance of the member and the absence of trained men as office bearer Illiteracy of the rural population however, has been found too big a problem fo of societies

these institutes and they have, therefore, at tempted only to spread knowledge of co operation and eo operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office-bearers i various ways Education has thus develope into an important function of these instituted in Republic the Text was been appeared a greek 3,23,69,878 In Bombay, the Institute has created a specie education board which maintains co operative 7,78,17,964 schools at different centres and conducts period cally training classes suitable for different type workers and employees of eo operative In the Punjab, however, eo operativ education has been organised by the Co operation Department, though the Punjab Co operation Union renders active assistance therein In Blis

was imperative and in the various Provinces and Orissa a permanont Co operative Training a band of such workers was brought into exist. Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by ence, who as honorary organisers of the details. governing body which includes the Registrar, an or tribules actively co operated with the officials a few representatives of the Co-operative Feder In carrying on propaganda, organising new tion The Training Institute his now been training the societies as a result thereof and looking after forred to Pusa Madras has organised 6 training the societies so started in some measure. With institutes In the United Provinces, Bengal and the rapid growth of comparative societies to the United Provinces, Bengal and the rapid growth of comparative societies. the societies as started in some measure. With institutes. In the United Provinces, Bengal the rapid growth of co operative societies, the Central Provinces, trangements for cooperative training and education have not yet been provinced in the movement it was desirable to perly made, though there also it is the Department of the movement it was desirable to perly made, though there also it is the Department of the movement it was desirable to perly made, though there also it is the Department of the movement it was desirable to perly made, though there also it is the Department of the movement in the movement in the control of the movement in the control of the movement in the control of the movement in the control of the movement in the control of the movement in the control of the control of the movement in the control of the control of the control of the movement in the control of the the training classes. The need for properse aper 1 giv n it the popular touch it is k in recent attwers in gand dut the has been felt in an it is not ever the need for tightent g official intere due degree in recent, sears not the Cuttari court on the Cooperative Soil ties hiera Banking Laquiry Committe is recommended every etrongly the establishment of pravid too-operation soilers and an All India Cooperative Coolers to college a and an All India Cooperative Coolers to college a and an All India Cooperative Cooperative to more more and the local recommendation of the habor training of more cooperative sources of the cooperative soilers and the local recommendation of the cooperative soilers and the local recommendation of the cooperative soilers and the local recommendation of the cooperative soilers and the local recommendation of the cooperative soilers and the cooperative soilers and the provenent of the cooperative soilers and the cooperative soilers and the cooperative soilers and the cooperative soilers in our distributions. ot improvement of the co-operative encietie

is no doubt whe kever that one serious attent; to the more most of the co-perature enceited in the country must include a proper organical allow of the control of the co-perature enceited in the country must include a proper organical allow of co-operature education not only for it so enceited bearrs of soci ties or to may great and in period of the co-operature and consistent registers of the co-operature departments. It is cover must of India have not shade the control of the interference and the control of the co-operature departments. It is given must not find the control of the co-operature departments and the control of the co-operature of the co-operature departments. It is possible to the staff of the co-operature of the co-operation to make the control of the co-operation of the sudfit of the co-operation of the co-operation of the sudfit of the co-operation of the sudfit of the co-operation of the sudfit of the co-operation of the sudfit of the co-operation of the sudfit of the co-operation and Orises to the provincial union of the sudfit of the co-operation and Orises the provincial union of the sudfit of the co-operation and Orises the provincial union of the sudfit of the co-operation and Orises the provincial union of the sudfit of the co-operation and Orises the provincial union of the sudfit of the co-operation and the co-operation and orises the co-operation of the sudfit of the co-operation and orises the co-operation and orises the co-operation and orises the co-operation and orises the co-operation and the co-operation and orises the co-operation and the co-operation and orises the co-operation or the sudfit of the co-operation and the co-operation and orises the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and the co-operation and th

Non Cr d & Agricultural Societies 191 43

	Pr vi c	Purchs e	Production	P duction and sal	Othe forms	Total
M drag Bembe Si d Beng l	У	6	19	155- 137 13 87	447 0 1 31	441 16
Behar Orlesa	Provincee	14		1651	383	03 16 497
Centre My re	Pro inc e ndB or	16 64 7	1 49 17	13	-31 33	3 56 81 81
Hyde of Other	abad	3	33	50 3 0	43	130
	Tot 1	6.6	1 864	968	4 941	1 399

Of these the most import inture the marketing succeeds to the property of his ancestor and societies particularly for the sile of cotton in which is in force in some European countries Bombay, and the consolidation holdings and does not obtain in India. Lich heir is given a better living societies in the Punith proportionate charge of each item of the inherited

rapld multiplication of sale scaletics and their of cultivation in common efficient vorking. It is really in the develop-ment of this form of co operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for in India, for credit alone could never bring comfort Where it has been tried with eneces, the results have been extremely entire eters to the members The tremendous headwar made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co operative morketing organisa tion and the successful examples of the cotton sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention and invite concentration on the co operative organisation of aericultural marketing jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not met with success, it is true, but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. Absence of fraud in welghment, adequate and high prices, insurance of the produce against risks of fire, prompt payment of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the produce is sold, information of dally price fluctuations in the Bombay market, supply of gunnles and genuine and certifled seed, bonus and a dividend are no small gains to the agricul turist, who was otherwise at the morey of the adatya or worse still of his village sowear The cotton sale societies of Sura recently combined in a federation Surat havo whileh has taken over the co operative ginning factory already started by the members A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as jaggery, tobacco, chillies, paddy, onlons and arecanut Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Whole Bengal sale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port. Madras has a number of sale societies, not yet made much progress Recently pro consolidation has been achieved in the Chattle yineial co operative marketing societies have garh Division where scattered holdings at been started with government encouragement and assistance in Madras and Bombry, the results of the working of which will be writtened. but their transactions are small and they have

property and not a share of the vhole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive Marketing Societies —Maileting of Agricul property and not a share of the vhole, equivalent tural produce is the real cru, of the whole to his portion. The result is that successive question of rural prosperity and betterment and generations descending from a common ancestor. as group marketing is always more effects of than inherit not only amalier and smaller shares of individual marketing especially in India where this land but inherit that land broken up into the individual producer is illiterate and constitutes a smaller plots. Fills continues the small unit, co operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable iraginentation, which is accentiated by the ideals to work for It is only the complexity of the working of co operative sale solicities, the purchase and sales, by the extinction the difficulty of providing for marketing finance of familles in default of direct heirs and the latest area to t the lack of expert knowledge on the part of division of their property amongst e large cooperative officials and the lack of fodown number of distant relatives, end by the brea and storage facilities that have prevented the up of the foint family system and the custom The disadvantages of fragmentation ar

obvious A part of land is nasted owing t fragmentation being so excessive as to preven any as ricultural operations, and another pailis lost in boundaries. I regmentation involve endies waste of time, money and effort, it restrains the cultivator from attempting improvement. It prevents him from adopting selectification. It describes him from mothods of cultivation, it discourages him from earrying ont intensive cultivation, it enforce uniformity of cropping, and especially restrict the growing of fodder crops in the period during the control of the control which cattle are usually sent out to graze on the fields. The economic loss due to this senter can be easily imagined, and the only solution This most difficul consolidation of holdinga important and interesting experiment originate in the Punjab in the year 1920 The procedur adopted In establishing a Co operative Consolide whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carr out actual adjustment of fields and holdings ! such a manuer that no single individual migh have any grievance As the result of patier work which has now oxtended over 20 year some very strlking results have been achieve and the movement for consolidation in the Punjub has assumed the dimensions of a It is steadil important agricultural reform gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is traine and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the are consolidated are mounting up year by year This work began in 1920 21 and in 10 year since then, 203,462 acres were consolidated b the end of July 1930, ont of the whole cultivable area of about 30 millions, at a average cost of Rs 2 5 per acre

In the Central Provinces some success ! been started with government encouragement rand assistance in Madras and Bombry, the results of the working of which will be watched with great interest by co operators all over the country. Both these Societies have been rendering useful service to the country by undertaking on behalf of Government work in connection with food distribution and rationing.

Consolidation of Holdings—The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone. the one built of the perman at right holders | Collectors the work being co ordinated by Divi holding not less than two thirds of the occupied area in a village to agree to the preparation of a scheme of coi solidatio which a heme when confirm d becom a binding on all the permanent right holders in the village and their auccessors In Interest

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 19 3 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced a good deal of opp. Ition was ereated and it had to be ultimately dropped.

There are 11 so lettles for consolidation of heldings in the United Provinces and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Paulab model

Rural Reconstruction -One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co operativs movement fall e short of the expectations of the promot rs and workers lies in the artrem backwardness of the rur I population and it I not too much to state that th ultimata's seces or otherwise of the ce operative movement lies bound up with gen ral rural de elopment and progress So long na agriculturiate remain atterped in lilitarcey and ignorance re heavily and almost hopelessly indebted have a istall tie and listles outlook ou life and I ave an extremel low standard of living carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more o with simple tools and implements in more test approach to the ideals and the goal of the co-operative and all other rural we ement is possible The co-operative movement itself is I deed a great experiment in roral reconstruction siming to pr teet the agriculturist from exploitation of the unrer the middl man-dai lend them r chant but con entration on the credit side of the movement with but half he red attempts

of the movement with but helf he rad extensite to the co-perative organisation of supply and m feeting a growing m itsplicity of in the neglect of the subsection is a little registre of the subsection in a little registre of the subsection is a little registre of the subsection in a little registre of the subsection and moved by enthaniasm to nume their oppor-tunities to the best advantage by contributing to the welfa of the humble village folk. The best known of such centre is t durgace in the Punjab Thow kd neth recovers education, as lation medical r fiel improvement of arriculture female education and maternity w liste

In the Central P ovinces and Bera the local General Purposes.

An important class of the n b n pepulation local General Purposes and though Anorember 10 of The later part of 1915 are not presented in 1921 and 1921 are not presented by the later of the metal that of the metal present of 1921 are not presented by the later of the metal presented by the later of the metal Purpose of the purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal Purpose of the metal

sional officers The Punjab has appeinted Brayne of Gargaon fam as Commissioner for Rutal Recon troction and Bengal has made a similar appointment and it appears that all Provincial Gov rements are devoting con. der able ti onght to this very import ut work

Betler Living Societies -- The Punjab 1 s been responsible for introducing thi very desir shie type of ce operati e soci ty to promote better living among its membere. Ther e e mo e than 300 such oct it e i that province and they have been doing quite imperiant work in their own way The soleties do not collect any fewy from their members except the small

any tety from their members except to small ntrance fee and they lay down a pregremme of work and make rule for carrying it out from year to year violation of which is punishable with fine under the hylaws. Though these societies in the first lust noe have for their object the curt liment of rulnous expenditure. on marris s and other secial occ si ns tiey h e also helped in various oth r matters so that ep t from sa ing to their members thon and of tupe each year th y ro contributing to the gen rol villags uplift in some mea ure Some of the societies have levelled and peved anden pt the villag lands some have promoted sanitation some have indue d the villegers sanliston some have induced the vinegers to imp ove ventilation in their hous come have repaired and roofed the village drinking. If some have arranged the tall in nure should be pitted some he discouraged expenditure on javell my and some have stopped was to on forms fewen ry and some naves to produce to on; I may flus a variety of ways these so of the generally have been great f ctors in the impro ement of conditions to the life of the vill g it fean tly hoped that such bett living societies ean my noped the taken but in a sorter as will be sterted to large numbers in it everious pr inces of Iodia or bott still that the cooperatic eredit sociaties would take opon themselve the function performed by these sociaties nod it is the term better living be given as wide e connection as possible or that the co-oper lite no ement would be doing good to itself a the nation by carrying on the seneral wo k of village i pilit as well as its own sconomic objective of strengthenin the position f the agriculturi t

Urban Credit Societies --Whil the chi f objective of the cooper tive mevem at w from the fir t to do a rvice to the rural popula tion it must be remembered th t the Ac of 1904 permitted two clas es of eocieties -rurel nd a ban recognising thus th enitability of

nd has recognizing thus the entablity of the enoperative method is obtained by the pre-blems of mb population also At pre- at there are in all 380 mon agicultur leed the with memberal p of 35 83 of the 7943 are of the social sides re to be g seefelie for other purposes

the stimulation of trade and lude tries in and around district and talula towns. The principal business of these bands is chort-term credit and in this respect they recomble the ordinary commercial banks. In the abone of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialist peoples' bank to finance small industrialist which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which fails to peoples' banks is the financing of the marleting of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus asolate in the land works on a neutual bass. It has no share explicted and works on a neutual bass. It has and the same of the same and th principal market centres and thus assist in the capital and works on a mutual bisis. It has desciopment of the Internal trade of the country now, bowever, widened its scope and has been now, bowever, with the Bombay and Bongal Presidences that we meet with some good ordinary branch. It has by now written a institutions functioning as peoples banks. In Madras there are 1,170 non agricultural endit society has had to seed am digmention with a societies but most of these are not real peoples. Madras there are 1,170 non agricultural endit societies but most of these are not real peoples banks. The Punjah has 1,000 unlimited liability societies and only 227 with limited Even here we hardly find any develop llability ment of real peoples banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 582 and though these societies seem to have you public confidence the more important of them public confidence the more important of them are salary carners eredit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound thes. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Orl's has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs 20,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co operators in this Presidency inaye been yery keen on having a full dency linve been very keen on liaving a full fledged peoples bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutical settlement of terms and co ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies, Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples sayings, a nucleus for co operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remit tance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Province on the 30th June 1940 there were 181 urban banks most of which are fairly successful. The total membership was 210,460, the working capital was Rs. 5,07,51,125 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 59,25,040. It can be said without evaggeration that the mutual settlement of terms and coordinated It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co operative movement in India and other provinces jeet and the local Governments were left free to might well follow Bombay a example in this adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements direction

An important variant of the urban co operative society is the Thrift Society The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the

Joint sice! insurance company, while the Madras societs -the South India Co operative Insurance Society-started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and compartitively low rates of premia, and has already written a large business of over Rs 32 crores

Review - The Co operative Societies Act of 1901 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the Co operative Societies Act of 1912 This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, anthorized the regis tration of societies for purposes other than prodit substituted activities and traditional societies based oredit, substituted a selentific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks

In 1911 the Government of Indla reviewed the altintion in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend mone; for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members wildly confine their desired and the confine their desired. might confine their dealings with the Co opera tive Societies and be weared from the sowears In 1914, the Maclagan Committee on Co operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhanling of the whole administration of co operation Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that falled to live up to the ideal of eo operation were sought to be climinated From this time onwards the share of non officials In the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, deofficializing of the same was necessary The Government of India Act of 1919 made co operation a provincial transferred sub ject and the local Governments were left free to

The steady growth of the Central Financing Agencies relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co operation, but propagradastill remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly Co operative Institutes were started in various Provinces. be established to take over this function from the first over the function from the first over the function from the first over the function from the first over the function from the first over the function from the first over the function from the first over the function from the first over the function from the first over the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function from the function fr

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The steady progress of the movement-some times even too rapid—for nearly 20 years men how ver w fou d hardly to le en the coloss l burden of the ndebtedn ss of tl ryot for co provinces also followed suit

While the movement was don loping at a rapid of the m em at The biff stures of the Bombay Act of 10 are the adoption f a schille syste of 1 inc the of a clette the imiro en t at the proc dure for liq i tion of can ellid ocieties the ten ion of en nm ry powers of recovery to the award of rhitr tor

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icionale a union more or le compiète of this has been encessially attempted through compième de letter. The part it e ne of cil ioperation in the non accivativaria mono-credit nigri important comp adding to the prin aprile a still emaller leadany has been made ingly important somo adding to the prin arry The sars a number of louising societi successed all united to the prin arry The sars a number of louising societi successed all the complete and the complete of the complet It may be noted that on the agri Itu al ald co operati e farming hee hardly been touched and on the non credit side tho co sumere move ment is made but me re progress it is tru ti t the extrordin ry circumstances reated by the War lave led to the problem of food Bistr button and systems of rationing oursel of the negerical so six you have your ratted by the war law ice of in proview of the first properties and the results of food Birt buffor and systems of rationing the first co-greature I at Montagoge Hand was number of ern mers store occities. Just it at teld at Managin 19 0 Soon after other several store of the several store of the several store of the several store occities. Just it is a very doubtful her I r these Societies will be a very doubtful her I r these Societies. continue their w rk wh a normal times return

While the mosement was use, now per positive as populated and co-operative consistent of per cit was pound that financially the situation was were along Defaults in rop ymont vere becoming for exactingly common e d Co operative committees of Enquiry we o instituted any round rowinces 11e Centri Providing "\$1 then in coaseque ne of the angular with the constitution of the constitution In 10 6 the Poy I Commus on n Ag culture was appointed and co-operation I rm d only a position in their respective per new and ready and the period to the population and the development of an erectification of the consolidation of the consoli stagetions m d I on time to time nor as a mile of the print of the pri tor no ton the best wy to help the agrulturiste

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d pression difficultions mine the problem d pression did ethir ito ex mine the problem of exte sion of land roortgage b nking on a Co-ope tive b is The c Committe h ve

Meyers hite Gorent of Boily piolate an Heoin tetoi que fatot e operati no mitani los geste ho effectis a tonco idieta antiquo se se ho distrati the november al nos fitto be a domitta di the option fitto of the second of the se The mover d tm m at bas, had stur lly be no abmitt a son are you then it is multiple more of tall story or me than the rd it but, the start of the torse that the torse the torse the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse that the torse the discussed the situation further

It may also be mentioned that the Indian States were not slow in introducing flie co operative movement within their limits, and the and by promoting secondary occupations for the movement in some of the more important of the agriculturists on a co operative basis, change the States, such as Hyderabad (Decean), Mysore, whole emphasis of the movement from merely Baroda, Gwalior and Indore in a made co isider able progress, more or less on the same lines as Active mass soile efforts at rural reconstruction those followed in the neighbouring British and at increasing the earnings of agriculturists Indian Provinces

The landmarks in the history of the co operative movement in India are the Co operative Credit Societies Act of 1904, the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, the Maelagan Committee Report, 1915, the provincialisation of co operatica, 1919, the establishment of institutes,

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its evolution may be briefly as-agricultural credit, oredit, central credit organisations, aper cooperative banks, propaganda by non officials, non credit agricultural co-operation, urban co-operative banking, long-term loans and debt redemption schemes, land mortgage banks,

the interests of the agriculturists Money-decades

The growing difficulties of the Cooperative lenders' bills have been passed to restrict the Movement throughout India in times of earlie of usury and debt legislation has been or is unprecedented depression led the Government being passed in Madras, Central Provinces, of India to hold an Ali India Cooperative Bombay and a few other provincers as to reduce Conference at New Delhi on the 20th January 1934. In December 1936 and 1939, other Conferences of Registrars net mt Delhi and to be structured and reorientation of the cooperative discussed this situation further. movement has also been taken carnestly in hand, which would by the conversion of the credit primaries into multi purpose societies, by or ganising co operative sale of agricultural produce credit to the entire needs of the rural population represent the keynote of the present day trend of the Co operative Movement

The titanic struggle in which the forces of barbarism have drawn the Empire has led to concentration on war effort increasingly in this country on the part both of officials and nontien, 1919, the establishment of institutes, union; and federations for propaganda, the Committees of Enquiry into the cooperative movement in several provinces, provincial in hand a few years back towards the alliage and its problems and towards a reorientation movement in several provinces, provincial and expansion of the Cooperative movement on Agriculture, 1928. Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931, and marketing surveys, debt concilation schemes, land mortgage banking with the end of the War in Lurope, the Governments and organisation of provincial marketing marketing societies officials, and the drive that was taken earnestly are increasingly busy with formulating plans and policies of post war reconstruction and it is of interest to note that Co operation looms large in these plans and policies. Developments in coperative marketing and rural industries can be expected at an early date and co operation, though more controlled by Communication. though more controlled by Government than ever before, will be the accepted organisation An important for schemes of rural betterment co operative education, rectification and consoli dation of the credit movement, organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction, and co operative marketing and the report of this Committee is expected to In recent years, the Provincial Governments lay down the lines and principles of Co opera have been seriously undertaking programmes in the development in India for the next few

Tents to 1 4 under of Societies by Pr vinc vand States for 196 43 nity

Province "	Petimated Population (Millions)	Central	Supervising nd Gracia teeing Unions	Agricultural	Non Agri cultural	Total Number of Societies	Number of Bocieties Per 1 00 000 I habitants	
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TABLE No. 4
Operations of Co operative Societies, 1942 43

(In Thousands of Rupecs)

	Provinciai	Centrai	Land	Agricuiturai Societics	Non Agri cultural Societies
	Banks	Banks	Mortgage Banks and Societies	Credit Non-Credit	Credit Non-Credit
Number	10	589	271	1,10,635 15,399	7,093 11,709
Working Capital 1—					,
Share Capital	78,41	2,70,19	49,20	4,45,24	7,27,75
Loans and deposits held from—					_
Members	${}^{}_{7,29,12}$	16,74,87	3,77,62*{	1,52,34	10,69,77
Non-Members) ',,	2-7,	1	1,32,55	8,57,54
Societies	2,39,78	4,95,43	3,21,10	11,59	21,54
Provinciai or Centrai Banks	4,01,76	3,10,90	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	12,74,52	2,09,33
Government	53,90	66,19	7,19	9,87	44,39
Reserve and other Funds	1,55,09	4,67,28	23,07	8,82,36	4,64,48
Total	17,48,06	32,84,81	7,78,18	29,08,47	33,94,80
Loans made during the year					
to—					4. ED 00
Individuais	3,95,33	3,11 70	36,18	10,82,28	14,73,00
Banks and Societies	6,00,27	17,95,20	38,49	2,22,03	1,84,76
Loans due by-		`			
Individuals	1,22,93	1 10,65	3,57,96	19,57,94	18,24,27
Of which overque			7,17	9,08,72	2,60,72
Banks and Societies	4,41,16	17,81,16	2,95,26	1,60,31	1,34,08
Profits .	8,41	45,03	4,89	72,89	88,83

^{*}Including Rs 3,64,02,555 as debentures

sent free upon request) it conecation rates Secretary Dr R N Dindelar, MA. Ph D Curator P K Code MA I NF BHARATA ITHASA SASEHODHAKA MAMDALA, Poor 1 — Founded in 1910 by the late Mr V K Rajwade and Sardar K C Mchendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1910 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials creeting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history Has a building of its or n, has recently acquired new premises for additional buildings, possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings not housed in a special wing recently added, main tains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a rection for copper plater sculpture and archeology and has a library of general instorical and rare books. Holds fortulchtly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented discus ed ind itterwards published The Poons City Research Section of the Wand if does research worl in the city and publishes findings. Has published several volumes of original historical letters and other instorical and literary books whose total number exceeds 90. Received Rs. 5,000 for pub lishing materials of the Shivaji period from the late Raja Sahib of Mudiol Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research Work done mostly in Marathl Celebrated the Silver Jublice by calling the first All India Modern History Congress in 1935 Has planned Commemoration volumes in English giving an analytical account of researches in virious fields. Depends major of public substants analytical recount of researches in virious fields. Depends mainly on public subscriptions. Has been receiving some grant in aid from the Government of Bombay and the Poona City Municipality for the last three years. Is supported by many Rajas, Jahagirdars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr. J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30 000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25 fees for various classes are Rs 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscrip tion for a partieular class in a single year tion for a particular class in a single year Effective members over 700, Annual income averages between 5 to 6 thousand rupees President The Raja Salieb of Phaltan, Vice-Presidents The Raja Salieb of Aundh, The Raja Salieb of Bhor and Sardar G B Patwardhan Shastri, Chairman Prof D V Potdar, BA, ordinary Expert-member, Indian Historical Records Commission Secretaries Sordar G N Musumdar G.E. Secretaries Sardar G N Mujumdar, CIE, C G Kuru, B i Prof R V Oburkir, if A, Treasurer D K Sathe, B Sc, B A Address 312 13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City

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Bondar Medical, Union—Founded 1883 to promote frie idly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Pomina and the Presidence I intrance Fee for Resident members Rs. 7, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Ra. 2 yearly and non resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5

Prevident Dr. V. B. Desai, I to: President Por it. N. Cooper and Dr. S. P. Logickar, Hon Secretarias. Dr. Rustom Iai Vakli and Dr. George Cocino. Hon Trassurer. Dr. B. B. Yodi, Hon Librariane. Dr. F. N. Daji and Dr. V. G. Falwalkar Biavitsky Lodge Building, I reach Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

BOHBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (Regis tered under Act XXI of 1800) -Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1, 100 all over the norld and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society s collections have been transferred to that Museum A Journal is published three tlmes during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new speeles and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members resid ing in the mofussil Annual subscription Rs 25 Entrance fee Rs 10 I if Member ing lu the mosusil Annual subscription Rs 25 Entrance see Rs 10 Is Member ship Rs 360 inclinding cutrance fee Rs 10 Is Member ship Rs 360 inclinding cutrance fee Patron H E The Viceroy of India, Fice Patrons H E H The Nizam of Hyderabad, Gosi, Gbf, H H The Maharaja of Baroda, H H The Maharaja of Baroda, H H The Maharaja of Bikaner, H H The Maharae of Cutch, H H The Maharaja of Jodhpur, Gcif, Kosi, Koso, H H The Maharas of Bhavngar, Kosi, H H The Maharas of Bhavngar, Kosi, H H The Maharaja of Bhavngar, Kosi, H H The Maharaja of Bhavngar, Kosi, H H The Maharaja of Bhavngar, Kosi, H H The Maharaja of Bhavngar, Kosi, H H The Maharaja of Bhavngar, Kosi, H H The Maharaja of Bhavngar, Kosi, H H The Maharaja of Bhavngar, Kosi, H The Nawab of Jungadh, Goif, Kosi, H The Nawab of Jungadh, Goif, Kosi, H The Nawab of Jungadh, Goif, Kosi, H The Rowers, Kt, Fzb, As (Vernay, Lt Col K Gharpurey, IMs (Retd), W S Millard, Fzs, President H E The Governor of Bombay Vice Presidents J B Greves, CBf, Vila, If, Rt Rev R D Aeland, M A W S Millard, F7s, Hon Secretary I L Beinard, Hon Treasurer T E Savades, Curator S H Prater, OBf, Vila If, CMZ, Asst Curator C McCann D P CMZ, Asst Curator C McCann D P Composition of the Callery Assistants P F Gomesand N A Baptista, Offices 114, Apollo Street, Bombay BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION -- Found I (a) to create so educate 1 public opinion with regard to eanitary matters in K neral to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation an hygiene g nerally nd of the pre ention of the spread of diseas amongst all cla es of people by means of lectures leaflets an i practical demonstrati ne and Il por by holding cia ea and exami attom II Possible (c) to promote sanitary science by giving trizes rewards or medals to thece who may by dilligent applicati n add to ou knowledge in sanitary science by ordinar res arct or otherwise (d) to arran e for I omely talk or simple practical le tures for moth, and girls in the warl is localities and different chawls provided the people in such I cal ities or hawls give facilitia. The Sa Ita Institute Building in Princess Street was ! It by the Association at a cost of nearly Ra 100 000 The foundation stone was laid by Lady Willingdon in March 1914 and it was orened in March 1915 It is al. rgo and h nd some structure with a larme Lecture Hall Library, Marenm etc and al o provides ac commod then for kin Occare V unti Tuter common tion for aim occuper that about a culosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 10 4 the Auseum and office of the Azistant He its Officer C and P Wards and the Vaccination Station Ro Secretary and the vaccinalien Station Ro Secretary
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BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIRLE SOCIETY — The British and Foreign Bible oclety habsen at wo k in 1bls country since 1811 Deen at WO K in 11115 country since 1011 It has 6 Auxili rice to Indi and an Ag ocy in Burma The first Anxillary was established to C lentts in 1811 then followed the Bombay Anxillary in 1815 the H of s Auxiliary in 18 0 the Norti India Auxilia Hary in 184 | The 1 | 1 b Auxiliary in 1863 the Beng I re Auxiliary in 1875 whi the Borma Agency was found d in 1899 The litble or sum portion of it is now to be h d in ov r 100 different Indian I nguage and dialects and the circulation ti rou hout Indi re ched 918 q lesnes in 1914 The Bibl s Te tements and lord on in the various verraculars are sold in trates which the wry poorest n jay and t c nelderable les to the Society Gifts of English lar Scriptures are made to students who pass University ex min tions il \ w Te t m nt and P alms to M t i i I te nud lbs Bille to Craduat s (Il gifts | ave been lisconlinued at if ent on account of the ar) During warep cial rules elition of the new trint in Ingli 1 nd f(rel portion ver 1 it lian language the ben issu d. th war sp clai and m as the us and have been ditributed to m I in the F ce

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The following table shows the growth in the Brilli 1 & Poreign Bible Soci ty e work during the pa t few years in Indi -

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE BF BS IN INDIA

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General Secretary to India and Ceylon The Rev J E M Ho per M A M 30 Road Nagpu C P BRITISH ALTRICAL SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH 5 New Que n s Ro d Bomb y 4

cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the management of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, The Society maintains the Children's Home, Chembur, which is an Agricultural biased school and the Home for Mental Defleichts The Society is a private charltable organisation with a grant in aid from Government work hies amongst destitute children halling from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by idult persons, all of whom have against by idult persons, all of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District President H E The Rt Hon'ble Sir John Colville, GOIF, TD, Vice-President Sir Hormasdyar P Dastur, Kt, Bar at Law, Chairman Mrs Lilavati K Munshi, MLA Jt Treasurers L V Sathe, AFIA, BA and Motteband G. Shah BA Hen Scartfary and Motiehand G Shah, BA, Hon Secretary Prabhashankar R Bhatt, JP, Secretary Dr D D Mehta, Ph D CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES

SOURTY —This So elety was started by the late Byramji Mala-bari and Deviam Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909 Malabari secured a large barl and Drynam Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909 Malbari secured a large grant of land ln a Himalayan plne forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H H the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives His Highness also gave a donation of Rs one lakh In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named 'The King Edward VII Sanatorium' It has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhaylai, Bart, of Alimedabad The Sanatorium ins a Guest House The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore It has accommodation for 105 patients including the special Punjab Block patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis The Sir Ratan Tata Charities donated large sums for the upkeep of the sanaforium from 1922, and in 1930 endowed the X-Ray and Electric Light Departments at a cost of Rs 20,000 A donation of Rs 15,000 is promised for the Sir Ratan Tata Laboratory. The Sanaforium has its own dairy and is called the Bar Pirojbar R. H. Patuck Dairy The Sir Chinubhai Madhaylah Dispensary The Sir Chinubhai Madhavial Dispensary has an out patient department The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupu der Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the late Mainaraja of Patiala Nearly Rs 3,16,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the upkeep annual expenditure is about Rs 56,000 The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium The office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay S P Wadia is the Hon Secretary and Pirosha P Mistri is the Hon Treasurer

MPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA—The Employers' Federation of India was registered EMPLOYERS' INDIA --The early in 1933 with the following among its main objects —To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India, to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting their interests,

to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers, to nominate delegates and advisors to the International Labour Conferences formulate opinions on the subjects con for discussion before such bodies, and promote or oppose their recommendation secure concerted action on all subjinvolving the interests of its member to consider and support well could be active to the consider and support well could be active to the consider and support well could be active to the consider and support well could be active to the consider and support well could be active to the consider and support well could be active to the consideration and the considera schemes for the welfare and uplift of Lai and establish harmonious relations bety Capital and Lalour, and to carry on paganda for the purpose of educating pu opinion with regard to the character, so importance and needs of industrial enterp as represented by the Federation

Most of the leading employers' organisation India are members of the Federation

The office bearers for the year 1945 are Precident Sir Homi Mody, Deputy sidents, Sir Henry Richardson, Sir Rol Menzies and Dewan Bahadur C S Rat sabapathy Mudahar

The office of the Federation is at present loca at Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombi

EUPOPHAN ASSOCIATION—The European Alectation was established in 1883 under title of "The European and Anglo Ind Defence Association" and was reestablished in the European and Anglo Industrial Control of the European and Anglo Industrial Control of the European Anglo Industrial Contr in 1912 under the title of the Europ Defence Association, the present title be adopted in 1913 The Association for its major object the organisation European influence in the political life The Head Office (Central Administ tion) is in Sassoon House, 4 Lyons Rar Calcutta President C P Lawson, M I (Central), I nee Presidents H Roman Hoc M L A and P Reid, Hony General Treasur R S Arthur, General Secretary Mrs India Bryden

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SOUTH INDIAN — Chairman, P Reid, Secreta W Fyfe

PUNJAB—Chairman Sir William Roberts OIE II DIAV ABULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—MLIA Hon, Secretary A D Smith Founded in the year 1937 in order to c gain Sin—ch. man R L Could n Hon, Sere

tary M R C rter HATTED PROFITORS - Chairman H A Williamon

MLC Hou Secretary H W Morgan M b w INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY HOARD -The Indian AC NULK ACCOUNTANCY BOARD —The Indian Accountancy Board is constituted under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 which was amended by the Indian Compania (Amendi Dent) Act 1930 in o der to give effect to an All Indis scheme of registration of public ac countants and auditors and the creation of an Indian Accountancy Bo d to advise the Central Government on all matters relating to the eco ntancy profession i I dia

Before 1930 local Govts were mpowered to grant auditors certific tes entitling persons to act as anditors of comp nies oth r than priv te comp nies Auditors Certificates w re of twokinds restricted and unrestrict d The holders of the former w re titled to pra tise within the jurisdiction of the Pro vince granting the ce tific te while those of th latter we e entitled to p actise throughout

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There were several practical difficulties in administering a central subject hy a provincial government and in 193 the Central Government took charge of the accountancy, profes on-the youngest of the learned professions Every person dealron of practising as a public accountant in British Indi has to be enrolled on the Register of Accountants maintained by the Central Government and is styled Regisand ventral Government and is styled Registred Acton that Ne essay conduit no steriliphility for earnin at on the R gistr of Account nis are laid down in the Auditors Companies Receipt 145 of the India no companies Receipt 145 of the India no companies and the Receipt 145 of the India no companies and the Receipt 145 of the India no companies of the Receipt 145 of the India no strik tacheme of processions of the India no control of a procession of the India no control of the India registration of apprentices for the practical training recognition of coaching institutions for the theoretical spect regi tration for the the theoretical spect registration for the practising public accountant in dis nelaborate code of professional ethic all conducted and rigoron by enforced by the Central Government on the advice of the India Accountancy Board

From 193 to 1939 the m mbers of the Indi n Accounts y Board were n m sted by the Centr I Gov rument ut of the r nks of the leading public accountants throughout I dis I 1939 the Cent al Go erument che ged the rul s and i troduced a p ogress! e iement of elected members from the pra tl ing crount nts. Th nitimate goel is to f rm an automous body of ecountantat takech rgs fits profession. Under the present rul s the indian Accountancy Hoard usiata of 21 members. and a Accountancy Hoard asiata of 21-members. The term of membership is for 3 years. In ex. pti and c aditi as that C aft t Government ts empowered to xtend the term for a further specified period. The present term comm

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and carry no adult education work thron h ut the country Among its e riest founds s took a ve v prominent part

The aims and objects of the As ocl tion

To spread knowledge among the p ople of I dia n all subjectarel ted to their sil round welfar nd e iture in a popular and attract the manner through suitable agen ies to taltlate wh rev necess rv duit ed cation activities to co ope ation with riou organisa tions and todividusis interest d in the work nd to encourage and o ordin te local effort and ore ni at one engaged in promoti 2 th cause of ad it education to a rve as a central bu an for I formation and ad ice concerning d it educ tion in the diffe ent prov nees and India State to c op r te with mo ements aiming at the movi of illiter cv and aiming at th ignor nee and the promotion of the civic economic and cultural intere ts of the people economic and cultural interects of the people to servo as a connecting link for inter po inclai and inter State o operation and coordin tion to prep re and pply if pply ii ellds necess ry alldse harts films saving py sings barts films booklets authabl literatur etc and to ud ttake the publication of hulletins and jo mais to arrange public t ure demo strations seminars etc for the further n e of tho objects of the As ceistion t organise the Indian Adult Education C niere e at least ry two y a toi duce the Univer once e ry wo y a to I duce the Univer!

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Th Association is fillisted to the World Association for Adult Education Size its etabliam t it has held the in portant confere c a Th first on in Delhi in 1038 pre lid d over by the 1 t Hon ble Mr J tie SISh h Mohamm d Sullaiman the seed a st Sirših Miohamin d Sulaliman the seco d at Bh galpur in 1939 u der th p esid tahip of Mr (no Sir) R P Ma ni th n Vie Chan Cilo Bomby University and the third at Ind ein D mber 194 und thep t mage I Mis Highens th Mah raya Mohar of Indoor and the p esidentalip of P of A N IN Vie Channel All had d'uni rity

Office be rers for 10444 to lad —Pres de t Dr Amar nath Jha V ce Presidents Sir Maurice Gwyer Sir T j B h d S pru Dr Syed Mahm d Prof A h Ba u J I P Ro h Mctorl k G Salyldaim H n G no n victori k G Salyidalm H n G r I S er tenty Ranjit M Chetsingh A social S t n x Mrs Sa it l R lan Mrs Kulsum S v i Prnf B C Muk rji Mumtazim l Kh Bahad A G Sharm I venkats Rama n y) Ory s a Secretary n So th Ind a P M Cop i l hnan Hon Teasurer Capt H B Rich d n

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY — Was I nded in 1924 with Sir P C Ray a P rident locat d in the U tyersity College of Science B ildings In the U trenity College of Science B Idlings
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J N Ray, Dr R C Ray, Prof P Ray, Dr H K Scn, Prof B K Singh, Vice Previdents, Dr P B Sarkar and Dr P K Bose, Hony Editors, Dr B N Ghosh, Hony Secretary, Dr H N Das-Gupta, Hony Treasurer, Dr B Ahmad, Dr N P Basu, Dr J K Chowdhury, Mrs Sheilla Dhar, Dr S Joshi, Dr M Goswami, Dr B C Guha, Prof P C Ghia, Dr A N Kapanna, Prof P C Mitter, Dr K L Mouguil, Dr Mata Prasad, Prof B Sanjiva Rao, S P Sen, Dr P B Ganguli, Dr V Subramanyan, Dr K lenkataraman, Dr S Siddagu, Members of the Council, G Banerice, Asst Secretary, S N Multierjee and Dr D Chakravarti, Asst Laitors ombay Branch Dr V K Bhagwat. Presi

Bombay Branch Dr V K Bhagwat, Press dent, S M Mehta, and Principal P M Joshi, Vice Presidents, Miss Olive Joseph and A N Kothare, Joint Hony Secretaries, Dr G V Jadhav, Hony Treasures

Madras Branch Sir J C Giosh, President, Dr K L Moudgill, Vice President, H Subba Jols, Hony Secretary and Treasurer

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India and a quarterly Industrial Edition of the main Journal specially devoted to industrial topics Annual subscription for the Industrial Edition is Rs 6 for non Fellows Subscription to Fellows Rs 16, Non-Fellows Rs 18 and an additional Rs 2 for the Industrial and News Edition. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society—
Formed in February 1939 to act as a Central Organisation of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon and to promote the common interests of its members—President—H—W—Smith, "The Times of India", Deputy President—W—J—B—Walker, "The Statesman", Vice President—K—Similyasan, "The Hindu", Hony Treasurer—J—K—Cowley, "The Statesman", Secretary—Asu De, Committee 1945—F—W—Bustin, "The Civil and Mintary Gazette"
T—K—Ghosh, "The Amrita Bazar Patrika", B—N—Chopra, "The Pioneer", P—I. Sondin, "The Tribune", Devadas Gandin, "The Hindustin—Times" Address—Post—Boy No 69, New Delin

Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore)—
The Institute owes its origin to the munificence of the late Mr J N Tata, whose plan for establishing a Research Institute was brought to fruition after his death by the generosity of his two sons, the late Sir Dorabii Tata and the late Sir Ratanji Tata supported by the Government of India and the Government of H, H the Maharaja of Mysore The Institute began work in July 1911, and its laboratories provide facilities for post graduate work in five main branches of Science, namely, Physics, Cosmie Ray Research Unit, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry, Electrical Technology and Aeronautical Engineering There is a library of scientific books and journals comprising upwards of 33,000 volumes The Institute awards a limited number of research studentships, research scholarships and research stipends The Associateship is awarded by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the

Senate after five terms devoted ent research Certificates are granted to a who satisfactorily complete approved of study in Electrical Technology and A tical Lagineering A department Metalurgy will also be added in the near The scientific work of the Institute is an the Quarterly Journal of the Indian E of Selence Director Sir Juan Chandra Lt., Dec., 1 N.1., Registrar A.C. P. (Cantain)

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY -Foun 1907 for the advancement of matic studies in India It conducts two qu journals, The Journal of the Indian Mitical Society and The Mathematics S the former publishes original papers thematical subjects and the latter is t to the needs of students and teach mathematics. The Society maintains a of current mathematical periodicals ianguages and some new books on the s The library is located at the Fer College, Poona, whence the journal books are circulated to members by The journals of the Society are publis Madras There are about 400 member all parts of India President Levi Ph D , Hardinge Professor of Mathe Senate House, Calcutta Secretaries M R Siddiqui, Ph D, Osmanla Unia Hyderabad (Doccan) and S Maha MA, LT, Engineering College, G Madras Librarian D D Ko Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson (Poona

Indian Music Association, Lucki Founded by Raizada Onkar Prasad in and is the only institution of its kind in its object is to revive and reorgani decaying art of the Indian music M ship is open to both seves and a n quarterly subscription is charged. The of the Association has been proved recognition of the service of the mem various Music Conferences and Charty! Membership this year has been oper Burma evacuees interested in Indian M

INDIAN OVERSEAS CENTRAL ASSOCIAT
Founded in 1938 The objects of the Overseas Central Association are, others—To promote, protect, safe and maintain the rights, privileges and in of ail Indians overseas, to secure for by every possible endeavour equalitic transment as to admission, residence, other and status, to strengthen in ever constitutional organisations in dicountries and coionies for the protof Indian interests, to assist emigratifications, to encourage friendity feelings by Indians and non-indians to organise tional, eultural, commercial and agricular and the commercial and distributions, and to publish, sell and distributions that furthers the objects of Association

Membership is open to all Indians statisting with the eaust of Indians Ove Minimum annual subscription, Rs 3, Membership, Rs 100 Pr ndent—Tie Hon ble Mr \ V Kallkar MCS Vme P es dents—A C Datta MI A Dr P N Banerje MLA Sir A H Ghaz navi MLA Hussalubhai A Lalij MLA Sir Pad in t Stebabai MA Lalij MLA Sir Pad mp t Singhani M L.A Dr B S Moonje R ja Sir Maharaj Si gh H L a Trea s er—Lala Narain Datta Hony Seer tory— C L Patel 1 Panchkuin Ro d New D lhi

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOP MENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED -Regist red Office- 7 Bastion Road Bombay Patrone His Excellency Sir John Colville

GUIL TD Governor of Bombay Excellency Sir Hngh Dow Kosi KCIE LCS Go ernor of Sind His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett, K C 8 1 C LR 1 C 5 Governor of the United Provinces

The A ociation was form d in 19 6 and r gistered in Getober 19 7h ving a Coun Il with he dq tters in Bombay and Br neh at Calcutta Bombay Madras Kara hi Lahor N gpur nd New Delhi each with a Local

Th Annual Subscriptio s for member 11p of the Association re Associate M mbers Ps 5 Ordinary Members Rs 10 and

Ps 5 Ordinary Memoria Available Supporting Memoria Rs 300
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the Secretaries of the Bran hes Bombay, PO Box 853 Calcutta PO Box 854 Madras, PO Box 1 0 Karachi PO Rox 1654 Labore PO Box 1614 Na pur Yellox Bid Lin swa New Dell'i 1 0 B x C and As am PO Ich ba i

The Association con ists of the g ne al body of scientific wo kers and is admis people interest d in cle tillo activities. Ih sub-sc lption of o dinary members who are enrolled till July 15 is Rs 1 per a n m. They recei e fre the proc din s of the ann 1 sessions of the Indi n Science Convress whi h is annually org 1 ed b the A chatton
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INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIESTAL ABY (C lcutta) --Pron Marquess of Zetland GOIE
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INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION -The Indi 8 day Sel ool Unio I unded in Allah bad in 18 6 is an t rde oml ati halorg isation ha I g for its object the t engtheni g of religious and mor l'education in the Christi schools throughout Indi It h fine full tim wo kers both I din and European Its General Council is emposed of repres tat years m the h tion i Chri ti n Council the Provi ci I Repr sent til e Coun cil loc I Sund y S hool Union whilh are Auxili ries f til ISSU and f om Church Cou cils nd Christi n Youth On suizations i the Count y

The h adq arters of th Union are t Coor on the Nilgiri Hills wh healdes the fice dwell tocked book sh p the Is the St A dr wTe herT inin Institutio In this i stitutio S mm School a e h id whre a hort b t i t si ours f tndy d traini g is I red to leaders in religion ed e the from liprt of I di

Be ide the ctil its at headquarters the unit noff rs rese feelur sin any protof the county defi red by memb of its staff A Q art ly Journal is politaked in Fillsh and vrl gind lain age. Te thook o blets co ect dwith the Tethool o bjets co ect dwith the wrk of Bible teaching e all o published in the unit and a gur a dSc ipl a dT hr Trail e mination r h ld fo Scholarr ad T c r respectily

The others of the Union are as follows -Prof B B Malves, Ph D, Allaha oPresident.

Mondol, Bishop S Vice President

Hyderabad, Beccan
Hyderabad, Beccan
reasurer V H Warren, Madras
reasurer V M Koshy, Coonoor Treasurer General Secretary

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 21,704 Sunday Schools with 42,886 teachers, and 881,568 scholars

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) -Founded in 1920, granted a Royai Charter in 1935 Objects — (briefly) to promote the general advancament of engineering and engineering seience and their application in India and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on those subjects amongst its mem The membership consists of Honorary Members, Honorary Life Moinbers, Members and Associate Members (Corporate Members), Companions, Students, and Associates The Institution is an All India body and comprises engineers of all branches, elvil, mechanical, electrical, mining, structural, etc. Membership of the Institution demands the same high standard of professional status and qualifications as is required by the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Institutions in England

The Institution is administered by a Council consisting of 30 to 50 Corporate Members representing all branches of engineering It has eight Local Centres with its own Administrative Committee, and the total membership is over 2,600 It publishes a quarteriy technical Journal

The Council of this Institution act as local technical advisers to the British Standard their draft specifications Institution on OBE Binumik Н President Secretary Ru C C Scal Bahadur quartars —8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta Head

ISMAILI \ ASSOCIATION -This Institution-a phi lanthropic and humanitarian body-was estab lished by the members of the Ismalli Dharmic Library in 1911 under the name of the the object with Recreation Club, uplifting and elevating the poor, without distinction of easte or erced It also tries to improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed (Harijan) and poor classes of people and with this intent has founded p mary schools, associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their eon dition and to achieve these objects by con structive and constitutional means. It also It also maintains orphanages, lecture halis and Social Workers who constantly travel and impart general education It has branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Poons, Warrangal, Gondia, Dhorajl, Burma and East Africa It publishes three Anglo-Vernacular papers, namely the "Ismaili' (a weekly Anglo Gujarati), "Al-Islah" (weekly Urdu), 'Nızarı' (a monthly Anglo Gujarati), for the benefit of its members and the propagation of Islam . Its acritical control of Islam . Its central office is situated in of Islam Bombay at Kandi Moholia, Imamwada Road

KALAKSHETRA—INTERNATIONAL ARTS CENTRE, ADYAR, MADRAS—Laterally The Abode of the Arts' was founded at Adyar in 1936 by Shrimati Rukmim Devi, to emphasize the essential unity of all true Art

Rukmini Devi strongly holds that for India's true renaissance the giories of all her ancient Islamic—must cultures-Hindu, Buddhist, enter into the hearts of her people and become part of their dally lives. No less does the hold that for world peace and happiness the

great culture of the East and of the West must become the common heritage of all Rukmini Devi, her staff and students in Kalakshetra are engaged in studying and popularising the principles and practice of a group Hindu cinesical depose Rharnta Natia. arions Hindu ciassical dances, Bharata Natva, Kathakail ete Special features are instru mental and vocal music, foil songs, dramatic arts, and punting. There is besides a crafts department including furniture and interior decoration and a wearing section

Bookbinding and publications are also pair of the Centre's activities The Centre has an unique and rare collection of afteen hundred Tamli pulmlerf manuscripts on the Kambo Ramayana some of those annotated by the late

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr Swamhatha Iyer Rukmini Devl has a deep understanding of Western Arts also largely through the inspiration of the great Russian dancer

Madaine Paylova Dotorcesa Montessori has entrusted to Kalakshetra the sole right of preparing an supplying throughout India educations might revolutionize an which material

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MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIAN OF THE ROYAL ASIATIO SOCIETY, College ROM

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of books which are circulated to members Exectioncy the Govern Hon'ble M His Patron The Justlee S Wadsworth, 108, Hony Secretary, J Spencer, Librarian C N Rama Krishi President

NATIONAL HORST BRLEDING AND SHOW SOURT OF INDIA — Formed in 1923, by the in Major General Sir Bernard James, kt. c OIF, Myo, who was President from 19 to 1925

Objects -To improve the breeds of hora ponics and mules in India, to expand the bret ing of horses, ponics and mules in India in ort to make the country self supporting in the respect, to protect and promote the lutere of breeders and to give them every encourage ment, to secure uniformity throughout India all matters connected with Horse Shows, prepare an Indian Stud Book, to endeave by intercourse and discussion to attract put attention to a subject so important to nation, and to spread knowledge of the please suppon which better horses may be big cheld show of horses and to offer pages i to hold shows of horses and to offer prizes ! premiums at such Shows, or at Imperial in District Board and Local Horse Shows of the Shows of Shows of the Shows of Shows of the Shows of District Board and Local Horse Shows of any other Society, to advice the Shows of any other Society, to advice assist Horse Show Committees in regard to assist Horse Show Committees in regard to organization and management of Hospital

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Hon Pardit H N I unru Is the Perside t V Thakkar the Vic President and D V Ambekar the Secretary

The Society is a non-communal non-rect rian body which does not recogni a any casts distniction

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Automobile Association of Southern India, 200, Mount Road Madias and the United Provinces Automobile Association, 32, Canning Road, Ailahabad

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919)—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people, to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest, and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and rethods

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the carliest possi-For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaslets, pamphlets and other publications, (a) 1epresentations to Government, (b) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (c) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years

President Sir Chimanial H Setalvad KCIE, LLD, Vice Presidents Sir Cowasji Jehangir, KCIE, MLA, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt, MLA, and D G Daivi, Hon Secretaries J R B Jeejeebhoy, A D Shroff and P S Bakhale

Assistant Secretary V R Bhende

Office -107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

WOMEN S INDIAN ASSOCIATION ("SESHADRI"), MY LAPORT, MADRAS —This Association was started in Madras in July, 1917, with aims of service

Arms and Objects —To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education, including the teaching of religion To secure the abolition of child marriage and other social cvi's To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies The Association is actively engaged in the promotion of adult education, the training of women in industrial occupations and slum weifare work To establish

equality of rights and opportunitumen and women. To help women that the future of India lies largel hands, for as wives and mothers the task of training, guiding and for character of the future rulers of band women into groups for the 1 self-development and education at definite service of others

The Association grants scholarshi interests women in maternity a welfare work in the uplift of the elass and in other social and welfar for the general betterment of Indla has worked successfully for securing for women in India, (see pages 93 an Simon Report, Vol II) and compuls tion for girls and also actually hel passago of Child-Marriage Restral the Assembly and the Acts for the sion of Traffie in women and chi the abolition of the Devadasi sys Association is an Ali-India body branches all over India The is affiliated to all the important l women's associations in India and t the world It was the initiator c India Women's Conference and All-Asian Women's Conference a The Madras Seva Sudan, the Mad ren's Aid Society, The Avyai Ashra Montessori School owe their orig efforts of this Association The 2 opened a Rescue Home to fact working of the Rescue Section o moral France Act, enforced by GC The Home was opened on 21st Marc Lady Beatrice Stanley and is now Madras Vigilance Association.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO
This Association, which was foundi
late Sir George Williams in 1844,
world-wide movement, well estanimost every country in both the ha
The aim of the Association is, to
religious, social, educational, and
work to answer the fourfoldsocial, mental and physical—needs
men and boys

The Young Men's Christian A though relatively new to Indla, is rapidly The 'local' Associations nomous and governed by local Directors These Associations in (elect a General Board which is for the supervision and expansion of the Association work in Indla, I Ceylon

There are now 65 Associations towns and cities and many village A with many thousands of membraces and creeds Tho following A own one or more buildings which the local headquarters Allahabapev, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcut, Combatore, Colombo, Coono Gaile, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Kunnamkulam, I Lahore, Madras, Madufa, Nagpur, Ootacamund, Poona, Rangoon, I

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The work of the National Council and of th al As ociation is carri d on ly num r duntary workers and Comt Ittees a It i 85 specially trained I il time 5 or ta I slly comisant of the generou help in men; id money the Associ tion has received in e past from vers as organisations the idian Y.M.C.A to-d ; la e ti ir o n m n induction their affairs tive seer t ri s from sel n Councils still contril ute ti ir si r the work of the Indl n Movem at 1 t il to rest are recruited in India and finaree ! ı India

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halional General Secretary of Indi Burma t & Ctylon-D 1 McClelland 5 I u s H

The Bombay A sociation now po se se for well-equipped buildings - Wodeto se Po d Lami gto Road Reb h Street and R y

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OUNG WOME'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF IRDIA BURNA AND CZYLOY -This Association tounded in the year 1875 was org n d n tionally in 1896

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ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women Its objects in India was established in 1913 are .

(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India

To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federa-tion of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient

(8) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united oplnion and for concerted action by university

women Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Members Branch may admit as Honorary women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women

The Association of British University Women has had several branches The address of the Honorary Secretary, Bombay is as follows

Miss F Sulivan, MA, 19, Gowaha Tank Road, Bombay 7

The Delhland Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918 The Calcutta and Bombay Branches have been influential and have repeatedly inter sened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc, and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India carried through an important exhibition of Food Products This branch, however, has not functioned for a number of years

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub committee, organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureaus in Calcutta and Bombay They were remarkably successful The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Klac dom, with widely differing tastes and interest and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunitles for asseniness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform

This Association is Federated to the "Fed eration of University Women in India, and thus forms one of the Units of the India. Federation

Federation of University Women in Indi

The Federation of University Women in Ind unites various Associations of University Wom throughout the country, its object being to ment friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India at the further throughout throughout the further throughout throughout through the further throughout thr to further their common interests It is affillat to the International Federation of University Women which has a membership of over 60,01 representing thirty-three nations and whi seeks by scholarships, exchange of teache group discussions and conferences to unite common action and understanding the Univ sity women of the world

The Federation in India is controlled by Central Committee at present located Bombay It has branches in Bombay, Kod

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA

ABBOTTABAD CLUB, LTD, Abbottabad, N - W F P
Entrance Fee Rs 40 Monthly Subscription Single Rs 1), Married Rs 18

DYAR CLUB, Adyar Entrance Fee Rs 100
Annual Subscription Rs 12 Monthly Subs ADYAR CLUB, Adyar Rs 6 during the months April to September Inclusive Rs 8 during the months October to Murch inclusive Hon Sceretary and Treasurer—H R Goosey

AGRA CIUB, LTD, Agra Cantonment 1863) Entrance Fee Rs 50 Subse (Estd Subscription Monthly Rs 10

Anmed Agai Club, Ahmedragar (Estd 1889)

Entrance Iec Rs 40 Subscription

Monthly, single Rs 12, married Rs 18

Secretary—Unit P K Roberts

B & As 32 to AIJAL CLUB, Lusha Hills, E (Estd 1893) Entrance Fee pand at the end of the third month of mem ship Subscription Monthly, varying fine Rs 9 to Rs 19 according to income members Secretary Lieut J. Har

(Estd 18 īΛ Entrance Fee Rs 100, payable in four ly gearly Instalments Subscription Ment Kalser Bugh AJMIR CLUB, Rs 12 single, Rs 15 married Entr

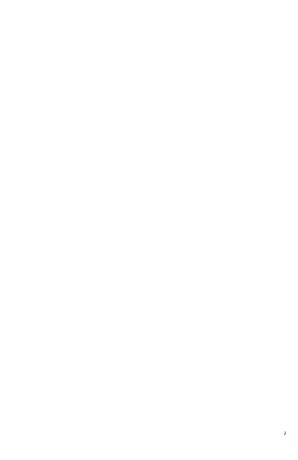
AROLA CLUB, Bergr (Estd 1870)

Fec Rs 100 Subscription

Rs 13 single, Rs 15 married

Sccretary—Dr T D Shahani (Estd 1870) Mon Hone

Aliahabad (Estd ALLAHABAD CLUB, Allahabad (Istd 1)
Entrance Ice Rs 100 Monthly Subs
from Rs 12



MUITAN CLUB, Multan (Latd.) 1891) Perr called Members Intrance for P 50

Subscriptions Ru 12 chale and Ru 17 martied

Military Members No Intronce fee

Subscriptions for Majore and above ranks Rs 12 simile and married Ps 17

Captains Single R: 8 and married R: 12 Lieutenants Single La 4 and married P= 6

NAINI FAL CIUB LTD Nath Tal (Istablished 1864) Auchting, Royling and tolf the tion by Ballot Intrace Lee Permanent member R4 100 Annual Subscription Rs 12 Monthly Subscription I to 10 Lemperary Member (Class I) and cription Rs 15 a month for sinch member and Es 20 for a matrice couple Temperary Member (Class II) under 30 days Re 1 per diem up to a maximum of Rs 15 a month Accoming dation for 30 resident members. Secretary member—Lt Colonel J. de Gree, 6 B.

ODTIGAMUND CLUB Ootnoamund, Mikiri Hills (Fatd 1840) Entrance I ce Ita 150 Subscription Annual, Ra 18 Monthle Ra 12 Hon Secretary—V S Williams

ORIFAT CLUB, Chowpatty Sea Tace, Bombay Fntrance Fee Rs 500 Subscription Annual, Rs 72 for resident members and Rs 24 for non resident members. Rs 12 for about members, Mouthly Rs 6 for resident members and Rs 2 for non resident members, Re 1 for absent members, President —Sir Cowasice Jehangir, Birt, GBI KOIF, MIA Joint Hon Secretaries—D W Ditchburn and M M Amersey Hon Treasurer—Shantaring A Shete

Peshawan Club, Ltd Peshawar (1 std 1850)

Entrance Fee Rs 5) Games section Rs 15

Subscription Monthly Rs 10 slock, Rs 12

married Hon Secretary—Lt Col 1 P,

Imlay, D 8 0

PUNJAB CLUB, Upper Mall, Luliore (Estd 1879) Litrance Fie Rs 150 Subscription Annual Rs 15 Monthly Rs 12 Hon Sec Lt Col C E L Jameson

QUETTS CLUB, LTD, Quetta (Estd 1870)

Entri nee Fee Rs 50 Monthly Subscription

Rs 15 single, Rs 18 married

RAJPUTANA CLUB, Mount Abu (Estd 1880)

Entrince Fee Rs 50 Monthly Subscription Rs 8

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, Apollo Bunder, Bombay (Estd 1880) Entrance Fee Rs 275 Subscription Annual Rs 18, Monthly Rs 12 Secretary —J A Thomson

ROYAL CALOUTTA TURF CLUB, 11, Russell Street, Calcutta (Estd 1861) Entrance Fee Club Members, Rs 300, Stand Members, Rs 100
Annual Subscription Rs 100 Secretary—
D J Lechie

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, LTD, Naslk Entrance Fee Rs 75 Subscription, Annual Pa 15, Monthly Re I possibilit in Nasik up to Ra 12 ma Poskiential quarters available. How tarp -C M S Inter

Potat Western India Tuff Civil, Bombay and Poons Intrace Ite Members Its 100, Stand Members I traid Subscription 1's 25 both c members Secretary—Major C C Gt

SARTIDAL CIUB, LID., 7, Wood Street, C: Infrarce I er. Ra. 175 single., R married Subsemption Annual Re Monthly Ra. 12 single and I/a 14 n lety be retary—C. L. P. B. trett

Special results of the Secunders and Dr. 1883). Interpret Fee. Re. 50 parable annual lattalments of Rs. 12 Seach. A Subscription. Re. 12 married. Rs. 10 Seach — Major H. B. Marcoolyn.

Shirtong Civil, Ltd. Stilling, Assam travel lee. Rs. 109 for income over Rs. and Rs. 50 for income under Rs. 1,00 Annual Subscription. Rs. 12 for members. Monthly Subscription. Rs. permanent. members, Rs. 40 for tem members. Secretary—Captain R. D. P.

Station Crub Ind., Stated, Punjab A Subscriptions Married Rs. 12 single R 1' M. Hon Setrebarn—Major T. Jones

Sind Cits, Karachi (Estd 1871) Et Ice Ra 200 Subscription Annual I Monthly Ra 12 Secretary — J H G J

Trichisopola Ciun, (1std 1860), C ment Trichinopoly, Madras Subser (monthly) Ra 6, (annually) Re 1 for numbers who paid ten annual subserl and Rupees 12 for new members dent H J Crane Hon Sucretary—(Smith Hon Treasurer—Capt H Park

Tutioonis Club, Tutlcorin, (1885) Et Hec its 50 Subscription Annual I Monthly Its 10 Secretary—G H Cobl

UNITED SERVIOF CLUB, Simb (Estd Intrance Fee Rs 100 Subsert, Annual Rs 12, Monthly Rs 6 Secret Major L B Grant, Ole, TD, ED

UNITED SLEVIOR CLUB, LTD, Lucknow C Minzli Palace (Estd 1861) Entrance Rs 100 Subscription Rs 10 mo Secretary — G F Nicholson

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, Clerk Road, Bo (Estd 1917) Entrance Fee Rs Innual Subscription Resident Rs Hon Secretary H V Hampton

WHELER CLUB, LTD, The Mall, Meerut
1863) Entrance Fee Rs 50, if by
ments Rs 60 Monthly Subscription
temporary members Rs 15 single, R
married, for permanent members R
single, Rs 15 married, Lady v
Rs 5 (Exclusive of games and it
subscriptions) Secretary—E F Tho

ROTARY IN INDIA

Middle Asia Office

Brsboume Stadium North Churchgate Street Sir Sultan Chinoy Kt

Secretary H W Bryant.

88TH DISTRICT

GOVERNOE

Dr B N Vyas Ral Bahsdur MB FSMF 14 Clyde Road Lucknow Officials and Clut Meets g Dage

Oki 50.8 March 9 1030 President Jal B Dorah Secretary M. Framfi Central Bank of India Ltd. Agra 8 p m 1st and 3rd Wednesdays Laurle a Hotel

ALLAHABAD (Provi ional) President The Hon ble Mr Justice Ismall Secretary C pt Bhagwat Days! 15 Church Road Allahsbad.

HRITAR 854 February 17 1933
President R B Praka h Chand Mchra
Sceta y F h Chubb Agent Central
Bank of India Ltd Amritsar 81 pm.
2 d and 4th Tuesdays Imperial Hotel ABRITSAR

BROPAL 54° November 2 1941 Pres dent The Hon ble Filmsl ut Mulk Mr h F Halder Secretaries Akhtar All hh n Samil Ahmad Ma LLD 815 pm nd and 4th Mondays Lake View Hotel

CAWKPORE 5645 July 3 1943 Pre ident Lais Ralishpat Singhania Ji Secretaries Dudge M. Arrindell MO (Imil Hou e The Mail) J V Krishna (15) Cl il Lines) 1st & 3rd Thursdays Kamla Retreat 8 15 pm

DERIH 499 1929 President W W Wood Scretary Dr H L Khosi 13A Keeling Road Aew D thi 8 pm 1st nd 3rd Thursdays Imperial Hotel New Deibl

DERFA DEW 5.58 June i 1040
Pre vient Rai Bahador Dr R. 8 Srivas
tava Secretary A Lidulji 9 Old Sur ey
Ro d Dehra Dn 7 pm nd and 4th
Wednesdays at Membera Ite Idences

HYDERABAD (SIND) 4882 October 6 1938 ional and (SIVD) 4882 Uctober is 1905.

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Karleni 2593 March 1933 Prend nt 8 V Kothari Secretary Dh n Frami Co The Central Bank of India Ltd Bunder Road Karachi Meetinga fortnightly as

LAHORE AHORE 2714 February 1927 President P B J 11 Das Kapur S er tary P P Abosla 3 Moza g Road Lahore 2nd and 4th W dnesdays 8 30 p m Faletti a Hotel Hurwaw LUCKNOW

ORROW 4 68 February 1938 Presul t Hon bie Sir George R Th m s Kt Secre t vy Rai Bahadur H K Ghose A P Sen Road Lucknow 8 15 p m 1st nd 3rd Fridays Carlton Hotel

PATIALA President S rd D K Sen S cri ry She kh Md B hir Ahm d Special In ome Tax Officer P til 1 t s d 3rd Thursday 8 30 pm Rajindra Gjmkhans

Sorn District GOVERNOR

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Prof M R Palande S cret ry K H Patel
Civil Lines Surat 6 30 pm d a d 4td 8 turdays at Rtn. T leya khan s Bungalow
Athw Lines Surat

90th District GOVERNOR

W Buchan, C/o Statesman House, Calcutta Officials & Club Meeting Days

4667, May 1938 President ASANSOL 4067, May 1938 President B C Gupta, Secretary Dr T D Mukhopadhyav, Rotunda Clime, G T Road, Asansol, E I R 7-15 p m 2nd and 4th Mondays, Asansol Club CALOUTTA 587, September 26, 1919 President N C Laharry, Secretary J K Deb, D/1, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta 1-15 p m every Tuesday, Great Eastern Hotel DACOA 4590. March 1929 Proceeding Acoa 4590, March 1938 President Jananankur De, GIF, 108, Secretary Pankoj Comar Ghose, MA, BL, 11, Wise Ghat Road, Dacca 1 pm 2nd and 4th Sundays, University Buildings JANSHEDPUR 4118, November 23, 1936

President Surendra Nath Bose, Scientary
Dr Himmsu Kulnu Mitra, Refractories Engineer, TISCO, Ltd., Jamshedpur (Bihar) 12 noon 1st and 31d Mondays, Tisco Hotel JUBBULPOPI 5064, 1939 President Rev Dr O L Davis, Sceretary P K Awastin, Manager, The Military Dairy Farm, Jubbul-pore 7 pm 2nd Wednesdry, and 8 30 pm 4th Wednesday, Jackson's Hotel ATNA 5688, November 8, 1943 PATNA President

Sir C M Agarwala, Jt Secretaries Lawley
Sen S N Bahttaeliaryva, Lawly Building,
Exhibition Road, Patna 2nd and 4th
Thursdays 8 p m Masonie Lodge Banqueting

91ST DISTRICT GOVERNOR

Rajamantrapravina K V Anantaraman, B A Minister for Revenue and Law, East View, Bull Temple Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore Officials & Club Meeting Days

BANGALORE 3323 (b), May 24, 1934 President Elliot Miller, Secretary H P Mulerice X-Ray Engineer 2-A Andre Road

Mukerjee, X-Rav Engineer, 2-A, Andre Road, Langford Town, Bangalore Lunch meetings Century Club, 1st Sunday and penultimate Saturday, 1-20 p m

BEZWADA President T Arumukha Mudahar Secretary M N Sarma, Vice Chairman, Municipal Council 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 30 pm Masonie Hall

OCANADA President The Maharaja Saheb of Pithapuram, Secretary P Bapoo Row, C/o S N Bros, PO Box 17, Cocanada COUANADA

OOHIN 4377, June 25, 1937 President O Kappeler, Scoretary Dr S S Rao, The Naviatna Pharmacy, Cochin 1 p m COUHIN alternate Saturdays, Malabar Hotel, Erna

DIMBATORE 5724, Feb 17, 1944 President Diwan Bahadur Ratnasabapathi Mudahar, Secretary R Venkatasami, B 80, Peela-medu, Colmbatore Meets on 1st and 3rd COIMBATORE Thursdays—dinner

COLOMBO 2198, July, 1929 President
K de Kretser, Secretary N U Jayawarder
Clo P O Box No 327, Colombo (Ceylo
1 p m every Thursday, at G O H
GALLE 5382, April 25, 1941 Presiden
R A M Thursdappa, Secretary G C
Perera, Richmond Hill Road, Galle (Ceylo
5 p.m. 1st. Monday (Dinner) 3rd Mond

Feren, Remmond Ini Road, Gaile (Cello 5 p.m. 1st Monday (Dinner), 3rd Mond Lienling, New Orient Hotel

Guntur 5593 President K V Gopt swami, M. 1, Bar at Law, Secretary R Salieb D Scientan Narayana Chowdha ii A, LLB, Gintur Meetings, Rays Nursi Hopp Lelegat 6 p.m. 2nd and 4th Saturday Home, Lalapet 6 p m, 2nd and 4th Saturda

JAFFNA 5369, April 8, 1941 President Ra Ratnam Naliali, Secretari T Mintusan pillai, The Rotary Club, Jasina, Ceylon 5 p m 1st and 3rd Mondays, Jaffna Rest Hou-KANDY

ANDY 5419, September 21, 1941 Predent W & Scott, Secretary W Vitharana, Harley House, Hermitage Roa Kandy (Ceplon) 1245 pm 1st and 3

Mondays, Queen's Hotel

ADRAS 3186, May 1929 President

D C Kothari, Secretary S T Sadasiva

Indian Overseas Bank, United India Bulli

1188, Esplande, Madras 1 30 pm ever MADRAS Tuesday, Connemara Hotel April to Sel tember, alternate Tuesdays

MADURA 4908, December 27, 1938 Precdent T S Rajam, Secretary A H | Ramaswamy, 87, East Gate and K M S | Sundararam Meetings 7-30 pm, Madu Club, 2nd Tuesday each month

Sorre President C M Rangodh Singh Secretary Dr B Javaram, Medical Office MYSORE Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore

NEGOMBO 4645, January 1938 President S K Wijeyratnam, Secretary Robel Spencer Schrader, Wester Schton Farn Negomba (Ceylon) 8 pm 2nd and 4t Mondays, New Rest House Nilgris 5441, November 25, 1941, President W H Bates, Secretary Ra Salub Dr B G Krishnan, Nutrition Researd Coonoor, Nilgris, S Indla 1 30 pm 1st and penultimate Saturdays, Coonoor Clui Panadura 5769, May 2, 1944 President P de I Kularatne Secretary Dr M J A Sundrasagara, Health Unit Office, Panadura

Sundrasagara, Health Unit Office, Panadurf Ondicherry 5729, March 9, 1944 President M M R Callard Sceretary M Balasoupara manien, Advocat-Conseil, Pondicherry MEM 5007, January 22, 1939 8 30 pm 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Salein Club PONDICHERRY SALEM

TIMEVELLY 5770, May 2, 1944 President
Diwan Bahadur V N Viswanatharao, Secre
tary Dr K Ramayyuer, MBBS, Arch
House", Tinnevelly Town
VIAGLERALY, 5504 May 28, 1942 Presi

VIZAGAPATAN 5504 May 28, 1942 Press
dent M M Manch, Secretary F H Mc
Donald Wilson, Vizigipatam Port 2nd and
4th Saturdays Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, 5 p m

ROTARY INIERNATIONAL Office for Middle Asia Brabourne Stadium, North, Churchgate Street, Bombay

The Office for Middle Asia of Rotary International provides the services of R I Secretariat, at Chicago, to all the district governors in this region and the Rotary clubs and the Bryant

Rotary organisation in India, Burma, Ceylon Afghanistan, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Siam, French Indo-China, Sarawak, Brunel, British North Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies Secretary for Middle Asia —Herbert W

Church Organisation in India

Down to Marchist 1920 the Charchof Eng. I and Inglish and Cycino); the ash, noses all its own bloops and Mctropolitan was the ery of the lar on indegral part of the Charch of of the Lar on indegral part of the Charch of a citic Archibishop of Canterbury. By the Molland Church Ma a we passed by letil ment in 10 thiely all conner to was every and the Marchibishop of Canterbury. By the Molland of Which date provision tax in whe by the Mills of wisher and the provision tax in whe by the Mills of which date provision tax in whe by Kangalan it in 11st and in (a) in in future to be known as Th. Clurch of India, hurm and Cyton and for ehr tile Clurch of India (or of Barmat or of Colon) in those count less of the work of the Mills has the Mills lab past and destroy its pipilisal it while has the Mills lab past and destroy its pipilisal in Wilks lab past and destroy its pipilisal it while lab past and destroy its pipilisal it with the past and destroy its pipilisal it with the past and destroy its pipilisal it while the Mills and the M

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The Eccle 1 ticulestabl hment of the Go ern me t of Ind 1 an inheritance f om the Last India Company That Comp ny from the first The Church.

provided chaplains for its servants lains of the present establishment are maintained for ministration to the Government's British born servants, eivii and military They are chosen by the Indian Chaptaineres Board sitting in London, are appointed by the Secretary of State, are posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses are posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop. Their pay and allowances are wholly met by Government. In spiritual matters tiley are subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop, and while Government servants, eivil and military are their ling schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill primary charge, they are the parish priests of the stations. The provincial Governments assist chaplalneses to which they are appointed and these schools with grants in aid both for building chaplaineres to which they are appointed and are responsible for the eare of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church are eared for by missionaries or Indian elergy Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again following the practice of the East India Company, has provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries Where numbers do not warrant the provision of an Establishment chapiam Government liag assisted in the provision of elergy by grants-in-ald, and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains has been reduced special grants-in aid have been granted Lstablishment and all grants-in aid are subject to revision and are in fact rovised from time to time The latest retrenehment, carried out in 1940, reduced the number of chaplans by twelve, and savings effected, along with those under other heads, amounted to Rs 187,276

The great influx of British troops caused by thio war in necessitated the provision of additional religious ministrations. This need was met by the organisation in 1942 of an Indian Army Chapiains Service. It provides mir strations for Indian Christian as well as British

Christian troops

(The Leeleslastleai establishment includes besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, 1 ree Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communions, and churches and grants in ald are provided or given on the same principles as for Auglierns)

The special interests of those parisidoners whose domicile is England in the continued use, should they so desire, of the services of the Inglish Prayer Book which the Church of India is now free to alter at its discretion, are safeguarded by certain of the canons, and these interests together with other matters concerning the undertakings and relation of the Government of India to its chaplains and the Church In the Church their numbers still in some Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may receive executing those of Indian members, and therefore by regarded as the first missionaries of indian in the Church as a vhole the number. Translate and from their arrival at Gos the first in the church as a vhole the number of indian and from their arrival at Gos the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their ficts in large numbers threw themselves in the facts in large numbers threw themselves in the first many and Indian elegy 716. I want later their ficts in large numbers threw themselves in 1904, and Indian elegy 716. I want later their ficts in large numbers threw themselves in 1904, and Indian elegy 716. I want later their ficts in large numbers threw themselves in 1904, and Indian elegy 716. I want later their ficts first members, the famous St. Francis

The chap- distinctions whatever in the Church Indian elergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian lalty though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parisitioners

> The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the Domiciled and Angio-Indian community, has from early days been a concern of the Church In addition to day schools it has established over 70 board and current expenditure, just as they do all other schools, according to the rules of the education codes. The schools are inspected by Government inspectors. Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools, but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government An appeal issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1938 for the endowment of these schools had produced by June, 1939, just under £30,700 The fund is known as The Anglo Indian Schools Fund and is still open for the receipt of donations Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domielied and Angio-Indian community, and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing Hence the urgent need for increased endowments The existing endowments of ail the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum

(The Church of India is not the only com munity responsible for European education in India The Roman Catholies, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government)

The Government of India Act of 1935, section 83, provides for the continuance of government grants to European schools at a total figure in each province not less than the average figure for tho ten years preceding 1933, unless the whole grant of a government to education is reduced, when the grant to European education may be reduced in proportion And, as a result of the recommendations of a sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, provincial boards for Angio-Indian and European Education liavo been set up, and aiso an Inter-Provincial Board, to consider and advise Governments on matters accorded with the control of the matters connected with the schools

Missions

In Maiabar, on the south west coast of India, resident in India, full members of the Church of Irelia, and are a most important part of the connection with the Church in India, full members still in some Chiristian faith in India. The possibly from the 1st century AD They are called "Syrian" Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria They it Irelia, and are a most important part of the do not appear to have attempted to spread the India, there is a connection with the Church in Syria They is executing those of Indian members, and therefore be regarded as the Portuguese may some stations being still exclusively I propern, in Testing In The India The Portuguese may be it die in the name of it die in the name of the connection with the repeat of the connection with the church in Syria They is the connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the Church in Syria They is a connection with the control of the connection with the church in Syria They is a connection with the church in Syria They is a connection with the control of the connection with the church in Syria They is a connection with the control of the connection with the control of the connection with the control of the connection with the connection with the control of the connection with the connection with the connection with the connection w

Tavl r being sent to Go in 1991 Unuer his leaderenip the pre ching of Christianity was arried on with great earnest-hess. The missionary work of the Rom n I tholic Church thus begun has been continue i D thelic Church thus begun has been continue | Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I and at the present day the number of Indian | Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I and at the present day the number of Indian | Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Silia of Dc I are the state of Sanatoria and 15 homes for the Sanatoria and 1 (Censu 1931) to which may be dded 654 939 Syrian Christians attached to the R man Chnrch The number of independent Syrian Christians

(C nsus 1931) is given es 525 607 Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th Century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Comp nye territories they worked from Danish t rritory and in Indian States These missionaries were I therans but as stated above were in the itter part of the 18th Century assisted with unds from England Famous men among th m were Ziegenbaig Kiernander Schultze and Christian Friedrich Schwarz By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in lost century it is believed that believed the South India about 30 000 Lutheran converts in 1800 the famous Baptist trio Carey Marsh man and Ward establi hed it mestives t Seram pore in Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1 93) Men of humble origin and education one was a cobbler one a ragged account while is and no a printer they display d great abil \$3 and no a printer trey unputy u access and to a printer trey unputy u access and threw themselves not only into eta gellem but into the accentule study of I dia lai ngu ges and uture and its flora and fauna Books and translat ons poured from their printing press Carey was made professor of Sanserte in Lord Wellesley a College for the training of all the Wellesley and Control of the American Control of the Con for the training of ci il and military officers

The 19th Century saw a great increase in The 19th Century awa agreat increase missionary effort of every sort. This was due to the opening f the Company's trito les to mission ries by the Gov remeent of India Act of 1813 a d it was nly after that d to that Angilean (Church of Engl ad) missionery Societies took up work in India namely the Church Mis ionary Society and the Society fo the Propag tion of the Gospel by sending as mission ries ordained elergy of the Church of Engl nd those bither to sub idised o a nt by the SPCk (see above) being Lutherans first mission ries to rrive after the passing of the Act were American Congreg tionalists London Mis ionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotl nd soon followed In the course of the e ntury India became cove ed by a network of missi as engaged not only in ev ngelism but in education I work in a hools and colleges i medical work a d in ind at les Among famon names of missionary education lists ar those of Dr Duff of Calcutta and Dr Wilson in Bomb y in the education of women mis lons m y fairly claim to hav taken the lead. The total numbe of mi lo ary societies from Enrope and America working in India is now o er 150 For con uits tion and common ct in there is a N tional tion and common ct in there is a N tional Christi a Connell with headquarters at Nagpur first org abed i 1914 and in co net in with this there are 10 Provi clai Christian Councils

wh re he arri ed training institutions 217 indu trial schools the t tal number of Protestant Chr stl ns lu India making the total number of Chri tians including Poman Catholics Romo Syrians and Syrians (see above) 6 95 763 included in this tot. I are 16 771 E ropeans and 138 58 Ag Indiana. Indiana B liable figures of a latter date are not veilable Reum n

Sine the Great Wartt er has been widespread interest in India in the subject of the reunlo of the separated Christian bodies In South india the movement for union was started in 1919 by a gro p of Indian elergy This has led to the preparation of an eleborate s beme of und a the parties to which are Anglicans Methodists a d the already nited South Indian United Chur h which e n it so I Fresbyterian and C agr gatlonalists Much time in thou it have be a given to the preparation of thes heme the problem presented by the task of reconciling Anglican P byterian W slovan ad Congrego

tionalist p in lpies being of extreme difficulty II the s hemo is accepted the four southern dioceses of the Chur h of India Marras Dornakai Tinnevelly and Travancore will be sep rated from the rest of the province and form pa t of the united Ch rch which is pledged to m int in epi copal g ernm at Th present m int in epi copal g ernm at Th present po ituno of the a heme is the tit has hee accepted by the Chur h of Indi Bu m and accepted by the Chur h of Indi Bu m and Copion at n meetin of its Geu ral Council in Jenuary 1945. It la al o been accepted by the Methodsts. The deel into of the Schol I dt United Church will be made the United and whether it decides to power the In 194 and whether it decides to power ted in 194 happed to the Church of Contractional of Decadure

The exitence of united chi ch in South Indi consistin of Conregational and Presby trian elements has been mentioned as preceding paragraph in north the Chur had been in a tree of the child the child in the child i

In addition to the two pri cipal mission ry soci ties of the Church of r gland the S I G (Society for the church of r grand the 8.1 G (Society for the Propagati of the Gospel in F eig Parts)a d the C M S (Ci ur h Mix for ry Societ) leady mentioned whose mis lo ari in Indi Burma nd Ceylon numbered accordin to the l te t av Hable figures —

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65 thera a e also certain smaller, married wom there are also certain smaller, but imports t missi n namely Th Oxford his ion to Calcutta working in Calcutta among printing the same c until is by lection or the same and the starts in Covery and the same and the starts in Covery and the same and the starts in Covery and the starts in the same and the starts in the same and the starts in the same and the same and the starts in the same and Churchmen's Missionary Society (12 ordained the whole of India. In the various limissionaries in the Lucknow and Nagpur areas are other colleges for the train and Rangoon dioceses), the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927 and the Christa Prema Seva Sangha, Poona 1934, the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese), the Church of England Zenana Missionarry Society, in several dioceses, the Sisters of St Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese, Sisters of St Denys (Warminster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese, Sisters of the Hely Family Nalm Tel. the Winchester of the Holy Family, Naim Tal, the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Maymyo The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of com-munties of priests or sisters under religious lows. Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in India Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St Stephen's, Delhi, St John's, Agra, St Columba's, Hazaribagh, Christ Church, Cawnpore, and Trinity College, Candy, are well-known A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the inter-denomination are Dorinkal, Linnovelly, Travancore, I tional Madras Christian College For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination and andidates Bishops' College, Calcutta, serves has been given in an earlier paragraph been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination

ordinands and lay church-workers throi medium of the local language made famous by the work of the doctors in are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland) (the late Dr Pennell) and St Stephen's (for women) The C'MS High Sch Srinagar is distinguished among the High Schools of the Church for the D adopted to develop manliness and esprit i in the boys Cawnpore in the north and reth in the extreme south are well-known of industrial work and training Press at Madras was built up into a ver and efficient institution by a retired C Missionary At Hubll, in the Bombay I S P G Missionaries have, since 1919 extremely good work in charge of an Inc Settlement (for the reformation and t of members of criminal tribes) committed ! care by Government

Exact figures of the membership of the of India are not obtainable. From available there appear to be about three q of a million (750,000) of which about a la a half (150,000) are European and Anglo-I dioceses, with large numbers of Indian Chi

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Hubback, Most Rev George Clay, BSc., DD

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metrol of India

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Tucker, Ven ble G E, BSc

Boulton, Rev Canon Walter, BA Cowham, The Rev Arthur Gerard, MA Trotman, The Rev Lionel William, MA Tilner-Bassett, The Rev Hugh Francis Emra, Dinapore

M A

Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Ch of St John's Church, Calcutta

On leave ex-India Bankipore On leave ex India

JUNIOP CHAPLAINS

Ropers, The Rev G I, MA DeVall, The Rev T G C, MA Chatfield-Jude, Rev H L Th Caddy, The Rev J L Th King, The Rev H P Alchin The Rev C J Donnelly, The Rev A I, M s

Metropolitan's Chaplain Chaplain, Barrackpore On leave ex Indla On Active Service Chaplain, Darjeeling Chaplain, Fort Willam

Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta

CHUPCH OF SCOTLAND

PRESIDENCY SENIOR

Renme, The Rev John Yule, MI, BD, BLitt,

Pittledge, The Rev J W R, MA

Buchanan The Per G MA

Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scot Bengal (On leave, preparatory to r ment)

Offg Presidency Senior Chaplain, Chur Scotland, Bengal, New Delhl Junior Chaplain, St. Andrews Church, Cale

CHUICH OF ROME

Perfer, The Most Lev Dr Ferdinand, 83 tagus Irm Leures

Archbishop, Calcutta Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail

Bombay Ecclestastical Department

CHEPCH OF INDIA

The Right Reverend Richard Dalo Acland Ma Bl hop of Bombay The le ralle Canon L C Mell mon ut Ar h leacon f Bomb v C H Martin Revisirar of the Diocese SETIOR CHAPLAISS

Re erend T R H Fliigtt M.A Pe eren I J Barnes B &

Peverend Henry Ball M a

Reverend O G Lewis Ma CP Rev H Pige Stansft id

Rev William kin

Re erend J F W Ruddell 1 A Reverend F A Thomson

Reverend C J C Newell Rev Donald MacDonald M 4 Ch plain of Clorp it Ch pl in Lirk

Ch plain of St M ry s Poons Charl i of M lableshwar (ln addition) Chaptain of Ahmednagar S alo fredd cy Charlet Berni s

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CHERCH OF SCOTLAND

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CRETCH The Most Reverend D Roberts Ti ore 8.3 Presiden 5 Ch rl ln

Assam Ecclesiastical Department CRAPLAISS.

Trotman The Rev L W M & Howland The Rev 1 A

Horsley Rev 99 u . Wyld The Rev F B A apillong Laki Impur Silchar

Poid from All India grant Tezput

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department

CHAPLAINS

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Keay F E HAD litt

Judah R v Ethel ed Ba

Swage Ven Archdeacon E F

Napper Rev H S

Charlain of Bankiror Ch plain f Din to e

ADDITIONAL CLEEGY

P! alour Mongl yr and Jamalpur Muzaffarpur and Darbhang

R dll

Central Provinces and Bernr Ecclesiastical Department

Hardy The Rt Revd Alexander O livy M a Blahop of Lagbur D.D G si Th Rev I J AEC

Str tfield The Rev CnnSF Ba William The Vable W P Bi Clae Th Re H b Ba

Bury The Pev Phineas M A forsly The R v II gh Reginald I wrence The Rev Levile Anthony Henry Elliot The Rev F E

Ch plain Clak ata Ul (On 1 v) para to y to r tir m nt) Chaplat Pachm bi Archde on and Chapl in ! Mhow C ! Ct plain of Jubi ulpor Chaplain Nagpur

Ch plain Nasir bad Ch plain Sauger Ch pl in Kamptee

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF INDIA.

Senior Chaplains

Jack White, The Rev Wilson, The Rev G 4 Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary (On leave)

Junior Chaplains

Jackson, The Rev L S

Chaplain, Trimulgherry and Bolaram

Perry, The Rev T V

Mobilised

Weston Walte, The Rev F E Howard, The Rev C J

Chaplain, St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund

Howard, The Rev C Walters, The Rev T Collier, The Rev R Mobilised Mobilised

Chaplain, St George's Cathedral, Madras

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS

Wallace, The Rev J M

Chaplain, St Thomas Mount

TI MPORARY CHAPIAINS

Caldicott, The Rev Canon J G Kerslake, The Rev P C Chaplain, Coimbatore Chaplain, Wellington

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

MicDonild, The Rev P C Buchanan, The Rev G

Presidency Senior Chaplain, Egmore, Madras Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bangalore

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

PROBATIONERY CHAPLAINS

Revd J E D Baskin

Abbottabad Razmak

Bavington, R (Jy Chaplain)
J A Mea (Chaplain)
C C Gee (Asst Chaplain.)

Peshawar Peshawar

TEMPORARY CHAPLAINS

Revd E Pearson Revd L F Geddes

Rosalpur, Nowshera

Kohat

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barne, The Right Rev George Dunsford, MA, Bishop of Lahore, Lahore

DD, OIE, OBE, VD

Gorrie, Rev Canon L M . L Th

Devlin, Rev T S, MA

O'Neill, Rev W S, MA

Bradbury, Rev John Henry, AKC

Laurence, Rev George, MA, BD

Gasking, Rev C A, L Th

Claydon, Rev Evan, BA

Stephenson, Rev William, MA Blease, Rev Rupert George, B Sc

Sanders, Rev H M

Fish, Rev F J, BA, MC

Gulmarg

On retiring leave

Murree Chaklala

Retiring leave

Archdeacon, Lahore

On leave

On leave

On active service

Karachi

On leave

Rayvalpindl

JUNIOR CHAPTAINS

lindsay Rev W J
Beyn n Rev J R L Th
Hazell Rev H I Hazell Rev H T
Peatson Rev A J L Th
Mee Rev J A H A
Geddes Rev L H M A
Tytler Rev J D
Fell Rev B G M A
Gas Rev J \ LTh
Haes R v W R F M A
Han n R v J L ALCH
O Hagan Rev C (M A O Hagan Rev C G HA

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New Delhi On eti e ervice On lea e

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PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS

Bayington Rev F
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Blackall r Rev D W
Rodgers R v A H
Folieston Rev F L B 4
Toop Rev W J M A B c F C S
Bastin Rev J F D

Davies Rev T G BA

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TEMPORARY CHAPLAINS I E E

Pearson Rev E Vright R v II t b
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Hufton Rev H \ M A
Gre Rev C C
Monro Rev W D

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United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

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On lea e prep tatory to retirem t Lucknow (Ci ii) M crut On the ervl e ĂΓ

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

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Methodist Church

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Daves, Rev (J

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic community is composed of the following clementa -

- (1) The 'Syrian' Christians of the Melabar stands as follows —
 Coast, traditionally said to have been under the Sacrel Congregation of Extraordi
 converted by the Apostle St. Thomas | nary Feelesinstical Affairs They were brought under alless unce to the Pope by the Portugue o in 1590 and pinced first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vierr-Apostolice They are at present ruled by an Archblidge and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syrine rite
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west const, Ccylon, Bengal, etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times, in cluding British troops
- (4) Modern converts from Hiadulam and Anlmism in recent miscion contres
- (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite com munity in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laits have been received into the Catholic Church

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline to meet this decline fresh misslonaries were sent out by the Congregation de propaganda side, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portlons as were occupied by the Goa Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction cicrgy in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda (lergy This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction') At the same time the whole

countr, was placed under a regular hierarchy s lil h after sutrequent adjustments now stands as follows -

The archbishopric of Gos and Damaun thasit g ome extension into British t ri tory) with suffragan bishopries at Cochin and Mylapore (both in British territors)

Luder the Shered Congregation of Oriental Churches -

The archibishopric of Frnakulam, with suffragan bishopries of Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffra gin bi hopric of Tiruvelin

Under the Stered Congregation of Propaganda Tide -

The archibishoptic of Arra with suffragan bishoptics of All thabad, Ajmer and Lucknow and the Presectures Apostone of Indore and

The archbishopric of Bombas with suffragen bishouries of Poons, Manualore, Callent Tuticorin Trichluopoly, Missions of Karachi and Ahmedabad

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishopries of Runchi, Dacea, Chittagong Krishinagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkin

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishopries of Nellore, Hyderahad, Vizara Nagpur, Bezwada Cuttack and Guntur, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbul pore, and the Mission of Bellary

The archbishopric of Pondictor's (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Combitore Kumbakonam, Salem, Malicca and Bangalore

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simi with suffrsgan by hoprics of Lahore and Mul t the Prefecture Apostoli of I a hmir

The archbishopric of Verapoly with suff bishoprics of Q 1 ion Kottar Triva id T and Vijayapuram

The archbishopri of Colombo (Ceylon) with suffrag bishoprics tk ndy Galle Jaff Tri com ice and Cl I w

Three Vicariates Apost ile and tir e P ef c tures Apo tolle of Burma

The European clergy ug ged in India aimost r mission seminarie and in the gr at roapo rty a e either French Leigl n Datch Swiss Spant hor Italian by n tio slity Ti number over 000 b id which there's body of secular el rgy mostly Indian et numb ring bo t 500 nd or 11 000 nuns The first work of the ciergy is p rochial ministr tion to ext it.
Christi ns including rallway people in
British troop Secon Leomesed c tion in nd 1 lch British troop Secon leomesed c tion itel not confin d t thei own peopfe it i schools b ing frequented by larg n mbers of limbu Mahom dan Para ic monet the most importa tin titution are \$x\$ most college Calcuts \$x\$ Fete \$x\$ Carps \$x\$ College Calcuts \$x\$ Fete \$x\$ Carps \$x\$ College Calcuts \$x\$ Fete \$x\$ Carps \$x\$ College Calcuts \$x\$ Fete \$x\$ Carps \$x\$ College Calcuts \$x\$ Fete \$x\$ Carps \$x\$ College Calcuts \$x\$ Fete \$x\$ Calcuts \$x\$ College Calcuts \$x\$ College Calcuts \$x\$ College \$x\$ College \$x\$ Coll schools and elem tar scho f The edu 1 tloo of girls is supplied for by numerous

co vent sciool we ked by rell ions congre gations of nans to say notling of a pha ations of name to carrie the n titutions ages and other chi rit the n titutions ages and other chi rit the caucati n in ages and other our fit in uniform in the tot I number use ducktin in 19 6 exceed d laif a rillia use in 19 6 exceed d laif a rillia use in 19 6 exceed d laif a rillia use in 19 6 exceed d laif a rillia use in 19 6 exceed with mos mission of the uniform of the laif use in 19 6 exceed with mos mission of the laif use in 19 6 exceed the la Ahmedn grditit may be m ntioned (Full p riled re on all p nts will be f und in the C their Director aire 1 qu ted) Th mest n work is imited sol ly by short se or m na d money will if to the oming willigive the mast niethit exterior. There oure f niefinit exte ion Ther ource el gu ft theo d'a ychurchcoil ctio f ti cl gs ft the od a sychurch coll citie d
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THE CHURCH UF SUILAND

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THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

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There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at of Scotland in India and Ceylon "

at Tambaram and which has recently been neeting place of the world Missionary Connecting place of the world Missionary Connecting place of the world Missionary Connecting several Missionary Societies Other in Wadra, Marpur, Almer and Poona Further senting several Missionary Societies Other information may be found in "Reports of the ges are Wilson College, Bombay, Hislon Church of Scotland," Blackwood go, Nagpur, and Murrhy College, Sialkot Church also carries on important medical Pook" and "The Handbook of the Church There are placeteen Mission Health in a Control of Scotland, "Control of Scotland," and "The Handbook of the Church There are placeteen Mission Health in the Scotland in Ludia and Coulon."

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

missionaries and 1067 Indlan y of the Churches formed from amonget c peoples are self-supporting Calcutta, Dreen, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi children Indian Scretters The re there are hostels for the prosecution of Daniel, Ph. D. Chiencole, Virag. Dt. form of work

DUCATIONAL WORK -Ranges from Primary pol to Colleges Scrampore College with Royal Charter granted by His Danish esty in 1827, and confirmed by the British ernment in the Treaty of Purchase of the lement of Scrampore in 1845, was placed 1856 by the College Council at the least of the Baptist Alsaconary Society become a part of its Missionary cdu
onal operations, in Arts and theology
was affiliated in 1857 to the newly
ned Calcutta University, reorganised reorganise d 1910 on the lines of its original foundacal Staff on an Inter-denominational basle the granting of Theological Degrees to lified students of all Churches

n Arts and Science the College prepares the Calcutta Examinations

here is a vernacular institute also at tack for the training of Indian preachers Bible schools in several centres

there are 10 purely English Baptist of operations is in East Bengal riches connected with the Society, but numbers 15 Australian workers this services are corned on the society of the services are corned on the society of the services are corned on the services ar lons Medical work connected with the lety is carried on in 7 Hospitals Two large nting Presses for both English and Vernsar work are conducted at Calcutta and grinj, Dist Mymensingh, E Bengal tack The Secretary of the Mission is the The Strict Baptist Mission—Has 20 D Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular European Missionarles, and 227 Indian workers ad, Calcutta

he Headquarters of the Mission are Furnival Street, Holborn, London The al expenditure of the Society for 1942 ounted to £219,490 of which £94,430 was The pended in Indla and Ceylon

IF BAPTIST MISSIO APA SOCIETA OF GILAT | THE CANADIAN HAPTIST MISSION — Was com AIN — Formed in 1792, largely through the menced in 1775, and is located in the Teingu and ts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Orien Country to the north of Madras, in the rail, Bibar, Orissa, the United Provinces, is I than Godevari. Vizagapatam and Ganjam Punjab and Coylon. The Baptist Amana Districts. There are 20 stations and 535 out ion and the Bible Translation Society have stations with a station of 70 missionaries including united with this Society. The station of 6 qualified physicians, and 1,250 Indian workers, mited Mission in India and Caylon numbers with Gasnel, programmy 1,650 villages. Organical Mission in India and Caylon numbers with Gasnel, programmy 1,650 villages. mited Mission in India and Cevion numbers with Gospel preaching in 1,650 villages Orga and juleed Churches number 138, communicants 34,000 halese workers Connected with the Society and Indian and Singhalese Churches, 313 (Indian and Singhalese Churches, 313) (Indian and Singhalese Chu 7,831 Amongst the non easte people great Seminary providing in all for 5,850 pupils ress has been made in recent years, and There are 6 Hospitals, two leper asylums y of the Churches formed from amongst and an Orphanage Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress occial work amongst students is earried on is laid upon the work amongst women and falcutta, Dreen, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi children Indian Secretary lie Rev O E

Was opened in 1836 and has 11 main stations of the distribution of the stations of the station churches, about 89 000 baplized members, 400 schools of all grades including 2 High, 1 Normal Praining 2 Bible and 9 station schools there are 3 hospitals and 4 dispensaries which treited about 4 465 in patients and about 16 200 out patients during the year 311551011 work is carried in 16 languages

Treasurer and Cor Sec -Miss Marion Burnham,

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION AND INDUSTRIAL CLAIPPS-Commenced in 1836 Area of occupition Midnapore district of Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Iamshedpur Town of Bihar Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples Address Kharagpur Ldula (C. Barah, Santal Peoples Address Kharagpur Ldwln C Brush, Secretary, Kharagpur

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FORFIGN MIS SION — (Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States The field of the Australian Commonwealth The staff There are glish services are carried on in many of the 4,299 communicants and a Christian community of 7 529

Secretary, Field Council The Rev W G Crofts, Mission House, Birlsiri, P O Hatshib ginj, Dist Mymensingh, E Bengal

in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts Communicants number 1,781, organised churches 62, Dry and Sunday schools 90 with 2007 2001 schools 92, with 3,887 pupils

Rev D A Thrower, Treasurer and Secretary

Kilpauk, Madras

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

of 9 Mi sio aries of wiom 8 are clerical 14 about 13 000 Educations! ts 5 ar Docto s and Nure s The Indian st ff numb rs 500 of whom 19 ar P tor 103E ngelist Colport urs 40 Dible women and 331 are Te ler There ar women and 331 are Te ler There as O ganised Church s a communic nt roll of In 3 505 and a Christian Community of 9 96 Medical work there are Ho pitals includin one at Dohad and several Di p na ries with 353 n w case and a t tal 4 199 in patients tiend eo of 1683 The Mission cound to the conditions to the condition of t pupils also I creche 4 Orpla g an I dus uris! School at Borsad a Tea lers Tr Ining College for Women at Bo ade ope ate in United Divinity College at Haroda and ha Misted Descriptions.

Missio Pres at S t The Mis i n i nad speciality of Farm C lonies f which ti r a n ad bout a score in conn tion ; ith it mo t of them

thriving

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 4 Missionari a is a br nch of the activiti s of the above wo king in the Panch M hais and Rewa Lanth di tricta with Furm Colonies attacled Anand

Secr t ry J C Wat on B t Laira Dist

THE UNITED PRESENTERIAR CHURCH OF LOTH AMERICA -The Si lkot Missi n of this Church was established at Si ikot in the Punjah onuron was established at 31 1804 in the Fullyan I 1855, it is now carrying in work in either North West Fronti Pro Ince I in tuision is some 81 fix educational work or pls ona Theological Semina y one College four High Schools one Industri i school 8 11 dal 8 1004 in 61 Primary s hools The in 1 m tin all chools in 164 w s 1 Fire s 1 1 d vok is carried on through five Hopt 1

Th Communicant membersh p Dispensaries Church which has be ne tablish dl 4 1 8 nd the t tal Chri ti n e mmun ty 10 044 Gene I S cretary W H Mer iam M Mer iam MA

Am rican Mi ion Guj anw I THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION ope rates in thre main sections known sth Punjab (1834) North I di (1836) a di V stern Indi (1870) Mi ion Ace rding to statisties f r the year ending M rch 31 1943 th Am rlean ts including wom a sp cial term Mi i n sti snambers 14 and the Indian taff bout 1877. The statistics of the statistics of the statistics of the 1877. The statistics of the statistics of Thrs e tw and the indian can bone.

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THE IRISH PPESBYTEPIAN CHURCH MI BION - Medical Collegs for Women 107 Elementary Op retes in Gnj. rat and I athl war with a at ff Schools 139 Schools of all grades - pupil

A deal Work —E ght Hosp t is twenty of D spensa is and four ble lalty H spital Frangell tie Work — 58 Sunday S io is with an verage attend nee of 5 414 pupil Contributi ns for church and e ang li tle work thep rtof the Indian church I ave deer & d t ghtly and amount to alo t Rs 45 000

The H sp tal t Miraj founded by the i te sir Willin J Wani s a d u der the arool I H H G he n la well known of 8 uth West ti whole ti roughout India and the Fo man Christian College of under the pl close hip of the Pe li Pt D Li D is equ lly will and lued in the Punjah The Ewing н lued in the Punjah The Ewing kn wn and Chitl Colle c B B M I

nd All h bad Apricultural In titute (Dr H gg nbott m Prin ipal) ha grown rapidly ln mh s d nfl e e S et ry of C un il of A P Missio s n

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Secretary if tern Ind a Musion — This Rev D D Upd gritt DD A P Ulsalo Nipani B lg m Di t THE NEW ZEALAND PRESETTERIAN MIS 10N-mm ne d ecently a 1910 t Jag dhri unjah It 1 works in kh r r and Sah

C mm ne d Punish r npur Mis V J Sutherl nd Khar r

Secretary DtAnhu

THE UNITED CHUPCH OF CANADA MISSION -Comm need i 1877 h s 13 main at tion in Indore Gw ii r Rati m Dhar Sitam n Bhopsi and B uswara State Ths MI lon Stati mumbers 3 Indian workers 00 This Miss on works a conjunction with the Malwa Mark Company and the the State Court of Court of the State Court o Church Council and Iso th Rati m Church Coun li I the United Church of Northern India which rep rts for this pa t of its territory Grg n sed church s 50 Uno g nl ed ci urch s 8 Commu leants 4 303 Baptised non com manicants 1 399 Unb ptis d dherents 4 0 6 Total Chr tian Commun ty 998

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if te three is medical work! I fee There are three of n r I II pitals whe both m n and women to the tet d and five Women's Do pitals a d on mumber of dipen aries in central and ont The medic I work ! I rge

and Treasurer of the General Secretary Mission -The Rev & J Anderson, Dhar, CI

Associate Secretary of Mission —Miss F E Clearibuc, Kharua, C I (Via Mehidpur Road Station)

Secretary of Malwa Church Council -Rev Jacob Masili, Indore, C I

Secretary of Patlan Church Council —Rev. Kenneth B V Yohan Masih, BA, Neemuel, CI

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTTRIAN MISSION operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Thansi in the U.P. and the Central India Section, known as the Blul Field

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area the States of Ahrajpur, Barwani Tobat and Kathnawar also parts of the States of Jhabna, Chhota Udaipur (in the Bombay Presidency) and Dhar, Indore and Gwahor bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road The live central stations are Amkhut, Mendha and Ahrajpur located in Allrappur State, Jobat in the State of Jobat and Barwini in Barwani State The staff consists of 16 missionaries and 50 Indian workers are several elementary schools in the area and a large amount of literature has also been procentral Anglo Vernacular School at Amkhut dueed in the Lushai language. Communicants in which upwards of 300 children are being number 57,622, the total Christian community At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home At Jobat there is a General schools number 610 Scholars 20,366 in addition bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, tion to Industrial Schools and Training Institu Dr W R Qulan in charge

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant provide annually for more than 20,000 patients membership of 430 and a baptized community of slightly over 1.500

Secretary -Rev A L Toombs, Barwani (I na Mhow), Central India

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Misslon was founded by the late Dr J Wilkie in 1905 There is now a staff of 9 missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagurh, Baragaon, Babina and the surrounding villages

Activities include Anglo vernacular iniddle schools for girls and hostels for Christian pupils There are also an orphanage for child ren under sehool age, a dispensary There is an agricultural settlement at Fsagarh where the Mission lins a farm of 1,200 acres

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150

Secretary - Mrs Muckan

THE WEISH CALVINISTIO METHODIST (PRESBY TERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a stuff of 54 Missionaries and 1,200 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khasl and Jaintin Hills the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar The Klast language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated and many books published in that language by the Mission A number 57,622, the total Christian community 141,640, organised Churches 880, Elementing schools number 610 Scholars 20,366 in additional control of the community schools number 610 Scholars 20,366 in additional control of the community schools number 610 Scholars 20,366 in additional control of the contr tions 3 Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 1,083, three Hospitals and several Dispensaries

Secretary Rev G Angell Jones, PO Jowai

Shillong, Assam

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN BOAPD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FORFIGN MISSIONS -In 1945 it included 31 missionaries and 363 Indian workers operating In 11 stations and 168 outstations There were 59 churches with 6,368 communicants Besides are eonducting 6 sceondary and training schools with 1 302 pupils, the Mission has a large share various umon educational enterprises There are 44 primary schools and 10 kinder gartens with a total of 3,162 pupils. Its 5 hospitals and dispensaries treated a total of 60,181 patients The Mission has a total of 10 major social service centres with 29 full time and 16 part time workers. During 1944 these served a total ,400,327 persons Sceretary, Rev W Q Swart, Rahuri, Ahmednag ir District

MADURA CHUPOH COUNOIL -Of the South Indla United Church This body administers all affairs connected with the Church and with elementary education in the villages It has five first grade bounding schools. The Secretary is Rev. Paulraj Thomas, BA, BD, The Tirumangalam, Madura Dist

Chairman —Rey A A Martin, MA, BD, "Collego House" Tallakulam, Madura Freculii: Secretary—Rey Paulraj Thomas Thomas BA, ID, Tirumungulam, Muduri Dist Treasurer—G'Chinniah, 211, S Marret et riobait.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM -This Sangtin now carries on all the work formerly administered by the Madura Mission, except the American College The institutions under the Sangain

The Pasumalai High and Training School for Boys, The Capron Hall Training School for Girls, The O C P Memorial High School for Girls, Sokkikulam, Madura The Unlon Theological Seminary Pasumalai, The Lucy Perry Noble Institute for Women, Rachanya puram, Madura The Wilhs F Pleree Memorial Hospital for Men and the Hospital Memorial Hospital for Men and the Hospital for Women and Children, The Trade School, Pasumalai

The Sangam also nominates a person to be honorary superintendent of the Dayapuram Leper Hospital at Manamadura

Chairman—A Ranjitham, Mt, IT, Midura Secretary—D W Wilder VD, Madura Treasurer—G Chinmah, 211 S Marret St, Undura

AMPPICAN COLLEGE, MADURA -The American College, then located at Pasumalal, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881 In 1994 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in whith now the Union Christian III h School Ir i workers. There at 8 onere all nawith building in 1900 the College was terms of their permittenthy of 1 th of whom 44 to to fire permit atte in Tailatulam on the north-communic mit. The rest City Circumstrict of the production of the contraction of th alls of the Valcal river It w a smil ted a a Traint g Schools and 4 School Hom s 1 gile mall schools numl er 6 3 First Grade College in 191

In 1934 at the time of the certen ry of the Mis ion the American College became or nicall independent under its own Go ern ne Council , it it In the same year It was granted affil ti ma an! Bonours College

The present College site comprises about firty ress On the College grounds are I cal did it lish College Hall the Ellen S J mes II II of Science Ilin hamton II it it Chart Das el loor Memorial Habrary It in Hatel Zumbro Memorial Hotel II t I linking Hal Wm n Day Hull II thee Wrd n Lod Irla liala te il n four ad litie 1 t n

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ALL INDIA MISSIONS

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Missions

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conducted at | The Missionary Intelligencer containing informa tlon about the Society's work in both the fields

and Headquarters

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Secretary -L A Bllckcnstaff, 240, Hornov

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION -

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION—ounded in 1893, Mission Stations—Poona ty, Khed Shivapur, Poona District, Nasrapur and Bhor (Bhor State), Poona District, Lonan S M Ry, Satara District Phaltan (Paltiu tato), Satara District, Pandharpur, Sholapur District, Nateputa, Sholapur District, Akluz, holapur District, Chipiun, Khed, Ratnagur, angola and Nandeshwar Sholapur District

The Staff consists of 32 Europeans and 60

ndian workers, including hospital staff, with a community of about 600 Indian Christians and helr families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women s zenana work, and prince the control of the back. nary education and a baby boy'a orphanage

dedical work is conducted at most stations with hospital at Pundharpur Thero is also a Bible School, Mission Headquarters, Nasrapore

Poona Dist Secretary -Rev S D Davidson THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION-Has three missionaries at Bogra, two at Khan

anpur, Bogra District, Bengal and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District, Bengal President -Rev H W Cover, Mr. Bogra,

B A Railway Secretary -Miss Eunice Catlin, Mission

House-Ulubaria, Howrah Dist THE CHUROH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION -Has its headquarters for India at Chikhli, Berar,

Has its headquarters for India at Chikhli, Berar, where it has a Girls' Boarding School with primary and secondary departments In Buldana, 14 miles from Chikhii, there is a Boys Boarding School with secondary training At Basim, Berar, 70 miles from Chikhli there is a Day School, a Bible Training School and the Reynolds Memorial Hospital—a hospital for women and children There are also other Day schools in the District At present there are but eight missionaries in India Numbers of others are expected within the year There is

others are expected within the year There is an organized Indian District Assembly with about 22 churcles The Indian Staff of

preachers and teachers number 55

Mission Chairman

Bcrar CP

THE HEPHTIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIAnaries and the native workers are in charge of Rev S N Hembrom is the Chairman the work

Rev P L Beals, Chikhlı,

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TINNE VELEY (DORNAKAL AND THE HILL TRIBE MISSION)—Opened in 1903, operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travaneore Hills It is the missionary effort of the Christians living in India and overseas There are now nearly 14,500 Telugu Christians in 180 villages and 550 Palia in Christians in the hills Annakarl in Travan core has become a well established colony of the

core has become a well established colony of the hill tribes The nomads have began to do agri cultural work The Society publishes monthly

THL MISSION TO LEPERS-Founded in 1874 Interdenominational and An Society for the establishment and maintenance of

Secretary-Rev D D Rajamani, Palamcottah

Palamcottah

Homes and Institutious for Lepers and of their

untainted children, working in 20 countries but irrgely in India, Burma, China and countries in Africa. Its work in India is carried on through co operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India and Burma alone the Mission now line 32 Asylums of its own with upwards of 7,200 inputes and is siding or has some connect. 7 200 inmates and is aiding or has some connec tion with work for lopers at 22 other places in

India Altogether in India and Burma over

nearly 10,000 lepers are being helped The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their discused parents More than 900 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases, both adults Most of the Mission's Income is derived from

and children are now benefiting voluntary contributions Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the buik of the money expended by the Misslon in India and Burma is

received from Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers of which Mrs R G Crsey, The Hon'ble Lady Hope, Lady Lewis and Lady Twynam are Vice Presidents Hon Treasurer — William McIntyre, c/o Macneill & Co, 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta McIntyre, e/o Hon Treasurer, Bombay —R C Lowndes. c/o Mesers Killick, Nixon & Co, Bombay

The General Secretary of the Mission ¹⁸ A Donald Miller, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W C 1 The Secretary for Indla is Rev Wilfrid H Russell, B A, Fyzabad, U P THE REGIONS BFIOND MISSIONARY UNION,
—An interdenominational Society which com
menced work at Motihari, Bihar, in 1900, and
now occupies 7 stations and 6 out stations in the
Ch imparan and Saran Districts, with a staff
of 30 European and 3 Indian Missionaries and
25 other Indian workers The Mission main
tains 2 Hospitals, 1 Glrls' Orphanage, 1 Women's
Home, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School

Home, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with a Carpentry Industrial department, and 1 M E School with 150 pupils Communicants number 200 Secretary —Rey S W Law, Motilian, Cham paran District, Bihar SOCIETY OF

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and India—Established 1905, started, for staff of 36

managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 30 missionaries and 166 helpers and voluntary work ors, operates in Montgomery District (the Pun 19b), Pirozabad (UP), Haluaghat, Mymensingh District (Bengal), Murwahi (CP), N Kanara, Miragran and Poona (W India), Parkal Taink

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President —The Rt. Rev 4 K 3 odel feneral creasy = 4 J Int lat v 3 t

TER STEETE DAT ADVENTED MITTERS MET The Seventh-day Advents to common need mt for work in India to 1893 and now employ a et most 55 workers, European and Indi n including, 132 ordained and liversed mini rs I are listi and educational work is conducted instancen vernaculars best a work for I nall here kins peoples in the larme cities for admini ratt a purposes there are five trap h or anisations located as follows -

renth-day Adre that Mis ton-Western India (12 tor P 1 Fr es Fore 1 and not 1 Office Adds 1 malistrary Fark B-renth-day Poons

er nthday Aiventi i Mi 1-5-liurina (Pattor P M Meleen Poperi te d nt.) Of a Add : C5 U Minita Ito I Langoon Burms Orre Adirea du n J paness occup tion rail urylark loona.

Seventh-day Advenil t Mi lon-borth east India, Hastor H O Woodwar I Superinten dent jom das se Baragala Banchi Se enth-day Adventlet Iti sion-horth west India (Partor O O Mat lean S perin tendent.) Ofice Addres 3 Curson

Road New D Bit Seventh-day Adventist Mission-South India (I If Meiern Superintendent) Office Add 11 9 Cunningham Road Hangalore

The g n ratheadquartera for India Burm and Certon is located at Lallabury Park Loons retary and Treasurer (Office Address Post Box 15 Poons) On the same state lasn up-to-date publishing house dev ted t il p inting of health i mperance eva r licel and associated literature (Address Ori ntal Watchman P blishing House Poel Box 35 Poons)

A large number of day and boarding v rn cular and Anglo-v macular schools are conducted in diff ent parts of ti cou try and at vincent Hill School Mussoo i Eur pean education i provided a regul r high achool oo ree with more advanced a regul r high achool oo ree with more advanced. advanced work for omm rel i and other pecial atud nts bei 2 availabl In all the denomina tional boardi g schools increasing emphasia ia being ! id n vocation I work the stude ta being required to share in the domestic with of th stituti n and in many cases to engage in som trades or ther work

Fig. physici na and a number of q slifted mires to employed r gula medic 1 work b ing conducted t thirty two stations

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THE CETION AND INDIA GREEAL MISSION -F tallished 1877 or uple stations in Hysore Blate in the Colmb tor and Anant put Di tricts is in the United Pro Inces. Mi alon tands Indian workers & Churches 41 Communicanta 1 ... Christian community 3 43 Orphanagea 4 chools 4 Pupite 3 6

Healguariers - Mirrah RI hards Town Data alore

THE LOYS CHAISTIAN HOME MISSION -The THE LOTS CHAISTIAN HOME MISSION—The Ray Cit illan licens Missi in bit r known as th H C H Mi ton w io nid by Albert vitton in 1800 whin a see ref indicase with in 1 The H diguar ra of the Mi ion i Blond Iou v District

Ti main f tion f th Mi sion i the core forpi sant at pre f it is looking after 150 rih as or se dy el tidren

It al or m. a day s hool will he las on att n dance of n tly 50 hildrn A littl cricultural work is also being carri don Th Mis ion ha a work centr at Oral UF whre a lool forgirl is conduct d with on ott ndan of abo t 100

Ther re 6 nl lonaris in th Misi n at pre ent and ne riy 60 Indian wo kr Tl Misi nl e anglil lond doe et ngelisti wo k ln many tilage a ouod ti n in st ti ns lt abject is to l pit l ni n peopl in a y w y it can eape l liy poor li di n Chrittia s De ctor -Rev John L N rton

Ladies Societies

ZEVARA BIBLE AND MEDICAL Mission— Into an interdenomi official acciety with headq arters 33 SurreyStreet London working among wom a and girl in 5 tations in the Bombay Free dency fi in Unit d Provinces

and 4 in the Punjab There are about 45 worked on Indian lines and carried on by European Missionary ladies on the staff with Indian and European workers Evangelistic Assistant Missionaries, Indian teachers, nurses work is carried on in the surrounding villages and Bible women There are three hospitals of Kedgaon, Poona District supported by the Society—Nasik, Lucknow and Patna There are High Schools in Bombay Lahore and Panchgaul and a number of City schools of which those at Benares are the largest At Lahore there is a University Department. The Evangelistic sides of the work is largely do ic by house to house visiting

Hon Treasurer Rev Roland A Smith, MA President -The Lady Kinnaird Secretary —Miss N Lamport

Women's Christian Medical College, Lud HIANA with which is incorporated THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMS. In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to glve a Medical Education under Christian influence to Indian women Doctor Edith Brown, DBE, MA, MD MOOG, etc, was lts Founder and Principal until October 1942 when she became Principal Emeritus, and Dr A M S Pollock, FROST, was appointed Principal The and 3 on furlough, School is Interdenominational, and trains stulliving in the district dents for various Missionary Societies

The Memorial Hospital in connection with the College has 270 bcds and 61 cots

1944 is the year of the College Jubiice and in these 50 years 476 medical students qualified as Doctors, 186 as Dispensers, over 300 Nurses and over 1,500 Midwives and Nurse Dais Nurses and Dispensers also do midwifery and are included in this last figure

There are at present 107 students, 5 dispensers, 52 Nurses, 1 Mothercraft Pupil, 18 Midwlves and 52 Nurse Dais making a total of 235 women in training, besides 20 Indigenous Dais receiving instruction at the Health Centres run in connection with the Hospital are 3 City Centres

During the year 1943 there were 5,229 In-Patients, and 54,525 Out-Patients

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVER-BITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896 Its work is religious, social and educational The Scttlement supplies a hostel for Univer sity students of all nationalities for educated girls are provided and teach ing is also given in pupils homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's work The Social Training in the eity for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work

Warden -0 (London), M Kaae, Bec Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay

Warden — R Navalkar, B A, Uni-Settlement, Sardar Modhar Road, Poona University

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with

Secretary and Treasurer -MIss J I Craddock

Inter-denominational Missions

'THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION" Founded Head Office, 47, Victoria Street, London, S W 1, Field Secretary, Bandipur, Kashmir Stations at Mardan, Bandipur, Shigar, Khapalu, Kargil and Zangskar Protestant, Evangelical, 17 European workers inter-denominational

TRIENDS' COUNCIL -The THE SERVICE Friends' Scrvice Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District besides two or ganized congregations in Central India

The Church, which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society There are 330 full mem of Friends in Lightnd bers and 1,562 adherents

There are 15 missionaries, 12 on the field and 3 on furlough, also 1 retired missionary

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi, a Boarding school for girls with Primary and Anglo Vernacular Middle Department of School Vernacular Home Middle Departments at Sohagpur, a Home for older girls in Solingpur where toys are made for sale, a Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there The Council's work also covers two villages in the Scom Tahsil of the Hoshanga bad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School

A Settlement is maintained near Hoshangabad, where village problems are studied and work of an educational and social nature is carried Wardens, Donald G and Erica M Groom

There is also a Weavers' Co operative Society at Khera, Itarsi, where cloth is made on hand iooms

A" Quaker Centre" has been opened at 772
East Park Road, PO Karol Bagli, New Delhi
People interested in the international service, carried on by the Society of Friends may communicate with the wardens, Ranjit and Doris Chetsingh

of the work gabad CP Church Secretary, Dhan Singh, Centrel Sohagpur, CP

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION -With Missionaries working in Bundelkhand, Hospital for Women and Children at Chilatarpur, Orphange, and school work at Nowgong, Churches and Evangelistic work throughout the district the district

Rev Everctt L Cattell, Superintendent Chhatarpur, C I

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION WAS 1925), the well-known work of the late Pandita established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is the Ramabai shelters about 700 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is 11, Mission Row. Calcutta

Γr Tilinder, By, President —Rev \mathbf{B} BD, Arasaradi, Madura

Leipzig Evangelical Luthfran Mission -The Lutheran Mission work in India was com menced in 1706 by German Miscionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission It was taken up by the L L L M (founded in 1836) in 1841
The L E L M re entered into the work after
the great war in 1927 It is located in the
Midnas, Chingieput, South Arcot and Tanjore The Mission eo operates with the Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamii Evan gelical Lutheran Church Tho LELM maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and Shiyali (Tanjore Dt), a number of Eigmentary Schools for boys and girls in different piaces, and various other institutions

Owing to the war, the whole Mission work has been temporarily placed under the Alssion Council of the Church of Sweden Mission I he i he work is administered by a Special Committee The Northern Heid Committee'

Chairman Rev C G Diehl, BA, BD, No 1, Madavakan Road, Kilpauk, Madras

TAMIL EVANGILIOAL LUTHERAN CHURCH — America—Established at 1 cotmai, 1803, operates Organised Churches (Pastorates) 52, Ordained in Berar with a staff of 13 Missionaries and 40 Indian Ministers 49, other Indian workers 107, Baptlsed membership 42,056, Schools 183, Indian workers Organised churches 7, 1 Theo logical School, 1 Angio-Vernaeular Middle Teaching staff 707, Pupils Boys—11,941, School, 5 Elementary Schools Giris-5 366

President —Rt Rev J Sandegren, MA, DD, LNO, Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichit-

nopoly

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M E L I M) Located in British India, Missouri Mysore, Travancore and Ceyion (1895)

In British India, in North Areot (Ambur, Yaniyambadi, Pernambut), Salem (Krishnagiri, Bargur), Tinnevelley (Valiloor, Vadakangulam) Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad Ramnad Districts

In Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields)

In Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Para sala, Balaramapuram, Aryanad, Nilamel, Aliep pey and Shertallay)

In Ceylon (Colombo)

There are 41 American Missionaries, of which 10 are on furlough 2 are teachers in eharge of school and home for children of missionaries (Kodaikanal), 2 Zenana workers (female), 1 nurse (female)

There are 3 High Schools, 2 Teachers' Training Institutions, 1 Catechist Training Institutions, 1 Theological Seminary, and 1 Hospital with 40 beds

Statistics, Nov 1, 1944 Christians 16,034, Indian Pastors 19, Evangelists 17, Catechists 152, M E L I M Teachers 231, Non Cathran teachers 33, Indian Doctors 2, Indian Nurses 4, Bible Women 9, Boarding Homes 10

General Secretary —The Rev Robert M Zorn, S. T. M. Negrocol Travancore India

S T M, Nagercoil, Travancore, India

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervaron Hills, in Madras and in Orissa, has a total staff of 365 Indians and 34 European Workers, Communicants 4,195, Christian Community 8,667, one High School, one Secondary school, 3 Boarding Schools, one hostel, 74 Elementary Schools, and 2 Hospitals, total scholars 5,035

President -The Rev P Lange, Tiruvan namalai

Treasurer —The Rev K Heiberg, 38, Broad way, G T, Madras

The Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals) — Tounded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, bantal Maida, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goaipara Work is principally among the Santais but also among liengalis and the Mech people (Boro) Mission staff numbers 57 of whom 2 medical Indian pastors 51, other Indian missionaries workers 500, Christian community in organised congregations 27,000 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 3,000 puplis, Industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 2 ieper colonies with 400 iepers, 1 tea Secretary Rev J Gausdai, Dumka, garden Santai Parganas

Methodist Church.

The Free Methodist Mission of North America-Established at Yeotmai, 1803, operates

Secretary - Miss E E Ward, Yeotmai, Berar

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker, and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative pur posses into 6 Partitorial coch under a Territorial poses into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander, and one smaller Command

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at

Lahore

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay Madras and Telugu Territory, with Head

quarters at Madras Headquarters at with Southern Territory,

Trivandrum, in Travaneore State Territory, with Hendquarters at Ceylon

Colombo Territory, with Headquarters at Eastern Calcutta

Burmah Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London

Northern Territory -The area in this Ter ritory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces The Territory is controlled from Lahore

Evangelistic work, especially among the "de pressed classes," is extensively carried on, both

in the Punjab and the U P

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformative work was commenced) A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years spee in the Multan District where a population of 1 800 has been cettled. The 1 nd will ultimately become the property of the holders

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals one of which is in the Punjah and the other in the Utiled Provi ces and also in one dispensary The Hospital in the U.P. has been "med to the Military for the duration of th

therinstitutions include Day and Boarding cols Agricultural Colonies Soliiers and Forces only

Illage centres at which the S A 2 411

Works Meers and Employees

610 cis! Institutions 13 erritorial Headquarters-3 Que n s Road tore Punish

Territors ! Commander-It Colonel W ter in charge

Vestern India Territory—The Western lia Territory comp ises Sind Rajputana str 1 India Rathiswar Bombay Pre idency a Marsthas M uritius

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army Thad Road Byculla Bombay

T restoral Commander ... Lieut Commissioner Mossat

Corps 316 Outpoats 5 4 Societies 453 clai Institutions 18 03 Day Schools and 4 sarding Schools

Besides the distinctly evangeliatic operations crears established large General Hospitals— Lmery Memorial Anand Evangeline oth Americagar several Dispensa les

Day Schools 4 B erding Schools Indus
al and Revice Hom for Women Released
koners Home the management of the
ing George V Memorial Indirmary ad
ady Dhumbal Home for the Destitute Weak a Schools I ctory for the making of Weaving id Warpi g Machines and a Land Colony wo Ped Shield Hostels and three Canteens for tryle men

Medres and Telugu Territory Emb eces ores City the Centr I and Aorthern Dit lets i the Freside cy as also Hyderabad and he Central Provinces, due to the lack of croonnel it has not ben possible to make Il the advances desired or respond to the camp requests that continue to react the

In additi n to eva g lical educational and in addition to eva g liest energines and its ordin work earlied on in jist a 400 illages we has a two Central Boardin School. Tainley I stitutes for Men and Women stretch for Officership a Criminal Trib a terment with 500 men women and children and the stretch of the stretch almy of the dults work! the Toba co Pactor;
Litrals while oth rs work the land a Leper
Oblay of Caral flooplish for Women and
Chilines to the men are also treated a
Al Strikes Department where west paper
with the strikes Department where west paper attentives Department where wast paper at the state of the state of a with two out-on try first advertises a state of the

A land colony 2 000 acres in extent is in exist | The Lady Hopo Red Shield Cant er near the in the Hultan District where a popula | E-more Railway Station alot o M bile Canteens for Troops and Emergency bersi es

Territorial Headquarters -The Salv ton Army Pitherdon Road P O Box 45 Verery

Ma lens Territorial C mmanler - Lt Colonel Edward

Walker

Cluf Se retar .- Brigadi r V ctor Thom; son Sathern I di I mtory -The Terri torial Headquarters is Tr v ndrum Travancore State

The work of The Army had its beginning among the Tamil speaking people of the souther part of the State ne rly fifty years ago The work develop d and ext nded northward through the whole State of Ir ancore into Cochin and during the past t venty file ye is eastward into the Bittal dmini tered district of the aontherr I it of the M dr s Presidency
More than 494 corps nd os 2 1 18 officers

ahour amon at the illage popul tions. The Army has a member it in 10 to the Inda of some 81 415. Hundreds of St tion trmy Halls ha b en e e ted lu whi h g ther Sunday after Sanday co gatio a of thistin men and women one is four among thos who have been the not diprated pople in the country now of the third see nd and first generations

This territory is divided for edmini trative purposes into eventeen divi lous d Di trict seven among th Tamil spe kin p ople and ten

amon at those who speak blalatal m

Medical work elso the work f our Leper Hospitals teke car of a vast amount of ruman enfering The Catherine Booth Hospital at emfering The Catherine Booth Hospital at Nag roll which has grown out of a very am it beginning is now a fully equipped modern institution of m ny departments de ing with all manner of medie i ad sunte i cases. The Hospital is equipped with Y R y radjum ioni and epi fuld unrined this fully from this business of the roll of the Hospital to convert there with male is which de line may not the thore in the convertible of the convertible of the hospital is which the deline may all undersite either the roll of the this may be the third with male is which all the convertibles with male is which has ray ed no undermi ed the he ith of a whole popul tion in certain areas in South Traval core

HENAIGORE
Hall 645 patients were treat d dorf the past year in the C therine Boot Hospit I end is a cer all in hea and 130 m jor op ration and the past year in the same that the past year of the control over time on on behalf of the Corbin Governm at the lotter the fact in the control 495 pt tent in Act. The same time carry of the past year to the control over the fact which the time carry of the corbin act is the the time carry of the corbin act is the the time that the ti

Workers in the T ritory co sit of 1 18 Officers 96 emplorees The e 457 Off red Corps and 1 850 ci lies 130 primare d ye hood 3 Heaviling 5 hoch " Middle 100 1 Mill S hood 4 Milt 100 1 Trainin 6 min 1 Women a Industry and ... Men a industry and ... Men a industry and ... Men a left termination of the second se

Territorial He dquarters—S Trivandrum Trav core State A Kondyar

Terra real Commander-Commissioner Ch F A. Mackenzie

S cretary-Lieut C 1 el

THE BASIS OF MI.I.
FINE PINE PINES

MYSORE SANDALWOOD OII

GOVI. SANDALWOOD FACTORY, MYSORE.

Laws and the Administration of Justice

The indigenous law of Iodal is personal article 1503. Then Codes as an or lectrom it dividile with reterence to that we arrest claims it is are now indirect. The war is two next of the population illudus and Maherwana mard is war are it all cile is all it but but systems claim divina origin and re to in Brittle India and erpot in trancit's the extinctly interverver with religion and seach law like I war are it all cile is all it was a contractive of the contract of the extendible interverver with religion and seach law like I will not one it in an it is a law has deen in the interverver with religion and seach law like I will not not it in a case it will be interved as a contract of the contra The indigenous law of Iodia is personal and in 1899. They Cores as an er let from the

Codification Before the trust r of India to the Crawn the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir

of the Statute Book and the Government of I di bope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent leature of the legislative machinery of the country

Enropean British Subjects

Before the tr out of India to the Crown the law was an a state of great conduction. Str. High properties of the law was in a state of great conduction. Str. High properties of the law was an advertised in a superior which of the law was a street of great of the law was a street of great of the law was a street of great of the law was a street of the law was the law was the law was the law was the moving jets could be just the properties of the law was the moving jets could be just the law of moving letter could be just the properties of the law was the moving jets could be just the law of moving letter could be just the properties of the successor in the Law Hembership and cape which shaped before it become law doning Loropa in Fittle shaped: how the state of the successor is the Law Hembership and cape disjust of the law Hembership and cape with the law of British in law was the law was the law was the law hembership and cape with the law was the law hembership and cape with the law was the law hembership and cape was the law hembership and cape with the law was the law hembership and cape was the law hembership and cape was the law hembership and cape was the law hembership and cape was the law hembership and cape was the law hembership and cape was the law of British india is contained in these was the law of British india is contained in these was the law of British india is contained in the law of British india is contained in the law of British india is contained in the law of British india is contained in the law of British india is contained in the law of British india is contained in the law of British india is contained in the law of British india is contained in the law of British india is contained in the law of British india is contained in the law of British india is contained in the law was the law was the law was the law of British india is contained in the law was the law was the law was the law of British india is contained in the law was the law was the law was the law was the law was the law Whilst the substantive criminal law is the

with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as hefore The general disquality in the following parties, to the following parties, to but if a native of India be appointed to the post Federation, any of the Province but if a native of India be appointed to the post Federated States, if and in so fa reasons judge, his Federated States, if and in so fa of district magistrate or sessions judge, his Federated States, if and in so to powers in regard to jurisdiction over European involves any question (of law British subjects are the same as tiose of an which the existence or extent Englishman holding the same office This depends Certain restrictions a provision however is subject to the condition the Court's jurisdiction over dis that every European British subject brought state is a party for trial before the district magistrate or sessions jurisdiction the Court can pre judge has the right, however trivial be the declaratory judgment. The Ce charge, to common to be tried by a jury of which with appellate jurisdiction over not less than half the number shall be Euro-deeree or final order of a Highpeans or Americans Whilst this charge India, if the High Court certific was made in the powers of district magistrates, involves a substantial question the law in regard to other magistrates remained interpretation of the Government unaltered "

After a discussion on this subject in the in Council citier with or without spislative Assembly in September 1921, Fire Federal Legislature is empore Legislative Assembly in September 1921, Fire Tederal Legislature is emport the following motion was adopted — That in the appellate jurisdiction of the order to remove all racial distinctions between so as to extend to certain civil Indians and Europeans in the matter of their inregistance. An appeal also lies trial and punishment for offences, a committee
to appointed to consider winat amendments
on the ground that a question c
should be made in the provisions of the Code
of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate
between Indians and European British subjects
and American and Europeans who are not
iegislative authority vested in the British subjects in criminal trials and proceed ings and to report on the best methods of giving or arising under Agreement made effect to their proposals. As a result of the of the Act in relation to the adreeommendations of the Reelai Distinctions the State of a law of the Federa Committee the law on the subject was further. An appeal may be brought to. modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Council from a decision of the Fe Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter its original jurisdiction in any XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter concerns the interpretation of the XXXIII (sections 443-440) with certain supplied to the council made thereunder the council made t mentary provisions were substituted This of the executive or legislative average has in some measure reduced the differences in the Federation by virtue of an between the trials of Europeans and of Indians Accession, or under an agreement Since 1836 no distinction of Part VI of the Act under the Code race has been recognised in the civil courts brought to the Privy Council when throughout Indla.

The Federal Court

A Federal Court is, according to the Joint Pariamentary Committee's Report, a necessary element of any Federal Constitution It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Consti tution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units The Government of India Act 1935 accordingly provides (sections 200-218) that there shail be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary but the number of puisne judges small not exceed six, unless and until an address is submitted by the Federal Legislature for an increase Every judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual He shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years, but is liable to be removed from office on the ground of musbeha-tiour or of bodily or mental infirmity, provided that the Judiciai Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the judge ought on any such ground to be removed The Federal Court shall be a Court of Record, and shall sit at Delhi or such other place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of Governor-General from time to time appoint

The Federal Court has ex This depends Certain restrictions : In the exercior any Order in Council made t direct appeal in such a case lies large stakes An appeal also lies Court from a High Court in a I virtue of the Instrument of Access An appeai is granted either by the Federal Privy Council All authorities, eiv throughout the Federation are en in aid of the Federai Court Aii the Federai Court shaii be in language, and judgment must be open court in accordance with t the majority of the judges

The Federal Court was establish menced to function from 1st Octol Court in the first Instance Chief Justice and two puisne judg Justice receives a salary of Rs 7, of the puisne judges Rs 5,500 p

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C., was be the first Chief Justice of I Shah Mahomed Suiaman and Mr to be judges of the Federal Court

Sir Maurice Gwyer KC, retired Sir Srinivasa Vardaeliarian acted as from 25 4-43 to 7 6 43 when Sir I the present Chief Justice was ap other two colleagues are Justices and Zafrulla Khan

The functions of the Federal Co be affected in any way by the a emergency powers by the Gov under section 45 of the Act in easi the Constitutional machinery

Bigh Courts

High Courts of Judiceture were consti tated by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for iteng I Bombay and Madras and it riortie | United Provinces and the Punjab sup need the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More if on not blad the judg by their opinions or recently High Courts have been considered as a constant of the majority provides are appointed by the Cruwn they hold odice lader liberation of the majority provides are appointed by the Cruwn they hold odice lader liberation of the court Beng I Bombay and Madras and f t riortie the indian civil ervice the rem ining places being avail ble for per on who have held eer tain Jadicial Offices in fulls or lawyers quilded in Indi Civilian judges has now been abolished by Gov rument of india Act 193 T ful by ju is the rule in original criminal cases befo High conrts but ju les ar ne er employed in civil suits in Indi

Lower Conrts

The Code of Crimi | Procedure provides for the co stitution of inferior eriminal courts the continuion of inferior estimatal courts styled courts of stevion and courts of many styled courts of stevion and courts of many styled courts of stevion and courts of many styled courts. First of the first states from the court of the first states from the court of the first states from the court of the first states from the court of the first states from the court of the first states from the court of the first states from the court of the first states from the first states

ideal with ma laterial cases and beuches of In tees of the Peace or honorary magistretes dispose of the fess important cases

before courts of sessi n are either has repeatedly diselaimed all Jarisdiction as a Court f Otimin I Appe i there is no adequate machinery for appeal or r visio available to persons convicted of serious and even eapital offences and acute ced by the High Courts or their orional or appellate Orimin i Jurisdict ons The pr rogati e of mercy is exercised by the Governor General in Council and the Local Go erum at concerned without prejudice to the auperior power of the Crown

For other parts ni India Iligh Courts have then formed under other same. The chief fulfilled in the first parts and indicate the first parts and indicate the first parts and indicate the first parts and indicate the first parts and indicate the first parts and indicate the first parts and first parts the state of the s

hary staff of magistrates and police officer quaided by furors

Legal Practitioners

who are admitted to practise on the appellate appointed under Section 55 of the Gove of the chartered High Courts and in the of India Act 1935 The Provincial Gover Courts subordinate to the High Courts (Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombav and Calcutta High Courts Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts The Bar Councils Act of 1926 aims at abolishing the various grades of practitioners, and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own Law College in the Legal Member of Council All All Government measures are drafted in this department after their substance is decided upon by the administrative departments con cerned Outside the Council the principal law affect of the Government of India is the Advocate General of India who is appointed by the Governor General under section 16 of in a separate volume, and have also considered to the Governor General under section 16 of in a separate volume, and have also considered to the Governor General under section 16 of in a separate volume, and have also considered to the Governor General under section 16 of in a separate volume, and have also considered to the Governor General under section 16 of in a separate volume, and have also considered to the Governor General under section 16 of in a separate volume, and have also considered to the Governor General under section 16 of in a separate volume, and have also considered to the Governor General under section 16 of in a separate volume, and the Council of the Governor General under section 16 of in the Gove the Government of India Act 1935 At Bombay a discrete of Indian Appeals covering the and Calcutta the Government of India have 1874-1893 The other Provinces and their own solutions Each of the Provincial have series of reports issued under the au Governments has its own Advocate General either of the Judiciary or the State

have usually their own Legal Rememb and professional lawyers as Gove Advocates and Assistant Government Adv

Sheriffs are attrehed to the High Coleutta, Madras and Bombay The appointed by Government, selected from officials of standing, the detailed work done by deputy sheriffs, who are offi Court

Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are now pu in seven series-Calcutta, Madras, B Allahabad, Patna, \mathbf{R} Lahore and Go under the authority of the They contain cu General-in-Council termined by the High Court and by the J Committee on appeal from the particula

to Government (Offg)

Bengal Judicial Dep	partment.
Derbyshire, The Hon'ble Sir Harold, KC, MC, Barrister-at-Law	Chief Justice
McNair, The Hon ble Mr Justice George Douglas, Kt, Barrister-at-Law	Puisne Judge
Air, The Hon ble Mr Justice Syed Nasim, Kt, MA, BL Henderson, The Hon ble Mr Justice Alan Gerald Russell, 108	Do Do
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Rupendra Coomar,	Do
M Se, M L Kliundkar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice N A Barrister at- Lan	Do
Ldgley, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Norman George Armstrong, 1 c S , Barrister-at-Law	Do
Mukerjea, The Hon ble Mr Justice Bijan Kumar,	Do
Biswas, The Hon'bie Mr Justice Charu Chandra, CIE Lodge, The Hon'bie Mr Justice Ronald Francis, BA, ICS	Do Do
Gentle, The Hon'ble Mi Justice Frederick William, Barrister at-Law	Do
Sen, The Hon ble Mr Justice Amarendra Nath, Barrister- at-Law	Do
Robburgh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice T J Y, OIE, 108, Burnster-at Law	Do
thram, The Hon ble Mr Justice A S M, BL Drs, The Hon ble Mr Justice Sudhi Ranjan, Barrister at-Law	Do Do
Blank, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Abraham Lewis, 105 Ormond, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Ernest Charles, Barrister at-Law	Do Additional
Ellis, The Hon'ble Mr Justice TH, MA, ICS Bose, Sudhangsu Mohan, Barrister at Law	Do do Advocate General
Mazundar, J. N. Barrister at Law Rahim, Z. i., Barrister-at-Law (on leave) Rahman, H., Bar at Law	Senior Standing Counsel Junior Standing Counsel (Offg)
Basu, A. K., Barrister at Law Basu, S. M.	Government Counsel Government Solleitor
Walsht, Dr H G, 108	Superintendent and Remembrane Legal Affairs and Judicial Secr

BUNGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT-es //

Abmed Amiruddin MA R.L. Advocate Basak Dr Sarat Chandra Mookerjes Rama Prasad Sen Binod Chandra Sen Bigod Chandra

Ghandhury 9 N Attorney at Law

Mitra Sarat Kumar

Olat A L N DFF ("olicitor)

Ohat k N MILL B rri ter at Law

Bagarij Each in'r hath Ma BL (Ad ocate)

Mitra, Kanai Lai BL (Attorney at Law)

Smith Donail

Ahmad O U M.A (Cal) LLB (Bl) B rrister at Law D Oupta Manm tha Bhusan MA BL (Attorney

t Law) Ohatak, ir j Nath BL. B rri ter at Law Dutt Kri hna Lall (Attorney t Law) Ranarji * k. (Att rney at Law) Mitra Bhupendr Nath Altra Brupenor Sath
Lahiri Knoj Lai
Hazr S kuma B r t Law
G ngali, Man j Barrister at Law
Mose O Barrit at Law
Das Gupta K C M A I C 9

DAbr w P A M DE
Ahmad Khan Bahadur Badr ud Din DA
Basu Bai Sahib A ukul Chandra
M kherji Rai Sahib Ajarapada ha
Mitter Bai Sahib Bhupend kuman
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Camminde G P

Meyer B O H Barrister t Law Zona M B B A LLB (Irl) Solicitor (Lond)

D puty Superintendent a d Remem bran er of Legal Aff in (High Court) a nior Cos rnment Ple 1 r As t C seron at lieader
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Junior Public Prosecutor C lcutta
Editor of Indian Law Reports Registrar (O igin 1 Side)
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Dep ty Registrar Secretary to the Hon blo Chief Justice and Head Clerk Decree Department (on Probati n)

Assistant Registrar Do Do Do D Special Officer As it Regl trar Assi t nt Registrar It is of the ir wn for Criminal Ression Peristrar & Taxing Officer Appellat Side

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Bombay Judicial Department

The Hon ble Sir Leonard Sto e Kt
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Venuvala N.A. B.A. LLB. Attorney at Law Valdy. G.A. B.A. I.B. Attorney t. Law Dastur Khari'Sahebi K. B.A. LLB. Advocate (O'S.) E. gi eer S. E. B.A. LLB. Attorney at Law Ayy. A.R. V. Akil S. H. A. B.A. Ber at Law

Dail K N Advocate

Chitre BA (Econ) (Hons) Bar at Law
W dig F N B com LL B Advoc to (O B)
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BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT -contd

Banaji, Dr D R, MA, LLB, D Litt

Mahadevia, G. G., M.A., LL.M., Advocate (O.S.)
Abuvala, N.S., B.A., LL.B., Attorney at-Law
Dalvi, G. V., B.Se. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), Bar at Law
Greaves, J. B., C.B.E., M.L.A.
Nemazie, M. K., LL.B., J.P.
Vimadalal, S. D., B.A., LL.B., Bar at-Law
Rec. M. G. M.A., LL.B., L.R. Rao, M. G., MA, LLB, JP Ghogak, T. P., BA, LLB

Joshi, Y S

Daphtarv, C K, Bar at-Law Moos, P N, I CS, Bar at Law Rao, B G, BA, LL B Little & Co Vaehha, P P, MA, LLB, Advocate (OS) Rodrigues, Leo LL B, Advocate (OS), JP

Ag 2nd Assistant to Court Receiver ε Liquidator Ag Official Assignce $\bar{\mathbf{D}\mathbf{y}}$ Ag 1st Asstt to the Official Assign Sheriff of Bombay Dy Clerk of the Crown Registrar, High Court, Appellate Si Dy Registrar & Sealer, High Cou Appellate Side Asstt Registrar, High Court, Appelli Side Advocate General Remembraneer of Legal Affairs Government Pleader, High Court Government Solieitors Editor, Indian Law Reports Administrator General & Official Trust

CHIEF COURT OF SIND

Judge

Judge

Judge

Davis The Honourable Sir Godfrey, Bar at-Law, I CS, Chief Judge JP Tyabli, The Honourable Mr Justice Hatim B, Bar at Lan O'Sullivan, The Honourable Mr Justice Dernis Neil, Bar at-Law Thadani, The Honourable Mr Justice Thakurdas Vassanmal, Bar at-Law Constantine, The Honourable Mr Justice George Baxan dall, B A (Oxon), I C S
Sundardas Jethanand Chatpar, B A, LL B Dharamrai Tirathdas, B Sc , LL B DeSa, B J, Bar at-Law

Additional Judge Registrar, Appellate Side, and Clerk the Crown Official Assignee, Administrator Gener and Official Trustee for Sind, Karaci Registrar, Original Side, and Registra of Firms and Registrar of Companie for Slnd

Madras Judicial Department

Leach, The Hou'b'e Sir Llonel, Kt, Bar-at-Law Chief Justice Mockett, The Hon ble Sir V, Kt, MBE, Bar-at Law King, The Hon'ble Sir A J, Kt, 108
Wadsworth, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S, 108, Barat-Law Lakshmana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K P, Diwan Brhadur BA, BL Somayya, The Hon'ble Mr Justice B, BA, BL Patanjall Sastri, The Hon'ble Mr Justice M, BA, BL Horwill, The Hon ble Mr Justice L C, 10 Justice L C, ICS, Bar at Lan appell, The Happell, Hon'ble Mr Justice A C, ICS, MA, Bar at Law Bell, The Hon'ble Mr Justice T A, M C Bar at-Law Kunhi Raman, The Hon'ble Mr Justice C, Diwan Bahadur, BA, BL, Bar at-Law Byers The Hon'ble Mr Justice J A, 108, MA, Bar at I aw Chandrasekhara Avyar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice N, Rao Bahadur, BA, BL Clark, The Hon ble Mr Justice R, Bar at Law Yaliya Ali Saliib, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Khan Do Bahadur, MA, BL Kuppuswami Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice C N. Temp Additional Judge Diwan Bahadur, BA, ML Shahabuddin, The Hon ble Mr Justice M, res Small, H. M. M. A., LLB Kuttikrishna Menon, K., B. A., B. L. Chowdars, V. V., M. A. B. L., LI D., Bar at-Law

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MADI AS JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT- - 4

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Assam Judicial Department

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Cachar Temp Ad litional Di trict and Bession Judge Am n hall y Districts

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department

Paul Ali The Hon tie Sir F tyld Kt. B rei t rat Law Chief Justice Ag reals The Hon ble Sir Clifford Honmotan Pulsne Judge Barriater at-Law Varm The Hon ble Mr Instice Sukhd v Prashad La later t Law Lall The Hon ble Mr Justice Manual ar M & (Cantab) Lail The Hon big Mr Justice Mandar Ma (Cantab)
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Tande The hon ble air Justice fifth S liebu y A J 106
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Asstt Registrar Hi h Court Patna
Commission r f r Oaths and Afidavit
Assi tant Registrar Ori a Circuit Court
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in addition to his own d tles

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Government Pleader (Off,)

Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department.

Sir Frederick Touls, Kt. MA 1 Chief Instice (Crntab), Bar at-Law, 108 Niyogi, The Hon Mr Justice M Bhawani Shankar, kt. Pulsne Judge MA, LL M, CIP Pollock, The Hon Mr Justice Ronald Evelyn, BA Do (Cantab), Bar at-Law, 105
Bose, The Hon Mr Justice Vivian, BA, LIB
(Cantab), Bar at I aw Do Puranik, The Hon ble Mr Wasudeo Ramchandra, BA, Do Hemeon, The Hon ble Mr Justice Clarence Reid, I C S Sen The Hon'ble Mr Justice J R , B Sc , 11 B Do (Additional) 1)0 Hidayatuliah, M., Par at Law Snelson, F. A. 1, M. 4 (Cantab.), 108, Bar at Law Choudhuri, Binov Kumar, B. 4, LL B Advocate General Registrar Deputy Registrar. Shrivastave, Tarachand, MA, ILB Deo, Gopal Ramchandra, BA, BL Editor for the Indian Law Report, Nagpur Series

N.-W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Almond, The Hon'ble Sir James Kt , 1 C 5 Judicial Commissioner Andona, the months of dames At , 105 Justice K B , Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court BA, ILB Fazal Rahman Khan, Mirza KS, BA Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan Kayani, M. R., res Additional District & Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan (On Mohammad Ibrahlm Khan, M. K. B., B. A., LL. B. leave)
District & Sessions Judge, Hazara
Additional District & Sessions Judge,
Peshwar, Kohat and Mardan
Additional District & Sessions Judge,
Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan
District and Sessions Judge, Dera Ismail Brondbent, R E C, 105 Mohammad Safdar Khan, M , K B , D A , IL B Abdul Ghafur Khan, M , K S , B 4 Abdul Latif Khan, M Khan Senior Subordinate Judge, Peshawar
Do do Judge, Hazara
Do do Judge, Bannu
Do do Judge, Mardan
Do do Judge, D I Khan Gureharan Das, L, B a Abdul Hamid Khan, Shelkh, K, S, B, C, LL B Mohammad Amir Klinn, M Mohammad Nazir Khan, Raja Ram Chaud, L, Guintee, B A Jagat Singh, S, B Se, LL B Judge, Kohat Dо ďο Sub Judge, 1st Class, Peshawar Do 1st Class, D I Khan Birch, M Mohammad Daud Khan, M , B A , IL B Mohammad Eusoph Havat, M , B A , LL B Do Charsadda Ram Lal, L, Kapur, B A, LL B Shakirullah Jan, Mian, Bar at Law Haji Mohamm id Khan, M, B A, LL B Sub Judge, Peshawar Additional Nowshera Sub Judge, Mardan Dο Haji Mohumin ta Khan, M., B. S., LL B. Faizullah Khan, M., B. S., LL B. Ram Saroop, Dewan, B.A., LL B. Qaisar Khan, M., B.A., LL B. Sher Bahadur Khan, M., B.A., LL B. Abdul Hakim Khan, M., B.A., LL B. Abdul Hakim Khan, M., B.A., LL B. Đο Bannu Dο Swabi Haripur Do Dο Kohat Dο Dera Ismail Khan Anand Prakash, Dewan, BA, LLB Abdullah Jan, Mirza, BA, LLB Do Abbottabad Dо Peshawar Amirzada, M , B A , LL B Dо Mansehra

High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

Harries, The Hon'ble Abdul Rashid, The H	Sir Arthur Ion'ble Mr	Trevor Justice	Chief Justice Puisne Judge
Din Muhammad	Do	do	Do
Ram Lali	Do	do	Do
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Beckett	Do	do	i Do
Muhammad Abdur		Ct, The Honble Mr	Do
Justice }	,	•	}
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HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE-confd

Bhandarl The Hon ble Mr Justice Pul ne Judge (Additional till 1.46) Achhru Bam Khosla DA. 40 do ďΛ do (Additional till 10 do Do Red trac Deputy Registrar (Judicial Department) Assistant Registrar Natwant Sinch

ligited Provinces Judicial Department

MIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHARAD Hon ble Sir Iqbal Ahmad B & LL B Hon ble Sir James Joseph Whittlesea Allsop Kt J P Chief Justice Pulsne Jude ICS Hon ble Mr Justice Kamal kanta Verma B A LL B Hon ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict Linthwalta Braund 100 B rat Law Hon ble Mr Justice Tel Narayan Mulla Rai Bahadur na Hon his Mr Justice Archibald Henry de Burch Hamilto Da Hon be Mr Justice Archibald Heary de Burgh Hamilto.

J : CS

Hon ble Mr Justice Robert Langdon Yorks ; J : I CS

Hon ble Mr Justice Robert Langdon Yorks ; J : I CS

Hon ble Mr Justice Bidnichbusan Malk Bar at Law

Hon ble Mr Justice Shoe Pr sad Sinha Ha Lt B

Hon ble Mr Justice John Regland William Bennett

M & (Ozon) J > I CS

Hon ble Mr Justice Girls Prasad Mathur Ral Bah dur Do Ďŏ Do ρŏ Add! Put ne Judge BA ILB W Broom BA (Cautab) I C s Ral Sahib Sri Kishen Das Registrar Deputy Registr r Ral Sahlo Sri Kishen Das Arjus Sh Mak Yarm B A Li B Sh 'k Sarza M A (Oxon) Da at Lav Yshwa Mitr B A Li E Syed Ahmas Rahque Bat at Law M Muhitar Ahmas B at Li B Brij Lal Oupta M a Li M Capi K O Ca leton M A (Edin) B rat-Law M L C Dovt Advoc Dy Go t Advocate
Asstt Oovt Advoc te Law Reporte Junior Law Reporter Adm | trator to neral and Official

CHIEF COURT OF OHDER AT LUCKNOW

Trustee

Chief Jude

Ohulam W The Hon ble Mr Justice Ba LLB Misra The Hon ble Mr Justice Lakshmi Shanka Br t Law Judge Do Br Tlaw
Madeley The Hon bl Mr Justice William Yorke JF 108
Kaul The Hon ble Mr J tice Parduman Kish n Rai
Bahadur BA LL B
Playo Lai Bhargay Rai Bahadur BA LL B Additional Judge Regi tr r Gi dhari Kri bu A rain Ghosh Hemanta Kumar Bar at Law Rai Bahadur Deputy Registrar Government Ad oc te N sirullah Beg Ba at-Law Asstt Govt Advocat Er vasta Bi hambh r ath RA LLB I w Reporter

Thomas The Hon ble Sir Ocores Kt Bar at Law

فالإنتان والمتاركة ويتشف والمتاركة والمتاركة والمتاركة والمتاركة والمتاركة والمتاركة والمتاركة والمتاركة والمتاركة		A	Number of Suits instituted	Surts inst	rtuted			Number	Leten	
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Central Provinces and Berar Assam Ajmer Merward Coorg Madras Bombay Sind British Baluchistan	10,445 3,480 427 77 03,871 10,239 1,886	36,253 16,882 2,250 185,128 45,611 1,162	16,456 8,305 1,494 1,494 5,1557 30,230 4,745 422	15,962 6,939 2,120 185 82,456 49,574 5,491	1,849 286 286 27 10,459 8,511 8,511 202	1,408 335 64 1,5967 7,967 725 555	340 455 1,285 2,137 2,137 2,137 0	106 106 46 418 4,692 87	82,717 36,719 6,713 6,713 406,471 155,011(4) 23,216 2,635	1,57,39,595 14,37,172 28,93,223 1,68,207 6,58,64,336 4,99,02,224 73,10,033
Total, 1939	301,410	769,845	319,340	375,219	49,990	34,499	7,196	6,734	1,864,272 (a)	39,62,15,436
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NOTE—Figures for year prior to 1935 are inclusible betalls not given of 3,785 Bombry suits 3,156 in 1936, 2,738 in 1937 and 2,637 in (a) Excludes 2,260 suits of "Superior Courts (b) Includes 2 suits not shown in details (c) "300 suits not shown in details (d) "10 ", the records of which have	lor to 1935 are inclusive of Burmy 185 Bombry suits in 1938, 3,3 in 1937 and 2,637 in 1938 if "Superior Courts", own in details shown in details shown in details	surts in 1937 in 1937 ourts "	935 are inclusive of Burma, mbry suits in 1930, 3,304 in 1937 and 2,037 in 1938 derior Courts." details in details in details of which have been destroyed by fire	04 in 16	1031, 2,829	in 1932,	, 2,790 и	1933,	2,650 in 1934, 3,	3,053 ın 1935,

THE INDIAN POLICE

jurisdiction and to appoint stipendiary Thana dars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates

In Madras in 1816 Sir Thomas Munro took 8 perintendence of police ont of the hands of the edentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector who had the indigenous viil ge police system aiready under his control! In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so especially in Bombay Prevince

In Khandesh from 18 6 36 Outram of Muthy fame howed how a whele time military commandant could turn incert lible marsu ders into excellent police, a dSr George Cierk Go ernor of Bombay in 1848 applied the son by appointing full time European Superin tendents of Poll #1 many Districts

Madras had a torture scandai in 1853 which showed that 7 Collectors had no time for re i polire superinte dence in 1859 the prin iple of dill time European superintendence was intro-dneedin a hindras Act of the tye rand the control of the Collector was removed

The Mutiny led to general police overly in a mainty followed in Indi A t V of 1861. An Act for the Regul ti n of Police which till governs poli working serywh re in I dia scopy Madras and Bomb y whi h have its own Police Act (IV of 1890)

Working —St ictly speaking there is no india Police With the expition of the dvisory staff of the Intelligenc Bureau attached India dvisory staff of th Intelligence Bureasattached to the Home Department in Government of I dish a not a 1 gis police office reflect edy a detail of the Act is portioned and the police distribution of the Department of the Court of the Government oncerned and I n thow subject t the gene I court I of the Governor Gen at The Lotte In minor pro inces Toronto Sen and Coorg Delhi Ajm R manya Andaman and Nicobar I lands and Pauth Piplod and in other e ntr lly admisistered areas is dmini tered by the Chi t Commissio or the head of the dministration oncerned subject to the general control and direction of the Central Government

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled nd org nised in District forre at the head of each of which is a District Supermetadent of Police with powers of enlist-ment and dismiss 1 of constabulary

Origins—Corawallis was the first Indian and Mcdency of the force is govern d by a country of the kexisidars and to piace in our few principal filterarchy of Deputs Inspector Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 193 to open a Thana (Full to course) of Michael by Dirt I Michael Station) for every 400 square miles of tieir justification and to appoint withendiary Thus and the station of the s force

Thu C I B—The Curzon Police Commission of 190 3 moderolsed police working by providing for the direct milstment and training of I lucated Indians as Police Station officers and by creating specialised police ag n i a urder each Local Government for the inv stigation of specialist nd profes ional erim These agencies are known as Criminal Investigation Departments and work under a Deputy Inspe for Ge ral They collate information about rrime self the Crime Ga ette tak over from the District Poll e crimes it ramification is into averal jurisdictions a d they control the workin of uch sel nities of companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the Versile of the Companies of the C

Headquarters and Armed Police— At the clet town of each District its D S P has his often and at o its Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground This is the main centre for cumulation and distribut in to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of Arbeiters—area summunities and accountry is clothing arms ammuniti and accoutrem ts He e are the Stores and the Armoury Here also constabul ryrecruits call ted by the DS P are taught drill deporting t and dutie and are tured out to fill vacancis. The H ad are tured out to fill vacancis. The H ad an ter Lines also entain the two lundred of so arm d police who mount guard of the second police who mount guard of the second police with the second police with the second police with musical city is loading and bayo et a with musical city is loading and bayo et a with musical city is loading and bayo et a bayone with musical city is course and are arm d with allo hore mu kets at mo the ead arter but by no me us all there is all o a reserve of mountain at dward police.

Thunns and Thunndars -Almost through ont India the popul r terms for Police Station a d P lice Stati n Officer are Thana and Thanadar It is at the Police Station that th public ar m at in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it b in a ment and dismiss I of constabilisty

The P S P is subject to du I control

The force he c meands is blect to the general

outcoif the D it it is Mariestate for the capture and the police with the public with the results

The force he c meands is blect to the general

outcoif the D it it is Mariestate for the capture and the grievances against their neighbours

ment of law and the maint nance of order or against a person r persons unknown In

the District But the departmental working idealing with u healters the Innustar who like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police" The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, visited, and investigated A non cognisable complaint is musely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court

Police Prosecutors—The compainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a prima facie case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is a police officer Personal inspection and supervision are the common means for the District Superintendent of Police to know whether his subordinates are doing their work properly

Out-Posts —When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two enteria of the numbers required One was one policeman persquare mile, the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the moffussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such eases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana. The secret of good mofussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

The Chain of Promotion—A constable may asplie to become a Police Station Officer or higher officer. The directly recruited candidate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar is, it is understood, a graduate and may quite often rise to be an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy, an office reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector General. The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D I G after 25 years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him. Members of the Police Force are eligible for the award of the King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for long and meritorlous services and for conspicuous acts of gallantry

Presidency Police—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial-Inspector General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court The Criminal Procedure Code of India is modified in the Presidency Towns by special police. Acts which prescribe police procedure Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is some what rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates caugive upto six months or Rs 200 fine summarily, i.e., without formal record of proceedings, and if only whipping or fine up to Rs 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK

The undestrability of a tech ing trains in a lots are used the differences in the conditions portance to statistical results as a rest of the metric of points work was a point upon added which the point work and it may be metric of points work was a point upon added they can at the best littled by which considerable attents was laid by the indian Poince formed stom who te cert is the present of a received the condition of the c which considerable atrees was laid by the limp street; the cere of saveres with the hinds foliate Country into my two seems at the street of t

Administrations.	Sumber Jending Irom previous yest	Number reposted in the year	Samter of persors tried	convicted	Number acquitted f dis charmed	log trial orl vesti
Bengal	5 934	, 13	ti	131 540	13 70	0 001
Bihar	386	53 6m	0 93	110,011	1044	6 1
Orlssa	1 00	10	6 99	5 13	1 639	1 160
United Provinces	18 154	165 54	119 594	10" 351	17 18	23 76
Punjab	14 61	4 8	103	4 6.0	31 9	15 417
North West Frontl r Province	e - 98	16 040	153	9 404	5 883	1 140
Central Provinces and Berar	7 000	65 759	41 607	40	463	8 00
Arram	1 800	1 094	19 113	631	3 71	0000
Almer Merwara	503	4 414	3 33	\$ 600	5	59
Coorg	61	439	4.0		و	90
Mad as	3 46	3 47 315	\$33 E9	315 035	18 58	- 48
Bomb y	0 955	181 091	1 9 166	1 6 003	rs	1487
Sind	1 63	14 630	14 044	5 607	0 47	593
Baluchistan	1:	4 831	4 327	3 972	335	3 6
D It i	440	13 814	1674	11 03	د0 5	4 1/0
Total 1939	97 0 5	1 153 508	998 46	810 480	147 93	100 00
TOTALS 1038	80 715 75 776 7 685 67 89 70 84	1 044 7 1 1 003 294 1 044 356 1 060 340	913 198	831 439 765 875	1.8 683 116 866 11 617 113 267 136 11	86 46 6 741 1 .59 8 870 78 11
193 1931 1950	73 45: 63 39: 79 75:	938 941 938 941	883 696	733 171 670 885	146 010	83 969 8 309 71 45

of -Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burms No later figures than the above are avail ble

PRINGIFAL POLICE	C)
	DOTTOR	707707
	TITLE TO	1415

							, .	_ •								
		House trespuss nd House-break- ing with intent to commit Offine.	Convic- tion obtained	2,892	1,989	3,806 158 155	2,639	201	2,301 1,905 7,20	550	94 946	20,018	20,766	22,553	22,693 21,033	21 451
		House trespuss and House-break- ing with intent to commit Off uc.	Reported	37,673	26,011	21,781 766 3,114	13,760	8,253	9,329 11,216 1,177	1,193	184 689	167,600	147,108	156,242	166,481	105,582
		, Theft	Convic tion obtained	6,721	1,174	3,317 326 589	4, 151	1,25,5	7,037 3,906 1,157	709	1110	13,267	300 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	33,867	32,616	11,308
		Ordinary Theft	poirogoA	26,835 6,623	14,516 1,611 26,311	10,205 1,223 2,327	34,192	6,620	20,721 10,650 5,356	3,151	171.800	151,772	128,026	136,758	136,641	No 1st 20
	-	heft	Convic. tion obtained	482	344 110 1,164		639	100	2,139	567	7.526	6,266	6,817	7,003	7,861	7011
	,	Cattle Theft	нерогæа	1,217	1,000 5,021	1,035 755 467	1,676	254	1,323	2,111	22, 167	20,176	17,639	20,256	24,410	2 14 10 2
HOFB	8.9	olty	convic- tion beninado	130	71 227	80.8	₹2	ເລ	21 19	12	675	181 481	721	1,267	1,388	
E OFFE	Cases	Dacolty	Reported	801	502 18 1,243	217 230 230	110	ž.	362 522 522	139	1,068	2,200	3,154	1,670	0,823 4,838	
PRINGIPAL POLICE OFFRHOFS		Other serious Offences against the Person	Convic- tion obtained	2,048	956 256 2563	3,667 134 1,364	1,643	687	2,284 1,720 431	575 31	18,396	18,280 18,138 18,237	18,254	23,044 21,856	20,769	rm3
Pringie,	Other serious Offences again the Person	Reported	8, 190 863	4,707 887 9,356	3,365	1,232	2,523	7,703 4,626 1,266	2,785 162 188	62,290	61,555 57,961 56,130	54,997 67,046	67,983	65,733 64,303	prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burms	
		ie l	Convic- tion obtained	70	200 200 200	127	140	82 82	404 156 11	120	1,965	1,771	1,795	2,020 2,055	1,960	are Inclus
		Muțder	Reported	31	433	1,405 46 769	355	140	1,220 505 11	415 11 15	7,583	6,659 6,211 5,489	6,869	6,827 7,329	7,833 6,762	to 1935
		ccs the and fc ullity	Conviced	726	643 92 797		416	202 202	481 334 125	102 8 16	δ,	વાં વહેં વહે	ਅੰਸਨ੍ਹ	13 1	6,292 7,804	
		Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity	Reported	2,271	2,195 263 3,020	2,802 387 259	1,197	1,016	1,767 040 216	461 14 45	17,928	15,683 14,476 13,061	14,510	15,553	17,095 18,519	es for yes
		trations		Town and	vinces	Frontier	vinces and		Province Town and	n Vara		1938 1937 1936	1034	1932	1931	Note - Figures for years
Administrations			l tr urbs	Bihar Orlssa United Provinces	Dolhi N -West Province	Central Provinces Berar	Assam	~ \$ \$ "	Sind Baluchistan Ayme"-Merwara	TOTAL,		TOTALS			. 4	

JAHES

Since the introduction with effect from the 1st April 1937 of the Government of India Act the administration of J lis 1 a provincial matter and the power of legislation in respect of prison administration years in the Provincial Govern

The origin of all jall improvements in India awe origin or all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1859. The report of the Commission which consisted of only two members both officials servi g und; the Go rament of I dia is attemely long and reviews the whole question of tall owners. of jail organisation and administration in the minutest d tail. In most matte a the Commission recommendations have been accept. ad and adopted by Pro 1 cial Governments but

tions of the Commission the o e that might in fact he described as the corner stone of their raport is that ther should be in each Presi door three class a of J ils In the first dooy three class a of 1 is in the step level person update large central Islis for convicts sentenced to more than 0 e veras' imprisonment is composed to more than 0 e veras' imprisonment is composed to more than 0 e veras' imprisonment is composed to more than 0 e veras' imprisonment of districts and thirdly subsidiary raises of more than the large convicts of the control of an inspector of convicts of the control of an inspector decersit, in under the control of an inspector decersit, is under the control of an inspector decersit, is under the control of an inspector decersit, is under the control of an inspector decersit, is under the control of an inspector decersit, is under the control of an inspector decersit, is under the control of an inspector decersit, is under the control of an inspector decersit, is under the control of an inspector decersit, is under the control of an inspector decersit, is under the more common office of services with juil experience and the Superior large majority of cases the punishment of the control of th Incl des in large central jalls a Deputy Superin tendeot to supervise the jall manufactures and in all central and district jalls one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive subordinate medical officers. The executive staff const to of i liors and warders and co vi to petry officers are employed in all entral and district jail the prospect of promotion to one of the post being a strong inducem nt to good behaviour

bility of proceeding along certain general lines as convict officers

Jail administration in Indie is regulated of neiform application led to the appoint generally by the Prisons Act of 1894 and by ment at a Jails Committee with content of the competition of the prison of the content of the competition of the ruississued under it by the Government of India the first comprehensivant of Indian prison and the Iroticotal Governments The Code for possible administration witch had been made for thirty ments suthoraged by the Indian Code for possible administration witch had been made for thirty contents of the Code for possible and the control of the Code for possible and the control of the Code for possible and the control of the Code for possible and the control of the Code for possible and the control of the Code for the Code for possible and the Code for possible and the Code for possible and the Code for prisoners and of destroying ruison modation has also to be provided in that possible and the Code for prisoners and of destroying ruison for the Code for ration of dail from criminal offenders adoption of the E glish system of release on Il ense to the en o of agolescents ore tion of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Iodian Bauminestern of the control Government exercising our system never the segregation of nantument concerns kell lative powers with held rovin incommended the segregation of nantument concerns kell lative powers with the transfer from order by pri oners the provision of a particular system and training the segregation of the commendation for prisoners under training the commendation for prisoners under training the commendation for prisoners under training training to the commendation for prisoners under training training to the commendation for prisoners under training train system needed particular attention recommended the segregation of habituals tic institution of the star-class system the abolition of certain practices which are flable to harden or degrade the prison population

Employment of Prisoners—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly eartied on within the fail walls but erra ourse employment on a large scale is some time llowed as for arampia when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjeb Wifbin th adand adopted by 170 i cit flowerments but the belum Canal in the Yunjeb Within 161 various matter mainly of am ior character while princepts are employed on jull services and ter their proposal have eith r bee rejected the walks princepts are employed on the proposal conditions as manually as the proposal continues and the proposal continues are made to the proposal continues are made to the proposal continues are continued to the proposal c adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments and printing tent-making and the manuf cture of clothing are among the

The fatter which wa apparently much practised in Bombay was described by th Commis sion as inflicting sion as inflicting Equisite tortore Punish menta are now sen dul dand graded into major ments are now sen our dang grades into major major and minor. The most diment of it jail problems is the faternal msiotenanc of orde among the prison rs for which porpose paid warders and convict warders ar employed. With this is boond up the question of a special The Jalls Commiltee - The obvious adviss lelass of well behaved prisoners for employment

ful offenders"—; e, those below the age of 15 operation -the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with other wise The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years, but not beyond the age of 18, discharge after admonition, delivery to the license and to raise the minimum term of parent or guardian on the latter excenting a detention in the Borstai School from 2 to 3 years bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit, and whipping by way of school discipline These are but general principles which have been variously given effect to by various Provincial Governments

The question of the treatment of 'young adult' prisoners has in recent years received

much attention

Children's Acts and Borstal Schools Acts for the special treatment of juvenile offenders have been passed by several Provincial Legislatures The Madras Children Act, passed in 1920, is tho

earliest and has been largely followed in the other provinces. It classifies as "children" boys and girls under the age of 14 and as " young persons" those between the ages of 14 and 16 It enacts that a child or young person convicted of any offence, may as an alternative to the usual punishments of fine, willpplng or imprisonment be discharged after due admonition, committed to the care of a parent, guardian or relative, or of a person named by the court, or sent to an Industrial School set up or certified under the Act It further cnacts that no offender under the age of 16 may be sentenced to transportation, nor under 14 to imprisonment Offenders between the ages of 14 and 16 may be sentenced to im-prisonment in very special circumstances Provision is made for the committal to an Industrial School or to the care of a suitable person of neglected, ili treated or uncontrollable children under the age of 14 The Act empowers the Government of the Province to establish juvenile courts consisting of a stipendiary magistrate and one or two Honorary Magistrates who shall, where possible, be women and directs that, where such courts have not been established, young offenders shall be tried in a different room or at a different time from those at which the ordinary sittings are held

The Bengal Act provides for the committal to an Industrial School of children under 14 found begging or destitute and of children living in immoral surroundings It further provides for the punishment of erueity to children, of eausing and abetting the seduction or prostitution of gurls under 16, and of accepting articles in pawn

from a chlid

The Bombay and Central Provinces Acts, which are practically identical, go further and provide for the punishment of persons found drunk in a public place when in charge of a child under 7, or giving intoxicating liquor or drugs to a child under 14, or inciting a child to gamble They also empower police officers to confiscate tobacco in possession of citalren

The Bombay Act has been extended through-

out the province with satisfactory results and it will not now be necessary to send any children to

prison except in very exceptional cases

There are several certified schools estab

Juvenile Prisoners -As regards "youth-| Society is in existence which offers active co-The Bombay Children Act has been amended mainly to prohibit the publication of names, addresses or other details of children or young persons involved in offences, to provide for a system of true probation as distinct from supervision, to empower the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to release youthful offenders on

These provisions of the Bombay Act which relate to youthful offenders, the maintenance and treatment of persons sent to certified schools or committed to the care of relatives or other fit persons and the establishment of industriai schools and juvenile courts were applied to the province of Sind in March, 1936

The Factories Act in Bombry was amended in 1940 so as to abolish the employment of child labour in Factories

The Bombry Children Act with some modifications has been extended to the Delhi Province The operation of the Bengal Act which was passed in 1922 is at present confined to the town, port and suburbs of Calcutta, Howiah and to certain portions of the District of the 24-A Central Children Court has been established in Calcutta, which has jurisdiction over the whole area to which the Act has been eztended

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, UP, Punjab and the Central Provinces have also enactedProbation of Offenders Act which allow of the release of young offenders on parole under Probation Officers Similar legislation is under

contemplation in Assam

The provisions of the Borstal Schools Act are practically the same in the provinces where such

Acts have been enacted

In provinces where there is no Borstal Schools Act juvenile offenders are sent to the reformatory schools established under the Reformatory Schools Act, or confined in juvenile or ordinary jails, but are not allowed to mix with adult In the Punjab a Reclamation Depart prisoners ment has been established the main function of which is the working of the Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926
Officers of the Department visit jails for the scleetion of prisoners on probation release

probationers are usually sent to special farms

Reformatory Schools—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school and as for an possible ment on leaving school, and as far as possible

to keep a watch on their careers
The N-W F P (Adoieseent) Prisoners Release
on Probation Act, 1940 (Governor's Act II of
1940) was introduced in 1940 in the North West Frontier Province whereby adolescent prisoners after completion of 1rd of their sentence are released and handed over to their guardians who are required to look after their conduct and welfare and generally to act in loco parentis

Commission of Enquiry, 1919—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western and the special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western and the special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western and the special reference in the Its report perlence in Western countries lished under the Bombay Act and there are published in 1921, was summarised in the anumber of other institutions which co-operate Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670 671) A with different juvenile courts A Children's Aid number of reforms were advocated but, owing to fine cial stringen y tt has not yet been was reached possible to introduce some of the more im | furth note to

nortant of them

Fines and Short Sentences—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code onder which imprisonment must be awarded when a convic imprisonment must be awarded when a convic-tion occurs, should be amended so as to gle-discretion to the court Sentences of impri-comment for iss than twenty-elight days should be problided

The Indsterminate Sentences -The sen-The indisterminate Sentences —the sen-tence of every long term prisoner should be brought ander rev sion as soon as the prisoner, has ever half the sentence in the case of the non habitust and two-thirds of the sentence in the case I the baltitual remis lon earned bring command in each case. The revision chould

be carried ont by n Revising Board composed if the In-pector Generat of Irisons the Ses sions Judge and a non official In all cases the release of a prisoner on parole should be mad subject to conditions breach of which would subject to conditions breach of which would be der him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original centence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfile the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police ar apon the village headman but special officers to npon tue visiage headman but special officers to be termed purole officers should be appointed for the purpose. Thes parole officers should possess a good standard of education though not necessarily a university degree and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and

It was then decided that hence furth unty those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who voluntered a come that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed that convices should be encouraged to cettle on the lant that in certain conditions they should be entild do rete e to obtain occupancy rights o er the rese e to obtain occupancy rights o er the tand which they had cultivated and that the importation of wives and ismilles should be encouraged. The nbject of the g chang so as to promote the development of a free colons of persons who would after the terms of their persons who would after the terms of their a ntences had explied make the Andama s the ir p rm nent home. The Isl nds have ine been occupied by the Japanese

Criminal Tribes —The first essenti 1 of auc cese in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic provision if it reasonable degree of economic comfort for the pe ple. It is therefore of para mount importance to focate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is avail sumeent work at remunerator races is nominable. Large numbers of fresh settler, should ne er be sent to a e tilem ut without first as certaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should as far a possible be by gangs not by individuals It private areney for the control of settlements

Politicat Offendors—Mich controvery rag a round the elastification and special results of the political offendors of the results of the resul both protect and advise the released prisoner and one is round with a re-populity report breaches of the conditions of release it results of which is a respective for and the Andamuna — The publical offenders Government of water of the penal settlement of the first prison of the property of the release of the penal settlement of the property of the release of the penal settlement of the

LAWS OF 1944

1-Th. Centric C. and S it Act. 1944. S. 8 provides that no prepared to the state of all it emphasise the diffe nee b tw en the without sail duty on the one hand and the other cent at Government sale day on the one hand and the other excise duties on the other s pol ted out by the Federal Court is the case of Lah re Municipality v D ulat Ram 194 FCR 31

Excisable goods i d fi ed as meaning goods pecified in the First Schedule to the Act as being subject to a duty of excise and include

3. 3. provide for the levy and coll ction of the seed excise to all excisable goods, oth r than a seed of the seed me t may fix tariff v 1 e of arti les enumerated in the First Schedul

By a 5 th Central Go eram at may impoon any excisable goods ther than e it brought on by sexisable goods whether a may map proper series or occupied to 1 at 0 to the por many man in the man in the port of the man in fore gn territory-a daty of customs

B 8 tmpo s a re triction n postessio of excisable goods by any p rson in excess of such mantity as may be p e ribed quantity as may be p e ribed
8 9 provides for puni hm at f r contraventio

of the for going p ovisions of the A t and e 10 empow rs the Court to order fo feiture of the goods in espect of which an offence has been committed

S 11 provides for the recovery of any duty due and p yable to Gove nment

8 1 pro ides for the application of the provisions of the Se Customs Act VIII of 1878 to C tr lexcised tl s

Sections 13 to 3 deal with the powere of exci e nificers to arr at persons mak searches and make engulries and impose a duty on numers or occupiers of 1 and a dito report manu

ztending to Pa 2 000

goods or where such amount of exclabic goods are exempt on the ground that they are earned for consumption by the crew or passengers or anunals on board any vessel

I or contravention of s 24, power is given for stoppage of the vessel, search and arrest and for confiscation of the vessel and cargo

S 30 gives to the Central Government power to exempt the carriage of any excessible goods from the operation of 9 24

Sections 31 and 32 cnact special provisions relating to salt S 31 recognises the special and perminent rights of manufacturing salt and provides that the proprietor of a private salt factory to whom a sanad has been granted for a permanent and special right to manufacture or exervate sait, shall on application, be entitled to a licence and the renewal thereof from year to year for carrying on the manufacture of salt

S 32 entities every proprietor of an existing private sait work other than a private sait factory to a license and the renewal thereof every year for the purpose of ins salt work

S 33 gives to a Collector of Central Excise powers of confiscation of any thing and love of penalties on persons without any limit subject to an appeal to the Central Board of Revenue A limited power of confiscation of goods not exceeding Rs 500 in value and imposition of penalty not execeding Rs 250 is also given to an Assistant Collector of Central Excise

S 34 empowers the Excise officer to give an option of fine instead of confiscation of goods

S 36 gives power to the Central Government to reverse or modify any decision or order passed under the Act or the rules made by any Central Excise officer or by the Central Board of Revenue

S 37 empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry into effect the purposes of this Act and in particular for the assessment and collection of duties of excise, for the prohi bltion of the production or manufacture of excisable goods, the bringing of exclarbic goods into British India and for regulating the removal of excisable goods

S 40 enacts that no suit shall lie against the central Government or against any officer of the Crown in respect of any order passed in good faith or any act in good faith done or ordered to be done under this Act and that in any event no such suit shall he after the expiration of six months from the date of the act or order complained of

Under the First Schedule the excise duty on Kerosene is fixed at the same rate at which Customs duty is ieviable under the Indian Tariff Act 1934, on matches in boxes of varying sizes at the rates ranging from ten annas per gross of boxes to rupees four per gross of boxes, on mechanical lighters at rupecs three per lighter, on motor spirit at fifteen annas per imperial gallon, on sait at the rate fixed by the Indian Pinancial Act 1943 and at the rate fixed annually by Act of the Central Legislature, on sliver in the execution of the work and provides for at the rate of three annas and seven and one fifth plies per ounce Troy, on steel ingots at four vision

1

S 24 prohibits transport by sea of excisable rupces per ton, on sugar other than Khandsari goods except in a vessel of the burden of three or Palmyra at three rupees per ewt, on hundred tons and upwards, unless a permit or pass has been granted in respect of any excisable no excise duty on Palmyra sugar, on tobject the part of the contract of the c of different kinds and for different uses at the rates ranging from one inna to one rupes and twelve annas per pound, on tyres at ten per cent ad valorem and on vegetable product at five rupees per cut

This Act repeals the whole of the following Acts The Transport of Salt Act 1879, the Indian Salt Act 1882, The Madras Salt Act 1889, the Bombay Salt Act 1890, The Indian Salt duties Act, 1908, The Motor Spirit (Duties Act) 1917, The Indian Finance Act 1922, The Silver (Exclese Duty) Act 1930, The Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act. Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act 1931, The Sugar (Exelse Duty) Act 1934, the Matches (Exelse Duty) Act 1934, The Mechanical Lighters (Exelse Duty) Act 1934, The Mechanical Lighters (Exelse Duty) Act 1934, The Sind Salt Law Amendment Act 1938 The Tyres (Exelse Duty) Act 1943, The Vegetable Product (Exelse Duty) Act 1943

2-The Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act, 1944 —Under sub section (1) of s 16 of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942, the Central Government has the power to fix the wholesale and retail prices at which coffee shall be sold in the Indian market and sub section (2) provides that no registered owner or heensed curer or dealer shall sell coffee at a price or prices higher than the price or prices fixed by the Central Government A registered owner or heensed owner or a licensed curer who sells coffee at a higher price or prices in contravention of the above provision can be punished under s 36 (1) but this section does not include the dealer This Act therefore defines a dealer as meaning a person carrying on the business of selling coffee, whether wholesale or by retail and the word "dealer" is added in s 36 (1) after the words "any licensed curer" so that a dealer can also be punished

-The Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Act, 1944 -This Act is intended to remedy certain defects disclosed in the working of the Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Act, 1939

The Coal Mines Stowing Board is called upon in an emergency to take protective measures in the working of mines, eg, when a mine is abandoned or its owner is not in a position to take protective measures. Specific provision had Hence a new been lacking in the Act section 10A is inscrted in the Act of 1939 which empowers the Board where it is necessary or desirable to execute or cause to be executed such protective measures including stowing as may be required in furtherance of the objects of the Act. For this purpose the Board is given the right for itself and all persons employed in the execution of any work under this section to enter upon any property in which the work is to be done and to do therein all things necessary It further for the execution of the work prohibits any person from obstructing or inter fering with the execution of the work or from removing or tampering with any plant or machinery or any stowing or other material used

Unders 10 of the Act of 1939 a colliery own r | abroad In the developm at fa! tion in India is required to carry out p ote tive meas it s as ord red by the Chief Inspector or any o her I spector ir spective of the fact that he has appealed from such order under the ri ht of ppeal give to him This Act ins ts a provi o to a 10 gi 1 g power to a spend the operation f an order pending the appe 1

4 -Th I dian Companies (Amendm t) A t 1944.—Certain unde irable fe tures in the the structure a d management of banking con p ni s have recently come to notice such as the appoint m t of managing directors or man gers on long term contracts on payment of remuneration by ommision or shae in the profits the fixat on of the authorised capital at a very high figure as c mp red with the ubs rihed and pa d

ngure as c mp reu with the mos ributa and particular policy p capital a d the policy in the to an individual or a small group of a dividuals u lly patty pid ordin ry or deferred sh r holders. This vet is intended to remo these objectio able fe ture by suit ble amendm ats in it e Indian Companies Act 1913

A new section 77H is added after a to the Act of 1913 wherehy it is provid d that to the act of 1913 whereny it is proven a times o banking comp y wh ther incorpe sted in or outside British I di which c rries on business in British I dis shall after tylry of two ye re from the comme cement of this Act emply y or he managed by a man ging agent or any person whose remun ration t k s th form of ommis sion or a shar of p ofits rany person its ing a co tract with the c mpany for its m n gement period exceeding five years t my one time

ew section 77I is substituted in place of th old seetl n 771 of the Act of 1913 whereby it! pro ided

(i) that no b kin comp ny incorporated afte the 15th January 1937 shall comme b in sunless shares h ve been all it d to n amount sufficient to yield a sum of at I ast thousandr pees sworking capital and unle a deci ati n to that effect h s been filed with the re i tra

() that n b nkl g company shall carry on husiness in B itish India unless it atl fice () that it suh c ibed apital i not l s than half the ith ied espital and the p la np capit i is n t le s than half the a be ib d capital (b) that the capital of the c mpany consist of ordinary h res only or ordinary shares and such p fe en e sha es as may h e been 1 s ed bef e the commencement of the Act of 1914 only and () that the vot ng richts of il ah reh ld rs ar st ictly p oportionat to the contribution made by p operational to the contrinution made by the shareholder whethe a pref e co sha holder or an ordinary h sholder to the p id p capital of th C mp ny

5—Th I dan Aircr ft (Amendm t) Act 1944—Th Indian Aircr ft Act 1934 does not contain specifi provision for cont oil and gulatio of the developme t of air t asport Little experience had be ng ined of the sy t m of licensing Little experience had b en g ined of the sy t m of licensing at truspo t ervices which had recently be n i trodu ed by th Unit d States of

Plans for the establishment of air tr asport Plant for the examination of an angular article are helian prep red fo con derails by 66 erament. This has n c litated the making of pro Lion in the Act of 1934 for it control and regul tion. It is propo ed to establish n Air Tr. nsport Li ensing Beard and to prohibit. tle op ratio of air tr asport se ices without a licence For this purp two new sub clau (aa) and (b) a c insert d aft r claus () i sab s c () of sec of th Indian Aircraft to 1931 Clause (a) provides for the regul to of alt r n port er levs and the prohibitions of th n e of aircraft in such ser ices except under th authority of and in acc d nee with a licence authorising the establishment of the se vice and clau (b) 1 ro ides for giving I formation by sn appli ant for rtly h ider of a li enca sutherisin the tabli i m nt of n ir tran port se vice to uch authorities as may be specifi d in the rules

A new sui s tion (3) is also dded after sub ec () of s 5 of the 4 t f 1024 po iding th t v ry rule mad nd se 5 sh li be i id b fore each of th Chambe s of th Centr i Legislatur a dif both Chamb s sg co in making any modification in the release that the rule half a fleet has a fleet of the such modified

form or be of no ff ct

6-Th Tr n f r f Pr perty (Am ndm t) A t. 1944.-Thi Act i Intend d to m k spe l l p ovi lons for the simme tof noic of m in insurance Th n tur of mari insurence control is not as to requil the n insurance polici she id be ass gnable insuran th t m ri e insuranco polici after ioss In the United Kingdom assignability of m rine i sura ce policie afte loss is pia b youd do bt by a 50 or the M rine In ar At In the basence of a simil pro islon in India it is doubtful whith the Courts i

B itish Indi we ld h id that they are so as ign able Henc th amendment of the Tr n fer of Prop rty Act become neces ry

By this at a new section 1304 i add d to the Tra fr of Property Act 188 poiding that a policy of main insurance m y b transfered by a 12 m at unles it contains te me serp i py probliting | man at adm y be as I ned eitle before or ft I los be ssiened by endors m at the eon or i oth r netomary ma er Where how ver the in the subject matter insur d and has not b f or t the time of ac doing expressly or impliedly agre d to assion the policy any subsequent assignment of the policy is inoper ti e but without aff ting the assignment of a policy fter ioss

Further this 4et alt rs s 1 5 of the Act of 188 by omitting from it all r 7 rene to marine in ura ce policy so as to make it cle r that the in ura ce pontry so as on man it is that of the result of the relation of the governing a marin insurance policy a quit differ ut fom those governing a fie in ura e policy in the matter of sasion ment. A new 135A is inserted for a 1 um at recondly be not rouse with had ment A new 125A is inserted for a 1 mm at America to introl deby the Unit d States of of instrumed a policy of ms inc insurance in transport many comments of the state make against the assignor of the policy. It also to such extent or subject to such modifications provides that where the insurer pays for a total or that any authority constituted under any joss, he becomes entitled to take over the interest such enactment shall, exercise authority only of the insured person and is subrogated to all the rights and remedies of the insured person, but where the insurer pays for a partial loss, he acquires no title to the subject matter insured of the Act of 1924 or such part of it as may remain but he is there upon subrogated to all rights and remedles of the insured person as from the time of the ensualty causing the loss

This Act further enacts that the provision that a mere right to sue cannot be transferred. In clause (e) of s 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1892, civil not in any way affect the provisions in the new sections 130A and 135A

The Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1944—Section 46 of the Insurance Act, 1938, provides that the holder of a policy of insurance issued in respect of insurance business transacted in British India shall be entitled to receive payment in British India of any sum secured thereby and to sue for any relief in respect of the polley in any court in British India according to the iau ln force in British India

It was found that the application of this section to polleles of marine insurance seriously interfered with the normal business of marine insurers in as much as marine insurance contracts are international in scope and are effected mostly for the benefit of the consignees abroad who have the option of stipulating the place where the contracts are intended to be earried out

This Act therefore adds a provise to s 46 that "nothing in this section shall apply to a policy of marino insurance"

Under s 48 (2) of the Insurance Act, 1938, employees and agents of insurance companies are eligible for appointment as polley-holders directors. This is destructive of the object of s 48 because a policy-holder who is an employee or agent enunct be expected to safeguard the interests of policy-holders where those interests conflict with those of the shareholders

This Act therefore amends s 48 by disqualifying such persons from becoming policy holders directors. After sub sec (2) of s 48 a new sub see (2A) is added whereby it is provided that a person shall be ineligible for election as a director under sub see (1) of any company if he is a director, officer, employee or legal or technical adviser of that company or of any other insurer or is an insurance agent or employer of insurance agents and shall cease to be a director under sub-sec (1) if after election he acquires any disqualification specified above or no longer bolds the qualifications required by this sub

The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1944.— This Act amends s 3 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, by adding a new sub section (4) to it

The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) et, 1944—The first proviso to a 209A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, relieves shipping companies of the limbility to in the pryments for the return journes of pllgrims as provided in a 2001 in the event of war disturbance and at present this liability is practically suspended

This Act amends a 200A, subsec (1), by inserting therein that the sum of rupce one is to be paid by a shipping company for each day for the return journey of a deek pilerim and a sum of rupees three for each day is to be pald in respect of a cabin class pligrim

As however the liability is at present suspended owing to war, this Act will come into force when normal conditions are re established on such date as the Central Government may appoint

The Indian Cocoanut Committee Act, 1944.— Even before the outbreak of the present war the supply of cocoanuts and eccoanut products from indigenous sources was in sufficient to nicet India's growing requirements and a large balance had to be imported Owing to enemy occupation of some of the world's eoconnut growing countries, an increase in the production of prinelpai immediate eocoanuts in India became necessary for the purpose of meeting India's increased demand for ececanut products

I or this purpose and with a view to speed up the productions this Act has been enacted to establish an Indian Central Coconnut Committee, an all-India organisation on lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and similar bodies eoneerned with eofice and ine, with an independent source of income for the improvement and development of the growing marketing and manufacture of the eccoanut in India and for promoting and safeguarding the interests of all branches of its production and manufacture from the producer to the consumer

An exception has been made in respect of coir and coir manufactured goods which are excluded from the purview of the Committee in deference to the wishes of the Government of Travancore the largest producer of these commoditles

The Act provides for meeting any temporary levied and collected as a cess, on all copra embarrassment caused by the changes introduced consumed in any mill in British India, a dry in the Act of 1938 This Act also amends the of consumed in any mill in British India, a dry in the Act of 1938 This Act also amends the of excise at such rate not exceeding four annas Third Schedule by making Form 'F" per cwt as the Central Government applicable to marine insurance business as being after consulting the Cocoanut Committee, may more sultable than Form "E'

S 4 provides for the constitution of a Committee which is to receive and expend the proceeds of the duty collected under this Act The Committee shall consist of the Vice Chairman, notification, direct that in any place declared a cantonment under sub-sec (1) the provisions of any enactment relating to local self-govern ment other than this Act shall have effect only old industry, three persons representing the Provincial Government of Ma lra the Gov ra meet of the State of Travancore and the Government of the State of Mysor, one person nominated by the Tra ancore Chamber of Commerce one person appointed by the Centr 1 Government and six other persons of whom two shall be from the elected members of the m mores of the Council of State and three nominated by the Government of the States of Travancore Mysore and Cochin This Committee will be a body corporate with a perpetual succession. The Act makes provisions for filling in vacancies appointment of ch irman secretary and officers to carry out duties und r the Committee

- S 9 provides for the functions of the Committee to p omote the improvement and development of the cultivation and marketing of cocoanus
- S 10 provides for calling upon the owner of every coccanut mill to furnish to the Collector every mooth a return stating the amount of copra consomed in the mill.

S 11 provides for the collection of duty by the Collector from every mill

- S 12 makes an as essment order mad by the Collector as final and provides that it shall not be questioned in any court but it gives a right to an owner who is aggreered by the order to pply to the Central Government to cancel o modify the assessment.
- S 19 empowers the Collector or any officer prointed in that behalf to in pect any mill and to h ve free access at all reasonable times to any mill
- S 15 provides that the proceeds of the dity collected by the Collector shall aft r deduction collected by the Collector shall get a use the condition of the neess by expenses be hunded over to the Committee. The Committee is empowered to apply the moneys so received in meeting the expenses of the Committee end the cost of such measures as it may decide to take in the exercise of the Committee and the exercise. of its function.
- S 16 provides for the keeping and auditin of account.
- S 17 provides that the Central Government may dissolve the Committee and declars all the property vested in the Committee to vest in III disjesty for the purposes of the Central Government.
- S 18 empowers the Central Government to make r lea fo the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act
- S 19 gives pow r to the Committee to make regulations with the previous san tion of the Central Government for certain specified purpose mentioned therein
- The I dian Income tax (Am denent) Act 1944.—The main object of this Act is to provide fo advace a payments of tax on I come whi b section 18 of the Iodian locome tax Act 19 The incom mainly affected is focome from property at form bu iness profession or vocation. The other povision of the Act are designed. designed to corr ct certain defects in the main Act or to give relief to the tax payer
- certain words from Explanation 2 to sob sec (1) new section 18A above

of sec 7 so as to preven payments from un recognised Provident Tnody fr m escaping tax tl ereon

- 5 3 amends s 14 (1) of the Act of 19 providing that an a sessee who receiv a a st or of mo ey as a member of a joint Hinda family but which sum does not form part of the i c me of the joiot family is not exempt from h yment of tax th reon The exemption given under 8 14(1) is in respect of money receive t as forming part of the income of the family
- S 4 introduces a new sub sec (A) to s 1 of the Act of 19 with a vi w to put a stop to a tax e asion device which mainly takes ti of a one year policy. This am adment follows the Unit d kin dom law
- inserts a new section 184 in Act of 19 pro iding for advance payment of tax
- This section enacts that the incon tax officer any on or after the lat typil in ny final all year by order in writin regular n ass ne to pay quarterly i on 15th June 15 Sep ember 1 th December and 15th Varch one quarter amount of the Joseph T x and s iper tax payable in respect of his total income of the latest pr vious year if au h total l come exceeded six ti us nd rupces An option is given t the a sessee to pay tax quarterly either on his list a sessed income or on his own estimate. The a ction The a ction Income or on his own estimate. The action provides for paym at of interest at per annual by Government on ad ance payment while penal interest at 0 per annual will be payable by the assess where the advice payment on his own estimate falls alort of 80 per cent of it tax payable on result assessment It is all provided that it an assessment It is all or provided that it an assessment as the state of the sta of a 46 will then apply
- by addin 8 famends a 4 of he Act of 19 a proviso Under a 16 () profits which accru and arise in Indian State are exempt from tax while corresponding losses can be et off against British Indi n income or earried forwa d under e 24 The new provise provides that such losses can only be set off or carried forward against correspond! g exempt profits
- 8 7 amends sub-sec (1) of a 5 of the Act of 19 by bringing sub-sec (1) lote il ie with sub-sec (3) in connection with an assessment In the yer of discontinuance on husbrane assessed under the 1918 Act

S & amends a 29 by including in the notice of demand the penal I terest under the povisions of the new a 18A above

8s 9 and 10 introduc am ndmeots in sectious 30 and 31 of the Act of 10 for giving a right of appeal against a refu | or a c o listin of registration under a 23 (4) a d also in the case of a person denying his liability to d duct tax under the provisions of c 18 (34) (8B) and (3C)

9 11 amends a S3 by giving to the Appellat Tribunal the power given to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner by s 31 (4) to a the l the in ome tax officer to amend any as e ment mad on any partner of a firm or member of a association

B 12 ameods a 47 with a view to provide for

S 13 amends s 56 with a view to prevent the proviso to sub sections (3) & (4) of s 25 from providing for washing facilities in all factories being nuilified by the provision in a 56 that the total lineome for the purposes of super tax shall be the total income as assessed for the purposes of income tax

S 14 amonds the Schedule to the Act of 1922 The first amendment gives an increase in the amounts allowable to Life Insurance Companies for management expenses under the proviso to rulc 2

The second amendment is ln rule 3 providing that only income tax and not super tax shall not be paid on the interest on tax free securities It also secures the inclusion of the interest in the surplus

The fined amendment is in rule 5 which provides that profits on the realisation of securities are excluded by the provisions of rule 5 (11) from 'gross external incomings' This amendment extends this provision so as to exclude also profits on the realisation of other assets

The Delhi Muslim Wakfs (Amendment) Act, 1944—This Act is intended to clear difficulties arising from the ambiguity in the true interpretation of the Deihi Musimi Wakis Act, 1943

Section ? (1) of the Act of 1943 defines "wakf" as meaning the permanent dedication of any property moveable or immovable, etc. This property moveable or immovable, etc. This Act amends sec 2(7) by adding that such property includes mosque, idgah, imambara, dargah, khokkah dargah, khankah, maqbara, ranza, grave, graveyard, orphanage, madrassa or any other religious or charitable institution

This Act also amends sub sec 2 of s 25 of the Act of 1943 by the addition therein of the words 'all the assets and movable or immovable property or properties, buildings, houses, promises, articles, instruments, machinery, furniture, books, accounts, deeds, exhibits, relies, and other public properties under the supervision control and management of all the above said committees and the said Anjuman Molyyed ul Islam shall vest in the Majlis after its establishment"

The Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1944 -The protective duties on sugar, n ood pulp, paper, cotton and silk manufacturers, gold and silver thread and wire and iron and steel manufactures which were extended for a period of two years with effect from 1st April 1942 by the Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1942 by the Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1942, expired on 31st March 1944 Owing to the present unsettled conditions this Act extends the existing protective duties for a period of two years more, 10, upto 31st March 1946 The Act also extends the existing duty on wheat and wheat-flour for a further period of two years of two years

The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1944— This Act is intended to remedy certain defects and meet some difficulties in the working of the Factories Act, 1934

It amends s 9 of the Act of 1934 by adding in sub sec (1) a suitable clause requiring more comprehensive particulars to be sent before commencement of work in a factory

It also amends a 19 of the Act of 1934 by without the restriction which was originally in the Act of 1934

It also amends a 23 by making it clear that the rules providing for "means of escape" as precautions against fire, which have been made by Provincial Governments, should continue to exist

Under the provisions of sections 45 and 54 of the Act of 1934, no woman or child shall be allowed to work in a factory except between the hours of 6 a m and 7 p m and the limiting hours can be varied by a Provincial Government to cover a span of 13 hours between 5 a m to 7 30 p.m. This Act amends sections 45 and 54 so is to extend by an hour the limiting hours in the evening from 7-30 pm to 8 30 pm for the duration of the war

The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1944—This Act aims at enlarging the rights of Government Depart ments to use inventions and designs as has been done in the United Kingdom by see 2 of the United Kingdom Patents and Designs Act, 1942 For this purpose 8 21 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911 is amended Section 21 as existing provides that Government Departments may use or exercise an invention for the services of the Crown on terms to be agreed or failing agreement, settled by the Court

By this Act sub-section (3A) is addded to s 21, and empowers officers or authorities administering any department of the service of His Majesty under sub see (2) or sub see (3) to make, use, exercise or vent an invention upon such terms as are mentioned in sub sec (2) or (3) for any purpose which appears to any such officer or authority necessary or expedient for the efficient prosecution of the war or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community and the terms of any such agreement or heenee as is mentioned in sub sec (2) shall be inoperative

This Act is operative only during the period of the war and for six months after the cessation of the present hostilities

The Coffee Market Expansion (Second Ameadment) Act, 1944.—Under sub sec (1) of sec 32 of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942, all sums realised by sales of coffee from the Pool by the Indian Coffee Board have to be credited to the Pool Fund There is however a propusion in the Act to provide for transfer no provision in the Act to provide for transfer to the General Fund any excess in the Pool Fund after the requirements of the clauses of sub sec (2) of sec 32 of the Act have been met

This Act therefore makes the necessary amendment in sec 32 by inserting a proviso for transfer of any excess to the General Fund The amount so transferred will be applied for promoting agricultural and technological research in the interest of the coffee industry in India

The Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Act—In connection with proposals for extending the drinking water supply system in Delhi certain questions have arisen regarding the interpretation of the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board Act, 1926 The view has been taken that the phrase "urban area of the City of Delhi" in the preamble in the jurisd cities of it four constitution of the hole is it in mall in military in mentioned in all a color of its second at in all it for military in the last of the interest of the inte sews of m kilokri,

The present Act remarks the political in the two particular cases a mileculation and said extends the tirisdiction to the property makes an ampliment to the long title art. tible at th presurble of tie Act of 1926 ly ut 11 wil tt words town and sub the fifth! I tato
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The Public Debt (Cent 1 Co (nm t) 1946.—This A t corollidates and am n 1 | w relative to uo eram at securities 1 by the Central Covern at an | to ti ra : m at by th I every liank of Indi of th putile en a lit th

lebt of the C ntral Cov rum nt It extends to the whol o Brilh Irdia

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S iB enacts th t no court 1 lic li in question so on its the too notice of any tritial B 19 enactable no court in calling questions from the frequent of any of crimin is executly shall be any reconstilled by the lamb. As person as the Cital Country of the Central Government too half the Cital Country of the Central Government of the Cital Country of the Central Country of the Cital Country with the person so r int rest in such a curity

O provides that if the Bank rec is a from a ort in British In II an ord r to stay the m M g of a e ti g orde the Bank sh ii hold the cenity with y int re t thereon until the furtter od r of the Court



- 1 provides that before making a se tin order th Bank may cancel any proceeding air ady taken for the purpose
- o z province th. t no person shall be entitled to claim interest on any govern m at accurity in respect of any period which has clapsed aft r the earliest d to on which d man i co id have been made for the natural section. 8 2 provides that no person shall be entitled been made for the payment of the amount due on the accurity
- S 3 en cia that the Central Government shall be disch reed from all liability on a be r r bond or on any interest coupon of and bond n payment to the holder thereof on or after th date when it becomes due
- 8 4 fixes the limitation period of six 3e rs after which the liability of the Central Govern m at for payment of interest on a government security ceases
- S ... 5 provides that no person has a right to inspect books and documents in the pos e sion of the Central Go erament in relation to Govern ment accurities except in such circumstances and on such conditions as may be pres ribed
- 8 7 provides for puni hment with imprison me t if any person f r the purpose of ol taining for himself or for any other per on any titl to a government security m kes to any authority under the Act a f ise statement
- 8 28 gives power to the Central Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.
- 8 9 nacts that th I disn Sect littles Act (X of 10 01 shall cesse to apply to povernm at a curities to which this Act appli s and to all mallers for which provision I m do by this Act

- the inland postage rates as fixed by the In lia : I lance Act 1043
- 8 4 provides for the continuon of the affiltion i dulies of custom on good it rg able with a duty of cust his impo ell's 9 c In lian I inanco Act 194 sufject to , ! littonal tuts to be levic i and colle tel of 50 per in tend of 0 per ent on in port i pirit tolacco elgars and 1 relies
- S 5 provides for eartain I crea es i tie existing excise duties on tob cro ni tot products It al o imposes exclse duties on telants coffee an i tea at two nans per pound Frith purpose mendments are made in 1 art I of First ch dufe and in Pat II of Second Set edule of the Central Ex I es and Salt Act (I of 1914)
- S 6 read with the Second Schedule provides for the continuan for a further period of one ye r of the exi ting basic rates of income t x and super tax and for cert in graded increases in the aur h rge on income t. x and anper t x It iso rovid a a celli g f63 ples of income lax I sujer tax on lif insurance bu iness
- pro id for the continuance of the exc sa profit tax at the r t of 06 per cent
- a e until g periods and g after the 31st Dec 1947 ti compai ory deposit in respect of a profition as assement of excess profits tax which is made under S 14A of 11 T ess Profit NOT THE STATE OF T The Indian France Act 1944—The Act not hell ca company. It also provides that in imposes by 8 2 for a further period of one yet 1 of the cases of co-pill ory deposit the ame shall be duty on sait manufacture! In o Import 1 bel cre and from 1,5th to 10 64 or 16 64 of the by land into British India t the rate of o excess porting to a payable it. In case of a rapes and nine annua per atandard m und II company and of a person not being a company continue by 8 3 to a further period of one year re pectively.

Labour in India.

A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF 1HL GROWIH OF 1HE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixt five preent of her working population are dependent on the soll for their principal means of livelihood Agriculture by itself, however does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewith it for keeping body and soul together. It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and eithes in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door, but, the migration is generally always of a temporary character, and the agriculturists contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over condi-tions of employment in any industry in India I'mployers were free to do y hat they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited Hours of labour to the fullest extent possible were hordinately excessive, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was no regulation of the age at which children could he employed, there were no periodical or weekly holidays, and there was no legislation to safe guard factory workers from injury through accident caused by entanglement with unfonced machinery in motion With the growth of factors organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men, notably the late Mr Sorabjec Shapurjec Bengall OIE, however, began to be awakened to the existence of earlis which by the standards of to day would be considered intelerable, and inceensing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, not withstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881 This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children, firstly, by prohibiting their employment in factories if they were under seven years of age and also in two separate factories on the of age and also in the separate interiors of the same day, secondly, by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day, and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the report-ing of accidents Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection, the 1881 Act became a dead letter in most provinces. Most factories worked from day break to sunset, Sundays were usually working days and, if they were holidays, they had to be used for cleaning. There were no proper intervals for rest or meals. Both women and children were worked for excessively long bours. Ventilation in most faccessively long hours Ventliation in most fac torics was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired

A factories Commission was appointed in 1590 and on the basis of its recommendations, a new factories Act was passed in 1891. The qualification for registration was the employment of 50 v others as against 100 in the 1894 Act and local Governments were empowered to notify concerns employing as few as twents. The main features of this Act vere (1) a compulsory rest interval of half an hour, (2) a weekly holiday, (3) non employment of a child under nine and a 7 hour day for children between nine and foarteen, (4) a 11 hour day for women with a 14 hour interval if they were required to work for the permissible maximum hours, and (5) restriction in the employment of yomen during 5 p m and 5 a m

Apart from the mars meetings of workmen which were organised in the eightles by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of eon ditions of work in factories, Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a slient and unorganised factor in the huge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India Trade unionism was non existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redrest. The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unfettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with blackleg labour.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the rayages of the great epidemic of plague which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread all over the country, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength. The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours. Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually anctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether.

improvement in wages

There was no further ad anceln factor, legisla period 1801 1911 wo one of the np age condition and of inve treation it w iso mark d by inches and of inve treation it w iso mark d by inches and of inve treation it w iso mark d by inches and in the transmission of the progress of this treation with a single property of the property of the progress of the treation with a single property of the pro ti n in India for twenty year afte 1891 The period 1891 1911 wone of chinging condition

Conditions of work in factories in India during Conditions of work in factories in finds during the period were inquired into by the Fee Smith Committee with h was appointed in 1906 a 40 He Fe to y Labour Commission which was appointed by the flower Gov rume in 1907. The Commission endorsed the abot a sand the with the commission endorsed the abot a sand the with the commission endorsed the abot a sand the with the commission endorsed the abot a sand the with the commission endorsed the abot a sand the with the commission of opinion that a m limit ti n fn hn rs f work was es it i but the majo ty were oppo d to any direct limitation A f r aw men a hours were co cerned they proposed the the statutory maximum hould be i creased from 11 to 12. It is notew rthy that o iy on member (Dr Nair) re ommended a limitation in the hours of adult re ommended a limitation in the hours of adult imake the factor had worsened Gwing to make worker to twive pr fays and a c nitivation that il hour day to women with less power to local Go eram as to grant exempt us to local Go eram as to grant exempt us had not became hope lasty landequate and rents of Gover or Ge eral & Leitait & Council in 1 h 15000 In drafting the Bill the Go erament of the groups and by Dr. Asir and that by the mile of the groups and by Dr. Asir and that by the mile of the groups and by Dr. Asir and that by the mile of the groups are the groups and the groups are the groups and the groups are the groups and the groups are the groups and conditions and work to be commended of the groups and conditions and work to be commended to the state hope and conditions and work to local conditions and work to be commended to group and conditions and work to local conditions and the state of the proposal and conditions and work to local conditions and the proposal and conditions and the state of the proposal and conditions and the proposal and conditions and the proposal and conditions and the proposal and conditions and the proposal and conditions and the proposal and conditions and the proposal and conditions and the proposal and conditions are conditions and conditions and conditions and conditions are conditions and conditions and conditions are conditions and conditions and conditions are conditions.

The ravages caused by the plague were how was reduced. This was done in order to limit aver not entirely devoid of some good off ets, the spr advert Children's hours in textile five heavy more control of the spring of the stringent of the strin uees mount into the first working in they were an of sweep of the operatives and so 6 at chaing the lear and to submit to the old conditions and design too m ke inspection mo o effect! a and the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions and the conditions of

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH.

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factories and for the exploitation of nineral desire to improve conditions in their own resources were flowed. Heatle building activity countries." In order to establish universal was evident everywhere and this was naturally peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty followed by heavy demands for all types and not only laid down general principles in regard kinds of labour. The Utopi in hope which most to questions affecting labour which were remen had built upon were, however, destined to examine the High Contracting Parties to be evaporate into thin air sooner than the vort pessimists could have imagined. Two entirely unioreseen factors intervened to blast these The first was the worldwide epidemie of depreciation in the currencies of most Europan information regarding conditions of employ countries

Similar to the chance which Indian Indus trialists had secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the end of it. The great influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour. especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily A situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the inhetics was created, but, on this occasion, there were no auctions of mill workers at street corners because as the result of a conn try wide expansion in transport services labour had become much more mobile Notwith standing this, fancy rates of wages were demand ed and were, in many cases, paid Wages, in the more organised industries, however, Wages, lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real wages were not enough to maintain the pre war standard of life of the workers The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unof industrial strike on a scale previously un-flower and during the war, strikes on any organised scale upto their were rare and the employers were not giving anything away in the League of Nations, was among the 39 coun-tries represented. The Indian delegates were organised scale upto their were rare and the employers were not giving anything away in the Government of India, Sir unless they were absolutely forced to do so Prices, however, continued to rise and it was and Mr N M Joshi representing Indian employers Prices, however, continued to rise and it was and Mr N M Joshi representing Indian inhour becoming extremely difficult for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on relating to a number of subjects including the the oxisting rates of wages

The post war boom was short lived bilisation and the closing of munition factories swelled the ranks of the unemployed Rising Hours Convention, but as far as India was concrete and inflation hamstringed the reorganisation of industry and stocks of all kinds of manufactured articles began to accumulate Prowolld be too revolutionary a change for the duction had consequently to be eased off and country and would never be accepted by Indian the trail was laid not only for a reduction in employers. The Conference therefore agreed to employers the conference therefore agreed to employers. The post war boom was short lived factured articles began to accumulate Pro-would be duction had consequently to be eased off and country an the trall was laid not only for a reduction in employers hours of work but also for reforms of a world granta spe wide and far-reaching character which were it was decided that a beginning should be made to be introduced in all countries as the result by the introduction of a 60 hour week in factories of the formation of the International Labour subject to the Indian Factories Act Organisation

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INIERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

brought into being the International I abour, Organisation which was entructed with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance Influence which broke out in the year following of these principles. The duties of this organisa the end of the War and which was responsible for them which was to be controlled by a Governing the end of the War and which was responsible a total death roll of over eight million person in Body consisting of members representing crowns a total death roll of over eight million person in Body consisting of members representing crowns a total death roll of over eight places instead ments, employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance, and from other consisting process to collect all possible of falling, rose more shurply than ever before - of chief industrial importance, and from other due, in a large measure, to the unprecedent of countries by rotation, were to collect all possible ment In all countries and to present reports of such enquires to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically Lach subject was to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions After a first pre liminary discussion, the views of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposels The International Labour Office would then re examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional for a Member State to adopt a Recommenda

> The First Session of the International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 29th October 1919 India, as an original member of The Conference was asked to consider proposals of women and young persons, employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial discases. The Washington Conference adopted the grant a speelal relaxation in the case of India and

EVENTS IFADING UP TO THE PASSING OF THE FACTORIFS ACT. 1922.

The winter of 1919 20 saw the recrudescence of The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty industrial strife of a greater intensity than that it Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of the year before. The principal cause again it any nation to adopt humane conditions is was the fact that cash wages were lagging far in obstacle in the way of other nations which behind the continued rise in prices and that real ul a ten hour d y broke the b ck of all opposi remained unaltered tion to reduced hours of wo k in Indian's ctories overhauled in 19 4 and an easy pa sa e for the necessary legislation was assured

Prior to 1920 there was little co-ordination between the Centre nd the Provinces in matters connected with I bour and the e were no pro-vincial or Ali India enquiries into wages or conditions of employment in industrial establish ments Official effort at mediation in indu fri i menta of the state of India publi hed a series of bulletins on certain phases of factory wo k but before its ntility could be establi hed the office was abolished in M rch 10 3 on the recommendation of tie Indi n Retrenchment Committee The la d India Retrenchment Committee IDs is of a the matter of the creation of a proper and stable 3p runeat of Covernm at with lay site and the stable 3p runeat of Covernm at with lay site with 12 question Foundation Foundation which 12 question Foundation Fou hapter at the e d of this s ction

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

In) is relating to factories we amenicus nou your not not consol due by the Act of 10. The m I butons A which was passed in 10 6. It 1 provise at off ctory legical ties as it now stood not necessary I r the purpose of this note it weres follows: (1) the quilifications or gistra d tail it he better development of the various to the majorum (c) open not be majorum (c) open not be not resulted to the state of the consoleration of the consoleratio

wages were again failing. On this occasion | four lours work and prohibition of the emhowever the workmen did not limit their picyment of a child in two factories on the same
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NEW LABOUR LAWS

Up to the end of the year 10 fhe only important law rel ting to labour in Indi was th tregulating the conditions of employment I factories The inflence of the International Labo r Organisation was howe er soon felt nd industrial strifs w s keep the rig clar and to allow the parties to l create. Little attempt had so far teen made settle all di putes between themselv s. The pricipation of India in International Control of the peaceful and aminable settlem in of create and in international Control of the peaceful and aminable settlem in of the pricipation of India in International Control of the provision of the properties of the international Control of the provision of the provis me cover on the nd to c usider and report on the practi bility or oth rwise of creating machinery for the present n and early settlement of trade disputes This Committee submitted a com p henst e report on the subject of industrial strife and made variou r comm ad tion to the prev ntlon of di putes and their settlement when they ares Among its main recommenda when they are a Minong its main recommendations w one for the tit g up of an I dustrial C utt The Go erment of Bomb y d wup Bill on the subject a d this w s introd c d in the local Legislative Council in the witer of In the focal Aegistance council in the wifer or 19 3 4 This Bill was subsequently withdrawn on the Governm of of Indi formulating pro-posals for Central legal ition on the subject but it we not until 10 9 that the Trade Disp tes Act was placed n the Statute Book Much h dway bad howev r been made in the mean while in the frami g of new labour laws Among th more important of these were the Workin n Th 1 w relating to inctories we amended and compensation Act and to 2 India Mine. Act of 10 The m I windows a beach in 2 India Mine. Act of 10 The m I windows a based in 10 0 It 1.

EFFECTS OF THE POST-WAR DEPRESSION.

A period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922 The cost of living index compiled by the Bombry Labour Office showed that prices had risen steadily for two years after the end of the war The annual average of the monthly index numbers for the year 1920 (1911=100) was 183, for 1921 this average fell to 173 and for 1922 to 164 The very 1923 opened with a sharp decline to 156 but for the next five very the index numbers varied between 150 and 161. The enquiry into cotton mili wages showed that the real wages of cotton mili workers in a handland and the their these property lights. Ahmedabad were thirty three per cent higher in 1921 than in 1914. The Ahmedabad Mill owners' Association, thereupon, made the first organised post war move in India for wholesale reductions in wages A cut of 20 per cent was announced with effect from 1st April 1923 The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed was by far the largest and the most disastrous that had ever occurred in that and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man days. A compromise was eventually arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15g per cent instead of by 20 per cent. Labour received a rude shock and It was felt that the turning of the tide had set in

Cotton textile millowners in Bombay had met demands for higher wages between 1917 met demands for higher wages between 1917 and 1920 partly by the grant of dearness of food allowanees and partly by the payment of an annual bonus of one month's pay dependant on profits. In 1924, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided that the profits for 1923 would not justify the payment of the bonus. The workers of all mills in the city struck work. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod. Cluef Justice of the of Sir Norman Macleod, Cluef Justice of the Bombay High Court The Committee's report was entirely against the workers The Bonus Dispute Strike in Bombay in 1924 was by far the worst that had ever occurred in the country until that year and resulted in a time loss of nearly eight million working days

The depression which set in in 1922 continued for several years. In the year 1925, however, the Government of India came to the rescue of the Cotton Textile Industry and the workers employed in it by abolishing the excise duty of 31 per cent, which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for many years past In that year, millowners in Bombay announced a cut of 121 per cent in wages. This announce ment was followed by a general strike which lasted for over two months and which resulted

illiteracy and inadequate organisation, they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages"

As compared with the period which has just been reviewed, the years 1926 and 1927 were one of relative ealm and peace in Indian industries Labour, with a singular unity of purpose, had conducted many hard battles for the mainten ance of the standard of life which it had secured but it had paid dearly for the victories it had won owling to the wages it had lost during periods of protracted stoppages of work caused by strikes The two years 1926 and 1927 were spent in a quiet consolidation of their respective positions both by the employers and the employed and also by Government who had completed a heavy programme of labour legislation. The time lost through Industrial disputes during these two years amounted to just a little over three million man days as against a loss of five millions in 1923, 8 7 millions in 1924 and 12 6 millions in 1925

The year 1928 witnessed the outbreak of It involved nearly 45,000 workpeople industrial strife of an intensity which has been unknown in India at any time before or after that year Two causes were directly responsible for this The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Indiastry) constituted by the Government of India in 1926 had made a number of recommendations alming at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton textile milis in India A group of these recommendations concerned the introduction, by the mills, of "rationalised" methods of work by which is meant the calling of the property of the calling of the meant the asking of workers to mind more machines The second was the formation of The Workers' and Persants' Party the members of which secured appointments on the executives The main of many trade unions in the country object of this group was to foment widespread discontent with the existing structure of society and this they did by preaching revolutionary doctrines of class hatred, the uprooting of eapitalism and the smashing of stable governments. The industrial strike was the chief weapon in their armours. Following the recom weapon in their armoury Following the recommendations of the Tariff Board, Messrs E D Sassoon & Co, Ltd, who at that time owned eleven large cotton mills in the City of Bombay, introduced certain measures of rationalisation in their Manchester Mills This was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill Early in the year 1928, a few other groups of mills announced their intention of securing greater efficiency. This was the opportunity which the Communists were waiting for and they took it by the forelock. The strike of cotton textile mill operatives of 1928. in Bombay City was the most disastrous that had yet taken place in Indla All the mills in the Clty were affected and there was complete stop page of work for over sla months The time loss lasted for over two months and which resulted in a time loss of nearly eleven million working days. Both sides were adament but the million man days. Both parties put up different sets of demands. The milliomers, Millowners had given an undertaking to Government to drop the proposal for a wage cut if the excesse duty was abolished. The strike, therefore, ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November 1925. This strike 'was a great victory for mittee agreed to call off the strike on Government assuring the parties that they would to the employer and it still co th is the imagest a from humb to the sea a under per more of the standard works of refer no modification of mployment in otton tull mill in bomby City Other import at trik during meneding the Trade Disputes A time minor the yer 19.8 or urred in the T ta Iron and Steel particular and placing it mened to many two standard provides and placing it per entity (the C mpany two standard particular) and placing it per entity (the C mpany a Works at Jamshedp ir on the Fat Indi n end South Indi n Railway in the Fort Gi tr J te Mills nd in the textile mili t Sholapur and Cawnpore Tie et ti ties i e n n xion with lithe i d st laid n tes in Indi the year 10 8 re as follow Numb r of disp it

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APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR

Se nyears administration of the labour I was caused during the ye rs 10 ... 3 had brought a we i detects to light. Moreover it was it to the control the decision of the labour I was a second to be seen as the control that it is a second to be seen as the control that it is t

appoint an imparital Committee to 1 quire into and report on all the points in di pute The id tions: the revard to the expan ion of it come port of this Committee (The Bomb y Stath. In the improve me to these still Acts relating I quiry Committee—Ch Irman Sir Ch ries to conditions and hours of work in fact ries west to etary Mr. A. M. has a manes workmens compe sation and to Mr. so more favor to blet the work is the linkest strong load to perilson of the 10 he replayer and it still to it is a tell migrat a from India to the tendence in the contraction. five y 18) on the Statute Book were passed in 193 a d 1934 The Employers and Workme e 193 a d 1934 The Employers and Workine e (Disputes) A t which had been passed as early as 1850 for the speedy d termination of disputes rel ti to wages of certain el. ses of w he s employed on the construction of rilw ys can is and other public works and which had been almost a d ad letter was epe led in 193 been almost a d ad letter was ere led in 195
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seven millon working days. The Government of Bombay appointed a Court of Inquiry under the new Trade Disputes Act with Mr Justice Pearson as its Chairman. The Court came to the conclusion that all the blame in connexion with this strike rested with the Bombay Girnl Kamgar Union.

We have, so far, in this brief historical survey of the growth of the labour problem in India, occasionally reterred to the activities of cortain labour leaders, strike committees and unions. We deliberately refiained from amplifying these easily references because we are dealing with the subject of 'Trade Unionism in India'' in another Chapter. We may, however, in order to complete the chronicle of the important events of the 3 car 1929, refer briefly here to the split brought about in the Trade Union Congress as the result of the subjective propagands of the Leftists Voting in the Annual Sessions of the Congress was on the basis of the membership of the affiliated Unions. As a result of the affiliation of certain communist organizations, the Communists had secured a majority vote at the Tenth Session of the Congress held at Nagpur in that year. Resolutions were accordingly passed for the boyeott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the International Labour Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress to the League against Imperialism and for the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League, a communist organization in England, as agents of the Congress in Great Britain. This led to the breakaway of the moderate elements in the Congress who set up a new central trade union organization under the name of The Indian Trades Union Federation.

Another important event which occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the year 1929 was the strike of the employees of the B B & C I Railway's Loco and Carriage Workshop at Dohad The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced lates of pay. The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad allowances and failing a restoration of the cut they struck work. After the strike had proceeded for some weeks, the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims. Mention should also be made of the initiative taken by the Government of Bombay in that year by passing the first piece of provincial labour legislation—The Bombay Maternity Benefits Act

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have been maintained only since the year 1921. The tremendous dislocation which the subversive propaganda carried on by the communist elements in the trade union movement was responsible for in Indian industries during the two years. 1928 and 1929 can best be judged by the fact that the industrial strife of these two years alone was responsible for a total time loss of 43.8 million man days in the seven years from 1921 to 1927 and the loss of 16.9 million man-days in the seven years from 1921.

The Government of Inquiry under with Mr Justice thoroughly discredited Except for of a comparatively minor character wind organised by the communists in central industries which had not been affected and 1929, there were no general strikes particular magnitude in any centre of it for the next four years

No event of any particular significe importance occurred in the world of Labour during the three years betwee and 1933 Both Capital and Labour sei representatives annually to the Interr Labour Conferences held at Geneva Conventions and the Recommendations at these Conferences and the recommen inide by the Royal Commission on Labour were subjected to careful scruti examination by the Central and the Pro Governments in close consultation wi associations of the employers and the em After the bitter struggles of 1928 and employers were not only auxious to aliov ing dogs to lie as far as wages were con but many of them, in anticipation of the tion which they knew was coming, endea to Improve conditions of employment w. possible The cost or inving was filling wages, expressed in terms of purchasing were rising. The beginning of the year however, saw the intensification of a der which had set in a year or so before continued fall in prices, the purchasing of the agriculturist had worsened and consequence, stocks of manufactured on the hands of the industrialists were at lating in spite of the introduction of 'ra methods of work wherever possible and ioss accounts were showing adverse by Employers now felt that the only after left to them were to close down, to re short time working or to reduce wages mills had already resorted to short time working the state of the factor. and many cotton milis and other factorl been compelled to close down

CONCERTED ATTACK ON WARAITES.

The first beginning at reducing wa organized industry was mide in cotton mills in Bombay. The Midiowners Assoc Bombay, give a free hand to its Membe in the matter. Many mils closed down few months and reopened with offers of reacts of wages. There was little night wand there was a considerable volume employment. Workers had no option accept employment on the reduced. Other mils taking advantage of the site of t



were a bmitted to Government but no Pro in there was much is a industrial strife in the cotton el I Government cept Romi's took any millindastry in Dombay City than ther I d action in the mattr in Mari 1934 the been prior to the tyear Co erament of Don bay Instructed His Labo r Office to in titute a Departm t | Inq iry is to INSIII UTION BY THE GOVERNMENT tile extent to whilin wages I ad I en red c | during they r 1933 34 in the varius entre f

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LABOUR UNDER PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

With the advent of the new reforms under the Government of India Act, 1935, full provincial autonomy was established in all Provinces in India with effect from the 1st April 1937 Indian National Congress contested most and won the majority of the seats for the Legislature Assemblies in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Pro-vinces and Orissa The Labour Policy of of the Irdian National Congress, as set out in its election manifesto is "to secure to the industrial workers a deemt standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between omployers and workmen, protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment, and the right of workers to form unions and to strive for the protection of their interests" The earlier resolution of Congress on fundamental rights, generally states in addition, that "the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children Congress Ministries, for reasons set out elsewhere in this volume, accepted office in July 1937 but resigned in all Provinces in November 1939 owing to the alleged failure of the British Government in defining elevely the war aims of Great Britain with special reference to India Whilst the Congress was in power its Labour Poincy was amplified by responsible Ministers in various Provinces either by the issue of Press Notices or by statements made in public speeches For example, in addressing a meeting of the representatives of the workers on the 19th February 1938, the Honourable the Minister for Finance in the Central Provinces declared that 'the Congress Policy in regard to labour will be uniform in all Congress 'rovinces and it will be the same of the Congress to see the and it will be the aim of the Congress to secure vou your rights without any struggle as far as possible." The most comprehensive statement with regard to this policy was contained in a press note issued by the Government of Bombay in August 1937 from which certain of the more important passages were reproduced at pages 521 and 522 of the 1940 41 Edition of this publication

In Bengai, where a popular Ministry was formed with representatives from the Proja, the Muslim League, the Independent Hindu and the Independent Muslim parties, the policy of the Government with regard to labour was contained in a statement made by the Honourable Minister in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labour to represent itives of the Press in September 1937 Ho stated that some of the important items which the Government of Bengal were considering for the amelioration of labour were the establishment of industrial tribunals, employment exchanges, decasualisation of labour, schemes for health insurance, adequate housing, regulation of employment in shops, conclination of debts, penalising of filegal gratification and the institution of enquiries into conditions of living by means of collecting family budgets with a view to ascertaining whether it

would be possible to introduce minlmum wage fixing machinery and schemes of unemployment insurance

We have during the course of this historical survey made an endeavour to mari, the outstand ing mllestones in the development of the growing eonseiousness of their rights among the toiling masses of the country. This development was never so rapid as that which took place during the years immediately following the advent of Provincial Autonomy The Governments of Bombay, Biliar, the Central Provinces and Berar and the United Provinces appointed Committees of Inquiry to examine existing levels wages and conditions of employment, and to make recommendations In Bomoay and in the C P these enquirles were to relate to labour employed in cotton textile mills In the United Provinces and in Bihar, labour in aii industries was covered Government of Madras, following a pro-ionged strike of cotton mili workers in Colm batore, appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Indian Trade Disputes Act Fortunately for iabour ail these various enquiries were conducted during a period when the textile industries in India were, after a fairly prolonged period of depression, showing signs of revival owing mainly to the Sino Japanese war Prices of raw products had fallen during the latter half of 1937 The margins between costs of production and selling prices had widened to the advantage of industry and it was consequently possible for employers to necept the recom mendations made by various Committees and Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation for increases in wages and for certain improvements These acceptances in conditions of work These acceptances were, however, not made by employers entirely of their own free will In some cases the Govern ments concerned issued resolutions and notifications accepting such of the recommendations made by the Committees which they concurred in and recommending their adoption by the employers It was obvious that non acceptance of the recommendations made would be followed by legislative ecereion if necessary

During the year 1938 the Government of Bombay put through the Bombay Legislative Assembly after a record debate of nearly 150 hours going over 33 days, their Bombay Indus trial Disputes Act They also issued to the various interests concerned for opinion draft proposals for the conditions to be fulfilled for the recognition by employers of unions of their workers, for the grant of holidays with pay during periods of sickness, and for the regulation of hours of work, rest periods and the grant of holidays in commercial offices, shops, As far as the last hotels, theatres, ememas, etc. As far as the last is concerned, the Bombay Shops and Estab lishments Act was passed on the 31st October 1939

There was a spate of activity for iegislative measures for the amelioration of labour

Central Provinces and Berar Bill were drawn up, occurred during the s ven years from 1030 to for (1) the collection of statistics () fr amending [1935]. The artual numbers of disp t s in 19.8 in 19.8 and in the Indian Entotries Act 1934 to provide and 1939 were 599 and 695 repect it was a sin to the registration of all fact rice and for the lot the registration of all fact fies and not ton 0 to the first of the fatter period w r not so interess be prescribed by Covernment ad (3) to m. Le ma if see of 19.8 in 19 9 when 43 8 million providing to relifie or benefits to workers him and 19.9 were fost to laudin in luxtry it see industrial occupations with or rendered mem 1128 disputes were lower responsibly for the ployed and so equently detail the The first loss of sammary 8 3 million mand y ployed and co equently destitute. The first has been passed into law. The second was en cted in 1939 ni i rou ht i to force with effect from 1 t April 1910 | bonles of regi tratton less depe digupon the maximum numb rof.
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LABOUR COMMILLES APPOINTED BY CONGRESS COVERNMENTS

Members—Sir Sorabji Saklatvaia and Mr Sakarlal Balabhai representing employers and Messrs Khandubhai K Desai and R A Khodgilat representing workers' interests, Secretary—Mr S R Deshpande, M B E, Assistant Commissioner of Labour The Committee published an Interim Report in February, 1938 This Report mainly recommended an immediate Increase of about 12½ per cent in the wages of all cotton mill operatives in the Province of Bombily Government published the Report with a Resolution stating that the Committee's recommendations were entitled to the weight and authority of an award of a Court of Arbitration and as such should be accepted both by employers and labour All cotton mills in the Province accordingly gave the recommended increases in wages with effect from February 1938 This increase has come to be regarded is the "Congress Inam" The Committee dispersed for some time after completing its Interim Report Mr Doulatram, the Chairman, fell ill and Mr Deshpande, the Secretary, proceeded on leave Government, thereupon, appointed the Honourable Mr Justice H V Divatia, Chairman and Mr N A Mehrban, M B E, F S S, Secretary The reconstituted Committee commenced its work in Bombay in November 1938 and submitted its Final Report to Government in July 1940 This was published in June 1941 It is a document of over 500 pages containing 485 conclusions and recommendations and is priced at Rs 1-50 per copy

Committee -Labour Inquiry Immediately after the advent of the Reforms, Cawnpore was a storm centre of conflict between Capital and Labour In July 1937 industrial strife culminated in a complete stoppage of work in almost ail cotton textile mills in the City and severni units in many other industries were also A settlement of the strife was reached nffeeted in August by virtue of one of the terms of which the Government of the United Provinces agreed to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the conditions of life and work of labourers employed in factories in Cawnpore Chairman—Sriyut Rajendra Prasad Saheb, Members—Mr B Shiva Rao and Professor S K Rudra The Committee's Report covering a wide field of subjects and including a host of recom-mendations closely following those made by the Bombay Committee was submitted to and published by the Government of the United Provinces in April 1938

The Central Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry
Committee —The Government of the Central
Provinces and Berar appointed a Committee
under the Chairmanship of Mr N J Roughton,
108, Financial Commissioner, in February 1938,
to examine and report on the wages question

D R Gadgil and S A Brelvi, Associate Members—Sir Sorabji Saklatvaia and Mr Sakarlal Balabhai representing employers and Messrs Khandubhai K Desai and R A Khodgilar representing workers' interests, Secretary—Mr S R Deshipande, in B E, Assistant Commissioner of Labour The Committee published missioner of Labour The Committee published Report mainly recommended an immediate linerase of about 12½ per cent in the wages of all cotton mill operatives in the Province of Bombay Government published the Report with a Resolution stating that the Committee's recommendations were entitled to the welght and authority of an award of a Court of Arbitration and as such should be accepted both by employers and labour—All cotton mills in the Province. The terms of reference of this Committee were, however, restricted to an examina mittee were, however, restricted to an examina tion of the Interim Report of the Bombay Committee with a view to assessing the extent to which the recommendations contained in that Report could be applied to mills in the Province. Members—Messrs A C Sen Gupta, V R Rathypa, M L A, and C C Desai, I OS, Teehmeat Advisors—Messrs S H Bathwalia and R S Rukar The Report of this Committee with a view to assessing the extent to which the recommendations contained in that Report could be applied to mills in the Province. Members—Messrs S H Bathwalia and R S Rukar The Report of this Committee with a view to assessing the extent to which the recommendations contained in that Report could be applied to mills in the Province. Members—Messrs S H Bathwalia and R S Rukar The Report of this Committee were, however, restricted to an examina mittee were, however, restricted to an examina tion of the Interim Report of the Bombay Committee were, however, restricted to an examina tion of the Interim Report of the Bombay Committee were, however, restricted to an examina tion of the Interim Report of the Sorbay and the recommendations on the Province of Bombay Committee were, however, restricted to an examina tion of the Interi

The Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee —This Committee was appointed in March 1938 to inquire into the conditions of iabour in industry in the Province and to make recommendations, for their improvement Chuirman—Mr Rajen dra Prasad, Deputy Chairman—Mr R R Bakhale, Members—Professors Abdul Barl and S K Saran, Dr R K Mukerjee, and Messrs M P Gandhi, Jagat Narain Lal, H P Chandri and G M Hayman This Committee's Report which runs into nearly 300 pages and contains over 150 recommendations was submitted to Government in June 1940 and was published in August during the same year

With the exception of the Central Provinces and the Bihar Reports, the Reports of the two other Committees dealt with above were sub mitted to Government after the resignation of the Congress Governments by whom they were appointed. The more important of the recommendations made by these Committees cover a wide field of social legislation which can only be put through by popular Governments and which cannot be made the subject-matter of Governors Acts. All the Governments concerned lave, however, taken administrative action in connexion with such of the recommendations as could be given effect to either by the issue of departmental orders or by circulation to the interests concerned. Quite a number of the recommendations made by all these Committee have been taken up for consideration by the ferences of Labour Ministers with a view to the passing of uniform Central legislation applicable to all Provinces. The questions so far discussed and those on which action has been initiated will be dealt with under the heading of "Conferences of Labour Ministers."

We shall deal with the more important matters which have happened in the world of Indian Labour since the outbreak of the present War in the next chapter

SECOND WORLD WAR-ITS EFFECTS AND REPERCUSSIONS

REPERCUSSIONS

In the previous CI, it were gritted to it was not the growth of the world war of 1914 184 4 one it still yards and manner the pf the lot it the growth of the level in man to the labour problem in this country. The war is not easily for the very local new serpence of the country of the count

owhere Association in the continuous and the contin Wich Japan started railling the sale I lowards the dof 1910 and it ough ut the ye r 1911 it to be an interest of the condition of the plane of the p completing their plans for post-war security for wages by securing to the workers adequate labour. The objects which Dr. Ambedkar has dearness allowances to enable them to maintain been aiming at cannot be described better than the standard of life which they had at the in his own words which we take from the opening speech which he delivered as Chairman of the Second Tripartite Conference

"Ever since the basis of social life was changed from status to contract insecurity of life has become a social problem and its solution has occupied the thoughts of all those who believe in the betterment of human life. There has been an enormous energy spent in chunciating the rights of man and the different sorts of freedom which must be regarded as his inchen-All this of course is very good, What I wish to say is that there able birth right very cheering will be very little security unless and until, to use the words of the Report of the Economic Group of the Pacific Relations Conference, these rights are translated into terms which the common man can understand, namely peace, a house, adequate clothing, education, good health, and above all the right to walk with dignity on the world's great boulevards without the fear of a

The quinquennium 1940 1945 has seen an expansion in Indian industries which not even the most optimistic of persons would have ever dreamt of as even possible before the War started To day (July 1945) India and her workmen are producing commodities, articles and munitions of War which, five years ago, were the special prerogative of the highly industrialised countries of the West There has occurred an unparalleled rise in employment Women have come into Industry, commerce and trade in increasing numbers. There have been bitter struggles and disputes between employers and labour for bigger wages, for higher rates of dearness allowanees, for greater participation in War profits These would be too numerous in character to deal with here Many of these disputes were solved without actual stoppages of work by referring them to Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation created under the Trade Disputes Acts and to Adjudicators appointed under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules Quite 1 number were, however, solved only after bitter and prolonged strikes Among the more recent of these big strikes was that of the cotton mill workers in Nagpur and other textile contres of the Contral Provinces and Berar who downed tools for nearly three months in connexion with their main demands for a 40 per cent increase in wages and for a bonus equivalent to three months' wages The latter was secured before resumption of work. We regret want of space will not permit us to deal even briefly with others

DEMANDS FOR DEARNESS ALLOWANCES.

One of the carliest repercussions of the War was the panie it caused in the commodity markets in India Prices of all foodstuffs and con-snmable commodities shot up and, as far as Labour was concerned, the authorities were at

the standard of life which they had at the commencement of the War With regard to prices, the Government of India had taken power under sub rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules both to make provision "for controlling the prices at which articles or things of any description whatsoever may be sold "and to delegate these powers to Provincial Governments as well Almost all Provinces appointed Controllers of Prices at Headquarters and empowered Revenue Officers in charge of Districts to act as local controllers in respect of the areas within their jurisdiction Advisory Boards or Price Control Committees were set up to help these authorities. A considerable amount of good and effective work was done when these price control schemes were first initiated because the immediate problem then was to prevent the exploitation of the bona fide consumers at the hands of both the profiteers and the hoarders. The great defect of the system, however, was that each local price controlling authority took independent action without any Provincial or Central co ordination of policy As time wore on, therefore, and the laws of demand and supply began to assert themselves in relation to world markets and the difficulties of securing tonnage for both export and import of con sumable commodities, the work of effectively controlling prices began to grow more and more difficult. The original measures of control ranged over a wido field of commodities. The number of articles under control had, however to be gradually reduced as different sets of economic forces began to assert themselves in The work relation to particular commodities of the Controllers of Prices began to be mainly confined to a close study of the diverse economic factors that were in play with relation to particular articles and to the periodic issue of lists of fair prices at which certain controllable commodities could be sold A detailed description of the measures adopted when the Prices Control'scheme was first launched was given at pages 535 to 537 of the 1941 42 Edition of this publication and it is not necessary to traverse the same purely historical background over again here. Consequent, however, on the introduction of rationing in Bombay City with introduction of rationing in Bombay City with effect from May 1944 and its extension to other towns and areas, most Provincial Governments in India have set up large establishments to deal with questions connected with food supply Control has been extended over a wide field of commodities and everything possible is being done to keep down prices

A recent development has been the appoint ment, by the Government of India, of Controller Generals of Civil Supplies These Officers, with their large staffs of Inspectors, control almost all imported manufactured articles many of which cannot be purchased without securing permits from the authorities concerned and all of which are sold at controlled prices

One of the most vexed questions in Indian industry since the advent of the second World War has been the mulntenance of the workers' once faced with two major problems of prime pre war standard of life During the carlier importance (1) the devising of measures to stages of price control, prices varied within check profiteering by controlling prices, and narrow margins. The official cost of living index (2) the stabilising of the existing levels of real for Bombay City with prices in 1922 24 as the b section at 105 for A with 105 for Sept mb
105 for October 109 for Navember and roe to to the section of the s cepted the recomm ndations m de hy the card and ctioned the payment of a d ness ctioned the payment of a d shows and the control of the control in quiry a din con itself with the opecute effect from itsided in which is a series of the control in the control of the control in the control of th allowance ta flat r to of to anna perd y of ttend noe with ret ospects e effect from 1st size naves and supercentain the sugar I f A in 1939 in the most in two months p for 16 if in 1 ir which the lilow n 1 to b p in I two scaled ted th t this void c mp inside the wo ke s to the ext nt of 66 5 p ce t of the actual rise in the c st of il i at my partial it dat the proof of the bille was a supercentain the proof the bille was the proof of price grad shops you at 24 in 1940 or many control of the series of th first b ginni g n I du of th p ym nt of de r ne s all w n on a lidi g scale li ked up with fluctuatio a in the est of il in index

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by the Ranguel ir Lorid of Conciliation for the sliding with a of degree a allowances but the payment by cotton null in Bombay of a line rate which amounts pull are somewhat less than of degrees allowance of two annua for each day a time endopted by the Millowners' Association, work would soon be parted. The Government bombay of Bombay took up the que tion of the revision. of the rate of dearness allowance hitherto pald? by the member milis of the Millowners' As ocia in India are those that obtained in cotton tion Bombas, with the As ociation and as a textile milis in Ahmedalad. In an earlier paraceult of the discus lons which folio ed the graph we have stated that in awarding an addless across with fluctuations let the goal of the discussion with fluctuations let the goal of the cotton. varying with fluctuations in the cost of living of one point over the figure of the official cost of living index between 124 and 14. The allowance was living thicky for Ahmedahad for the month of to be at its 4.5.0 for 26 worling days rishn by successive stages of four annax and three anna for each rise of one point in the index to Rs. 9 for each rise of one point in the index to Rs. 9 for each rise of one point in the index to Rs. 9 for each rise of one point in the index to Rs. 9 for each rise of the point of the eather should be compensated to the extent of 66.67 per cent of the actual rise in the cost of living at any particular days. Post of the beinger was to be made The Government of Bombay land a comprehensive Press Note on the subject in August 1911 In the course of which they expressed the ferrent These were started but great difficulties were hope that employers in all other industries in experienced in connexion with their running Bombas would fall into line with the Millowners Association Bomby, and pay dearness allow of the Industrial Court. In alew, however, of ances to their workers necordingly. Between the continued improvement in the condition August 1941 and the time we go to Press for tills of the cotton textile industry in India, the Ldition (Iniv 1915) the Millowners' Association, bomony, revised their sliding scale of dearness allowances on several occisions, the just revision covering fluctuations in the index between 204 and 223 for which deveness allow ances ranging from 23 8 0 to Rs 28 per month of 20 working days were payable. The cost of living index for Bombay City for the month of April 1943, however exceeded the limit of 223 dermess allowance for any particular month and stood at 225. The Millowaers' Association would be increased by 45 per cent with retrodecided not to issue any further extensions of spective effect from July 1941. This agreement its shifting scale but to a recover the statement of spective effect from July 1941. decided not to issue any further extensions of its silding scale but to appounce the amount of dearness allowance payable as against the cost dated 15th September 1941. It is of inferest to of living indox for any particular month as soon observe that on the basis of this agreement the as the official figure for the index for that month dearness allowance for cotton mill workers in a particular. In account to the transfer of the index for that month dearness allowance for cotton mill workers in a particular in the country of the index for that month dearness allowance for cotton mill workers in the past of the index for t as the official figure for the index for that month is available. In accordance with this decision the dearness allowance due for the month of Ahmedabad for the month of October 1943, the dearness allowance due for the month of Ahmedabad for the month of October 1943, amounted to as much as Rs 77 0 9 for eight and the 26 working days. It would be of interest to Minicabad Millowances. Association in the mention that the highest peak in the dearness allowances are paid to cotton mill workers in Bombiy City was reached in September 1944, when the index for the cost of living for that City reached 250 against which an amount of Rs 34 6 0 for 26 working days was paid. Most large employers in the City of Bombiy such as was rejected by the Court. The original award large employers in the City of Bombiy such as General Motors (India) Ltd, Messrs Lever Brothers (India) Ltd, the Bombay Garage, the Soonderdas Saw Mills, Messrs Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Co, Ltd, and a host of others are paying dearness allowances to their workers on the basis of the shiding scale of the Millsyners Association Remines As of the Millowners Association, Bombay As the result of adjudication proceedings in a recent dispute between the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd., and its employees the Bombay Millowners' scale of dearness allowances to the employees of this company as well A group of large engineering firms in Bombay such as Messrs Richardson and Cruddas, the Mazgaon Dock of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Messrs Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd., and a few others have laid down a sliding scale of dearness allowances based on

official cost of fiving index for worling class, an increase of one per cent, over earning in Bombay City touched 122 for the month of from existing lease rates of pay for every real June in that year. The reward marked tendency of two points in the cost of hving index for at that time for prices to rise still further and it appeared that the limit of 10, to 123 full down the Bombay true Co, Itd, has also adopted by the Bombay true Co, Itd, has also adopted by the Bombay true Co, Itd, has also adopted by the Bombay true Co, Itd, has also adopted by the Bombay true Co, Itd, has also adopted by the Bombay true Co, Itd, has also adopted

The highest rates of dearness allowances paid ular date. Part of the balance was to be made up by opening a number of cost price grain shops and the Scheme was abandoned with the consent Aimedabad Textile Labour Association, success fully pressed a demand on the Ahmedabad Villowners' Association in the middle of the year 1941 for the uncompensited balance of 3333 per cent in the rise of the cost of living at Aimedabad to be made good to the workers and the two Associations reached a further agreement on the 13th Aimedabad to the workers and the two Associations reached a further agreement on the 12th August 1941 by virtue of which the was ratified by the Industrial Court in an award was rejected by the Court The original award of the Industrial Court was based on a submission entered into between the Ahmedabad Millowners Association and the Textile Labour Association and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad By virtue of one of the articles of that submission the dearness allowances awarded by the Industral Court were to be read up to the angle of the European

Industrial workers in no cent e in I di outside Bomb y and Ahm d bad are paid dearness. As far railwy serve ts and employee in allowances as high a those e med by otton mill the inderial undertaking of the Central p int in the three me this moving a stage of pe mouth to cet 1s 14 perm th (3) per so the cott of flying lint for it ent econocined emiled by 30 of v. 75 0000 intabitant i paid to can both 7 The I di Jute bet not mr th n 50 000 intabitant allies association; addition to the all we need by each set me the n Rs 1 See need to be the contract of the second to come the contract of the second to contract the second the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract the second to contract

1945 The Industrial Court mad an order Rs 10 per month for those drawing less than ac ordin by The Association further ser ed Rs 100 per month 12s 13 for those drawing another notice on th Ahmedabad Millo means between Rs 100 n 1 R 00 and Rs 15 fo those Association demandl a c atinu tion of the payment of the exit ting scale of de ness Rati ling was in officied 1 Jam help r with all wances until s h time as the Cast of Li ing effect in a the Jun 1944 been with rationing, and χ r Ahmedab d res he d he jam see the constraint of the service of 3. No deiston had been received in this matter by the time we went to Press. sators food ar ins supply chem

allowances as high a tho e read by otton mill the lad trial is distalled of the Central workers and others in these two centres in the Covernment is cancered due to commit to caton mills in the Cent I from the bis both at the contract of p lat in the three mo thly moving a erage of the cost of living ind for it and a gonzale of the cost of living ind to for it and a gonzale of the cost of living ind to for it and a gonzale of the cost of living ind to for it and a gonzale of the cost of living ind to for it and a gonzale of r jui mills workers in Call with and flowersh with the cost of



of Bombay were aware of the increasing equivalent to two and a half months wages desire of textille workers to be given an adequat from ball rate of pay to all perms ut and desire of teille workers to be given an adequat I frime ha.1 rate of pvy to all perma ut and har 1 tithe improved tradung cond ties of the but hittle orkers employed in Cotton Mill led stry resulting from the war and thy to the fore took up them ther again with the was in didtion to be p ld whout any Millowners A sociation Bombay towards the was in didtion to be p ld whout any Millowners A sociation Bombay towards the conditions and discussions the Ass clation decild d to the tis on rate the bombay for the year 1943 was clation. Cotton Mill Members to the C ty and Isl and of Ahm dah d erved a notic of che pre under Bombay should grant to the trook as cash the Bombay should grant to the trook as cash the Bombay should grant to the trook when the cash the Bombay should grant to the trook when the cash the Bombay should grant to the trook when the cash the Bombay should grant to the trook when the cash the Bombay should grant to the trook when the cash the Bombay should grant to the trook when the cash the Bombay should grant to the trook when the cash the Bombay should grant to the trook when the state of the present the trook when the state of the present the cash the Bombay should grant to the trook when the state of the present the state of the prese exclusive of degrees all w nees) for the period was 3. The matter was taln into concliding its January to 31st Dec mber 1947. Thei Dur the co-cliding into January to 31st Dec mber 1947. Thei Dur the co-cliding into the Covernment of Bomb y iss of a Press Act on Chief Concelle to the Taille Labou A cot the country of the Covernment of the Concelled Covernment of the Cove sixth of the tot I earnings accruing to him fr m

his basic rate of pay of ring the year in two equ linitialments on the 3rd January and on the 1st March 1943 subjet to the pro iso that the name of the wo ker was on the must roll of the Milleo etned o the 31 t December 194 don allifo evend o the Sit December 1918 do no chot the de when es hostalment of the honor was paid Substitute or dou'll we kere to honor was paid Substitute or dou'll we kere required to have p tin 5 d ys work durf gette ye r 194 in order to e rat thour The Sillis D moses for c too mills was far to distill b moses for c too mills was far to the limit b moses for c too mills was far to he will be not to the state of the s

Th Bomb y (Iral hamgar Union (Red 1et) early 1 th y ar 1944; pon ored a demand for a b nu equiv len to there months we set to be payable in one immp um without ny conditions 1 s cured support from the workers of n rhy 60 mill in liomb y for thi dema d a d a number of I tim to 1 in the intervence seems to the Labon Office I may Meetlogs w re f id i a i g n mber of m it a dan mber of cs c w t ken ioto concilia

Government of Bomb y iss da Press Act on Chief Concell to the T xtill Labous A cell tion the subject of 3r I) rember 1911. In ac m exp used its williamens to eccept a bonus of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill of the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill of cotton mill of cotton mill observe the control of cotton mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The control of control of cotton mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The Government of Domby mill of control of cotton mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The Government of Domby mill of control of cotton mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The Government of Domby mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The Government of Domby mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The Government of Domby mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The Government of Domby mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The Government of Domby mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The Government of Domby mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The Government of Domby mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. The Government of Domby mill in Ahm d b d on this is used. thereup n ndr th pos rs e ted in th m undr s ction 494 f the Bomb y Industrial Blaputes Act ref rred th dr put to the com I ory thit thon of the Indiant all Court Lombay 0 e mill 1 Ahm db d cting on beh if of its If a d other m mber mill of th Ahm dab d Milcon the Indiant all court Lombay 1 and Millowares A colatin fill of applicat in the Bomb y High Co t praying fo the setting askid of the G v rameut od on the gro nd the toon is not appropriate and on the ground and the long is not appropriate the mining of the mining of the contract of the co a ind t lal matter whim them ing f the Act. The Court dl missed the petition in the cound that the paste were outsided to original purisdict.

Since th begi in of the yea 194 hundreds of disputes hav erisen il over India in co nexion with demand m de by ind tri l work is i r the paym tof a r be uses simil r to those paid to cotton mill workers l Bombay and Ahm d had Labour Departments of the Irovi l l bee Innudated with reque ts Governm at hav inti ipating mediation in the matter tor tr able many employers and need their int ation to pay such bonus a befor d mande frth mw ep tup to them by their workers Meetlogs w re ! Id 1 a 1 g n mber of m II A number of others agreed to do so immedi tely a d an mber of es e w 1 ten lote concilied ton but the Milliowners Associ then natter m keany furth reforeshors in the matter.

In August 1941 th Tre tile Labour Associ then Abmed bad Milliowners A cockation for a lot of the television of the matter of the present of the matter of the present of the matter of the I dustrial Cort on the basis of the cases of the consistency of the matter of the I dustrial Cort on the basis of a war hours were flucked up with matter of the I dustrial Cort on the basis of a war hours were flucked up with the second of the consistency A number of others agreed to do so immedi tely on I try tion in the matt r by Gov rument

Implayer A a ration of worth in finding addfull the position of Clail Couris for enforcing the bonn is for the year 10, and that which trendence of witnesses, production of document enquiry dent to map it can of the error of men's recording of evidence on orth, etc., and the worler during each various by a ratio of the engine of inspection and the enging

ancenames and brieflyers and brief monder All technical per onnel who are I ritish Indian subjects or visite municants from Malva Burma, Acpal and Portugue e and I reach India and who are over the age of 17 and under the age of 50 are, under he wy penalties for default, liable when called upon to do so to undertake employment in the National Service

The Central Government has power to declare any factory which is engaged in the production of munitions or other war supplies or in work which is likely to resist the efficient prosecution of the war to be a factory engaged on work of national importance and on the declaration of a factory as such it becomes a "notified factory"

The Ordinance gives powers to the Central Government to constitute for such areas and in such places is it thinks fit National Service Labour Tribunals to exercise such functions as have been assigned to them by the Ordin mee Each Iribunal is to consist of a Chalman and not less than two other members all of whom must be servants of the Crown at has the right to associate with itself in its deliberations such other persons as it thinks fit Every notified factory has the right to apply to a Tribinal or to the Central Government for technical personnel An important function of a Tribunal personnel An important function of a Tribunal is, therefore, to find the necessary personnel for such notified factory. With this object in view, National Service Labour Tribunals have been given power to ascertain particulars of the technical personnel employed in all industrial undertakings, the suitability of such personnel for employment in national service and the capacity of the undertaking to release such personnel or any part thereof for such employment. In order to enable the Tribunals to discharge these functions they have been given

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LABOUR TRIBUNALS

With the object of to have prove to require industrial under the industrial under the industrial under the industrial industrial under the industrial discharge or dismiss any technical personnel by giving 15 days notice of such intention to tho Irlbnnal

Once a notified factor, applies to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical per connel it is obligatory for such concern to take into employment such personnel us may be sent to it will on such terms and conditions is the Irlbunal or the Central Government may direct Appeals against the decisions of a Tribunal fle with the Central Covernment

No person employed in any industrial establishment which is either a notified factory or a factory which has southt the protection of the National Service Labour Tribunal against the Codus of technical personnel under Section 13 of the Ordinance who is classified under one of the capacilles included in the Schedule annexed to the Ordinance can leave his employment unless he has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal Correspondingly, no employer in any industrial undertaking can discharge discussions of release on person so discharge, dismiss or release any person so classified unless ho has given 15 days notice of such intention to the Iribunal

Whereas a Tribunal can control the engage

of the Centr I Go ernment All employes fn non notified factories are compell d to ref state men who may be r turn d to their or nal po ts on the same term a obtained when th ir servie w re fir t requi thoned but the e may be modified or compensation given on and after

The n mes of the Ci irmen of a d th add s s of the offi s of the ten National Service Lab ur Tribun is witch have be n o num s s of the om s of the ten Astronal of the r rostrile et r Service Lab ur Tribun is wilch have be n of the r rostrile et r far constitut d in the var ous Provinces in India 80.35 The et listo rs siollows -

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of the Labour Commissione Ith P to 8 Ramehandr

TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHEME

About the d of the year 1940 the Cov m general of India in tituted a T chuical T al Scheme d i ned to prov d for the i te sive training of a large number of killed t ad such reguird for the te hanc i tranches of the be modified or compensation given on and after appeal to a Tribun's appe 1, 000 1,

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or ree s d the p rent o gu rdis f u l person h s to enter i to n agre n t his tr lning, in the e ent of his fall! to c rry nnt tt und rtakin

clothin, and medical attendance. Men sont and rath Scheme and to advise how overson arcentified to inexpitation allowence be adjusted to meet the prisent day and both if authorized. Promorlous detend on its stry and (2) to advise Governe clicknes. A scheme has recently been adapted how root trainers to y be utilized for on the interpolation of the interpolation with plan of ladastell reconstruction with and back

At the earlier states of the scheme effections in the latest state of the scheme effection on the improvement of training and the production of a later article in some and the production of a later article in some and the production of a later article in some and the distinct of the Railian and the manners of the results and the order of the Railian and the most be not been formed at most be absorbed. have not been formed at most he adquirter lindagers and to senior Chalement centres. With a view to lumbo in, the train and Services Labour Leibning and Services Labour Leibning. centres. With a view to impro in, the train ing stimilards or instructors classes for ins tructors have also been started in all training centres. Hindust mide being taught with the object to universally training in this innounce throughout the country. Recruitment of a better type of trainer is being effected by regulation e indidates seeking admission to training centre to pass intelligence tests on the lines of the psychology tests given in other countries. A measure adopted to improve the physical standard of the trainers is to give sharf oil at the rate of the passengers, a day to make the rate of two terspoonfuls a day to under doveloped men. A total quantity of 18 099 the of this oil was bought from the Government of Madras for this purpose. In order to enable trainces who have not passed the prescribed trade tests qualifying for industrial employment. it the date of conclusion of hostilities, the Government of India have decided to continue their technical training scheme on a diminishing barls for a period of 18 months after the War Trilnees will continue to receive free instruction wind the usual stipends and concessions. A nation of a nation of the New Instrument Mechinics Training Centre was started at Hindupur near Bangalore with 275 sevis in the year 1914 for training boys in munitions but also for their mainten the manufacture of precision tools which at repair in the field. It is to meet this one time was considered musnitable for India. The tride is open to voung men who have reached Matriculation Stindard and are between the ages of 17½ and 30. They are trained under the guidance of a British expert. Trainees get a scholarship of Rs. 59 4 0 per month with free food, lodging and elothes

The Technical Training Scheme has demonstrated that, with intensive training semishilled men can be trained for all industries and that the standard of such men, after from slx to eight months' training, is at least up to, if not above, the standard reached under ordinary peace time apprenticeship schemics of two to grade technological institute in India three years duration. The Government of on the lines of the MTT to provide India felt that if the training imparted under the instruction and training in technology. Technical Truning Scheme is supplemented by further biassed' training, the final product would to adjust the scheme to the wartime needs of civil industry they decided to set up an Advisory British Minister of Labour, made a scheme to the wartime needs of Commuttee whose functions are (1) to review the cisting methods and syllabuses of training which he proposed to put into effect for

pl n of lading reconstruction with secretary in the Labour Department's man and the Director of Tribing, Di of Iabour, is the Nie Chairman of mittee At a recent meeting of this C held in Bombiy in Ichruiry, 1945 it w to start a training scheme distance crife-men for the post war needs of cl try in India and to aim at a nation of training including a National Cer Criftsn inship on the completion of t

The immense possibilities which the Training Selvence holds for Indian sout industrialisation of the country after have not set been realised in India workers are at any time an asset of gr to a nition and it is generally admi one of the most serious setbicks to the ment of Indian industries in the past the ab ence of trained workers. With the ab ence of trained workers break of War and the alfal important mechanisation quickly assumed, the r skilled worlers whileh a nation or a also to build up an army of skilled which after the war will enable India to on equal terms with other highly indi-countries that the Technical Irainin of the Government of India has been c

It would be of interest to observe ! a view to secure an adequate supply of personnel to meet the demands of the trative services and industrial develo the country in the post wir period, the ment of India have appointed a Spec miltee with N R Sarkar as Chairman der the question of the establishment grade technological institute in India on the lines of the MTT to provide

THE BEVIN TRAINING SCH

Details of the proposed a here we published step the forements of Lord in the content of the proposed a here we published step the forements of Lord in the content of the proposed a here we published step the forements of Lord in the content of t

Indian w rkers in factories and workslops in allova c s in Γ , of nd are (a) d ring prelimin E gland Th object of the abene wa to lary training—fre board mg and lodging in a calerate multilors production in India and special board plus pocket mon y at the rate of atithe same time to inculeste in the men and life itlins a per week. (b) durf is sub eq em appreciation of British in those of ind stiral trainin wage to distillinear a week out of which co-operat n between employers and w rkers h I required to pay 31 shilling per week? I is not the value of sound t ade anion γ in yield board and its loging. In addition to the above a Details of the proposed a hene we published app γ those show a of is 44 per month is by the Government of India in De ember 1949 p it is India to the 1 mily of a married in a

Manner in which the Exchanges are operating -Workmen wishing to register themselves at an exempted from this duty staff to supply such particulars about themselves as age, technical education and experience, willingness to serve away from their
homes, etc. This information is recorded on and the provision of recreational facilities for specially designed civelopes, within which is placed any other correspondence which may later develop in regard to the individual's placement On registration, evely workman is given an identity eard containing his registered number, address, identification marks, signature or thumb impression and trade To make identification To make identification easier, the identity eard may also bear a photograph Employers may notify vicancies to the exchange in person, by telephone, or on a specially prepared form which may be obtained from the It is not incumbent on exchange manager employers to supply all the information as in the application form, but evidently, the more de tailed are the particulars supplied, the easier it will be for the exchange staff to submit the right type of personnel Particulars about vacancies are also recorded on envelopes, and these as well as the envelopes containing information about workmen in need of employment are maintained on the eard index system. Each envelope forms a complete record in itself When a vacancy is notified, the exchange staff goes through its records and selects the most suitable person or persons and directs them to interview the em-Persons so directed are supplied with ployer Persons so directed are supplied with introduction eards to be presented to the employer at the time of interview. A duplicate of this eard is sent simultaneously to the employer The form sent to the employer has space in which the employer is requested to state whether the candidates appeared for interview, whether they were taken into employment and if so on, what wages, and if rejected, the reason therefor When an exchange finds that it cannot fill a vacancy locally or place a certain workman, it will notify the fact with full particulars of the reancy or workman to the Central Exchange, Simila, for circulation to other exchanges Detailed information is not available regarding the members of registrations at and placements from all the Employment Exchanges which have so far been opened in India but it is of interest to note that these figures for the Exchange in Bombay amounted to 6,337 and 3,521 respectively since the Exchange was opened early in 1944 up to the 31st May, 1945

CREATION OF A STATUTORY COAL MINES LABOUR WFI FARE FUND.

With a view to meet expenditure incurred in eonnection with measures which in the opinion of the Government of Indla are necessary or expedient to promote the welfare of labour employed in the coal minling industry, the Gov-ernment of India, under the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, -promulgated the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1944, on the 31st January 1944 By virtue of Section 4 of this Ordinance, a Coal Mines Labour Welfare Tund has been proceed From Ordinance, 1944, on the 31st January 1944
By virtue of Section 4 of this Ordinance, 7 Could Mines Labour Welfare Fund has been created Mukherjee and Chapal Bhattacharva of the Which which will derive its revenue from 7 cess or a duty of excise at such rate, not less than one anna nor more than four annas per ton as may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette

Specified classes of coal or soft coke may be n exempted from this duty. The principal objects and the provision of recreational facilities for the benefit of the labour employed in the coal mining industry, (2) the provision of transport to and from work, (3) the provision of improve-ment of educational facilities, (4) the provision of improvement of supplies of water, and (5) the improvement of public health and sanitation, the prevention of disease, the provision of medical facilities and the improvement of existing medical facilities The Ordinance makes promedical facilities The Ordinance makes provision for the appointment of an Advisory Committee consisting of Government Officers and equal numbers of members representing colliery owners and workers employed in the eoal mining industry of whom one has to be a woman and it contemplates the appointment of Welfare Administrators, Inspectors and other officers to supervise or earry out the activities financed from the fund. The func activities financed from the fund The func-tions of the Advisory Committee are to advise the Central Govt on all matters which the Ordinance requires Government to consult it and on any other matters arising out of the administration of the Ordinance and the fund Both the cost of administration of the fund and the salaries and allowanees of the Officers appointed in connection therewith are to be defrayed from the fund itself

The Rules framed under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Ordinance were published in the Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1944 These make provision for the composition of the Advisory Committee, the collection of the excise duty or cess levied under the Ordinance and its administration The members of the Advisory Committee are as follows Mr H C Prior, Committee are as follows Mr H C Prior, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Labour, Chalrman, Mr V K B Pillai, Coal Mines Labour Welfare Commissioner, Vice Chairman, Mr P C Young, Coal Commissioner Mr W H Kirby, Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr R S Nimbkar, Labour Welfare Adviser to the Government of India, Mr A Hughes, Labour Commissioner with the Government of Bengal, Mr A G Bunn, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, Sardar Bahadur Isliar Singli. Labour Commissioner ment of Bengal, Mr A G Bunn, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, Sardar Bahadur Isliar Singli, Labour Commissioner with the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, Messrs J Latimer and S F Tariton, nominees of the Indian Mining Association, Mr M N Mukerjee, nominee of the Indian Mining Federation, Mr R D Rothore, President, Indian Colliery Owners Association, Mr Boothroyd, nomlnee of the C P & Berar Mining Association, Mr Mono Gopal Sen Gupta, representing other Colliery Owners, Mr S N Mallick, representing the Indian Mine Managers Association, Mr W M Burch, nomlnee of the National Association of Colliery Managers, Messrs H Ghosal and P Bhattasali of the Indian Federation of Labour, Messrs Nirpada

who can r 1 nd writ Hindi. The luce co-operation with the form r 1 from a profite for the appointment of a number of of lightly 1 nd in feater and the Critical Committee to from set the confidence with 1 in lucely a finance wub. If indexes the latin medial tyer 1 may here r conditioned in the result of the condition of the cond spenditure from the lund in at ir respecti e Lo inel 1

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SOCIAL SECURITY INVESTIGATION AND PLANNING

This Trip rtit Labo r Conie ence ecom mends that with a view to p o ide adequate mat ri l on which to plan a policy of social security for i bour the tentral Government in

The T ip ritte Labo r Conf re ce at its meet ing in S ptember 1943 unani ously p d the f llowl g esolution min re And

an pairs are of it is re-duting and a closer that information may be collected lies in Upon various a rects of soci 1 security ones in all the in an Committee i que ris lockes in the draw up programme i ordinary control to resource in a control to the control of the control o so interest in committee Tie Contil Labort Privest in Committee Tie Contil tree is cot posed (M. D. V. Frg. 164 s. Chaltman ad Mr. B. I. Deshpanie M.) Fr. Almad M. kht. r. d Mr. B. I. Ad rkar s. Members

Th term of r letence of th Committee re n I flow () to fleet dat r latin i fer I to w ges a I rnin 11 ment 100 lns n line () nector rising rising to line a local resultion f loour nd in partie stars of i d ril labor in latin ad (b) to live the a leport str. ha n. (l) the rik will line about line rily () the d oil lour by it clare to me tau hrika (i) it is method met it blef remeil uf it ks and (i) housing if it e nitto at the fire departers of it for lifes at at

The Committee first proceeded on a prelimin ary all india to r with whew in direct in with representatives of work r and employ re with refr sentatives of with and employ re and this tell the most in find it is extress. Aft the irreturn i m to r they i such general and assemble and a those miss a laid of dearn to a certain toll r in luttle. As we go I I we undirected that the indirect has complied with in the characteristics. its ur ys into w ges n d is now eng

A speci I branch entitle I the book I Security A special organic cities a me social occurs, bran hof the Labous Pep riment of the Govern in m of I dia was opened to w disting break of or 1945 with Sir B. F. Add rk. as officer o Special Duty sand as officed by 19 to Fit II t charge to leal with tit appending to bot 1.5 curity I is ning. The Fit wing three bot 1.5 curity I is ning. The Fit wing three that the time are under preparation in this times.

(1) A Unifi d S beme of in urance a inst ach as acrident and m. ter ity for fa tory workers to ref c tto othi athe ith i ranc che i dr ft dby Mr Ad rkar (an outline of tils seh ne i be a circulated mongst Provincial U vram ats and A ociation of Lm lioy as and v rkers for elicitin opinion)

() A 1ft I acl me of in u ance agai st kne ac ident and mat rnity fr co i

(3) A scheme of sickness in rance and old age penal n for I dia seamen serving on Indian a d foreig ship

WAR INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) SCHEME.

A War Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme was enacted by the Central Government under the War Industries (Compensation Insur ance) Act, 1943, which was brought into force on the 16th November 1943 The objects of this (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941, factory workers, mine workers, workmen employed in the major ports, and to workers employed on my estate where cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea is grown The amount of compensation is roughly the amount of compensation is roughly the difference between the amount paid by Govern the Regional Committee for Bombay City is under the Chairmanship of Mr H L Butler, Commissioner of Police, Bombay to workmen covered by the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941, factory workers, the Workmen's Compensation Act if the war PAYMENT OF FAMILY ALLOTMENTS injury had given a right to compensation there There is no limit as regards the monthly salary of the workman as in the Workmen's Com-pensation Act Insurance has been made com pensation Act pulsory for every employer covered by the Act who has to take out a policy of insurance from the Central Government on payment of an advance premium at the rate of annas four per Rs 100, subject to a minimum of Rs 8, on the wage bill for the quarter ended 31st December 1943 if the employer was an employer for one quarter before the 1st January 1944, otherwise for any subsequent quarter during which he became an emp oyer for the first time, provided the quarterly wage bill has exceeded Rs 1,500 All the premia received from the employer go to make the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Fund from which all payments of compensation, etc , will be met The fund cannot be utilized to pay compensation to Crown employees as the Crown is not required to pay insurance premia in respect of its employees The same machinery in respect of its employees. The same machinery as administers the War Injuries Scheme is to be utilized for the purpose of the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Scheme.

UNSKILLED LABOUR SUPPLY COMMILIEFS.

During the earlier stages of the War the supply of unskilled labour had been satisfactory requiring no measures for its control or allotment the end of the year 1942, however, there were Indications that the problem of supply of such labour was assuming importance in a few areas The Government of India therefore deelded to set up both Provincial and Regional Labour Supply Committees for areas where serious shortages were being experienced or were likely to be anticipated and a beginning was made by the setting up of such a Committee at Jubbulpore where the needs of the Central Government establishments predominate The Committees have no statutory powers They are ordinarily, under the chairmanship of the Chairmen of the National Service Labour Tribunals of the Provinces in which they are established. followed by the local undertakings of the Central be taken in respect of such hartal, the Provincial Government—any differences to be decided by Government may by order in writing require that Government at headquarters The functions of Unskilled Labour Supply Compiletes and places of analysis to take within such Their recommendations are to be that Government at headquarters The func-tlons of Unskilled Labour Supply Committees such place of employment to take, within such are as follows (1) to co ordinate the recruitment time as may be specified to secure that the hartal

of unskilled labour for all Government under-takings in the area, (2) to arrange a priority of utilization of any other recruited labour and of existing labour forces in accordance with any priority orders that may be received from competent authorities, (3) to advise on any measures necessary to secure adequate unskilled labour, force, meluding all amenities and condi-Act is to impose an obligation on the employer tions of service, grain shops, housing, medical to pay compensation in respect of war injuries to workmen covered by the Essential Services on seales of wages and dearness allowance. The

A scheme was sanctioned early in 1942 enabling Government servants in "threatened" areas to arrange for a regular monthly remittance of a portion of their salaries (not exceeding 50 per cent) to their families living away from them The scheme has now been extended to all daily rated labourers in Central Government under takings whose employment is expected to last for at least 12 months from the date of first appointment

PREVENTION OF HARTALS.

We refer elsewhere in this publication to the widespread disturbances which occurred in India malespread disturbances when occurred in India in August 1942 following the arrest of Mr M K Gradin and the leaders of the Indian National Congress as a result of the All India Congress Committee deciding, at its historic Session of 6th/8th August in Boinbay, to empower Mr Gandhi to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement in this country. These disturbances included hardle or starpings of work for the included hartals or stoppinges of work for pro longed periods in many industrial units in several centres in India. All the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad remained totally closed for A number of other factories nearly four months and large engineering workshops in Bombay, Cawingore, Nagpur and in many other places were also affected and essential War production was considerably interfered with In order to present the first the figure of classifications. vent a repetition of similar trouble in the future, the Government of India, by a notification dated the 17th April 1943, have amended the Defence of Indla Rules by adding a new rule—Rule 56A for the Prevention of Hartals in Places of Employment

'Hartal' has been defined as any concerted cessation of work or refusal to work by a body of persons employed in any place of employment, except a eessation or refusal in furtherance of a trade dispute with which such body of persons is If in the opinion of a Pro vineral Government a body of persons employed in any place of employment is likely to take part directly concerned in, or is taking a part in, a hartal, then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which in the project of the proceedings which in the project of the p

h il not take place or the case may be shall transf r of a I rg number of work rs from one cas Further if in the opinion of a Fra I ial is over come a place of employmene has been information will have to be ellected; advance of dor reasons other than the furtherance of a trade disp to the Provincial Gov raisent and province of the religious province of

five yea or with fin h h may cred to five lakks of rupees or with both COMPULSION OF PERSONS TO WORK

The Covernment of Indi early in the year 1943, promul at d Rule 8.8. I the Defe co 1944 the 1945 th

WORK FOR RETURNING SERVICEMEN

SERVICEMEN

The Government of I d in Ire number of the little of the lit

- (3) The D ecto ate of Technical Tral i g will, in collabor tion with Governm at fact ri s railw ss the Provi 11 Gov rament and C: il

- various branches of production

 Fr th purposes of the above or anisation.

 Left u b M. Cult y will b qui d in the co stry ha been divid it to fin rections—

 con with military and I do trial d the P n I and the N rith West Frontine

 mobilisation fur the war for facilitating the Province SI d the United Provinces Beng I

under a Director of Re settlement and I inploxment and attached to film will be an employment advisory committee consisting of representatives the 18th December, 1944 is designed to regulate workers organisations and the Soldiers' Sailors Districts in Robust Ribus and the Central and Airmen's Board The Government of India have arrangements well in hand for train ing the necessity personnel which will be required in connexion with all these submess both in England and In Indla

CONTROL OF LABOUR RECRUITMENT.

in notification published in the Gazatte PROMULGATION OF RULF 81A OF and India have directed that Rule 81 of DEFENCE OF INDIA RULFS of India dated the 9th June 1944, the Government of India have directed that Rule 81 of the Defence of India Ruics is applicable 'for controlling the recrultment and employment of labour in such areas as may be specified. We deal with this below under the heading of Industrial Disputes Legislation in the following of labour in such areas as may be specified.

and Assam, Central Provinces and Berar, In the order with a view to securing that Bombay, Billier and Orissa, Madras and Coorg sufficient vorkers are wallable for essential and Delhi. The regional organisation will be undertalings

The Labour Recruitment Control Order which was brought into force with effect from Districts in Bengui, Biliar and the Central Provinces and Bergar The order regulres contractors and employers of labour to obtain licenses for recruiting labour from controlled districts for work outside the controlled districts All works or employments within the controlled districts are exempted from taking out ileenses This order is expected to improve the labour supply position in the collectes

LABOUR LEGISLATION 11'S ADMINISTRATION AND STAIISTICS.

The Central co ordinating authority in India for questions connected with indoor legislation is the Department of Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Victory 8 Eye Ridd Precautions in I lectories Among the of India with a member of the Viceroy's Exe entive Council holding the portfolio The administration of matters connected with the English and Indian Merchant Shipping Acts the Mercantile Marine Department and Indian Seamen is with the Department of Commerce In respect of all the Federal Railways, the Labour Member is responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1956, Trade Disputes Hours of Work for complex ages not covered by the Federales Work for employees not covered by the Factories Act and regulation of employment of children He is also responsible for Regulation of Labour and Safety in respect of mines and oilfields, trade disputes in industries, businesses or undertakings carried on by the Central Government, and Inter-Provincial Migration In ment, and Inter-Provincial Migration In the field of Concurrent Legislation, the Labour Member is responsible for (1) Factories (2) Welfare of Labour, conditions of labour, provident funds and workmen's compensation, health insurance including invalidity pensions and old age pensions, (3) unemployment insurance, (4) trade unions and industrial and labour disputes, (5) electricity, and (6) boilers As the permanent exofficio Chairman of the Tripartite Labour Conference, all matters con-Tripartite Labour Conference, all matters connected with the Conference and its Standing Labour Committee are dealt with by the Labour Momber He is also responsible for the administration of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, recruitment of unskilled labour throughout British India for employment invited by the Government of India during recent on defence works the a ministration of the years

many matters and subjects not directly connected with Labour, the Member for Labour is responsible for the administration of the Central Public Works Department and the Indian Service of Lugineers, the Civil Proneer I oree Ordinance, 1942, Government Printing and Stationery, the Central Bollers and Ficetricity Boards and the Coal Grading Board, the Central Board of Irrigation of the Coal Grading Board, the Coal Grading Board of the Coal Grading Board, the Coal Grading Board of Today Bo Under tion and the Geological Survey of India the Devolution Rules made under the Govern, ment of India Act, 1919, 'Regulation of Mines' and 'Inter-Provincial Migration' were central subjects whereas industrial matters included under the head 'factories' and 'welfare of labour' fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures Although the Government of Indla has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labourin order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories, workmen's compensation, trade unions, pryment of wages, the pledging of child labour, etc., falls on the Provincial Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution for the Central Govern ment to incur any expenditure from Central revenues on the administration of provincial sub This constitutional position was perhaps, jccts

in the in t by ce he is vested be Statute with in the many active the control uperintendence direction and steopped the issue since the year? 1940 of the cont of and a co dly three Acts in most cases Annual Reports which they used to publish in the reserve ration power to him to make the powers conne lon, with the administration of the confir red on Pr vin ! I Gov rum t subject to I had Lalour Act i the country. We shall the control The guent principle on reed by therefore o lygic such sixtistics a rea all table cont of and e co my three Acts in most cases reserve e ritain power to him to make the powers conf ried on Pr vin ! I Gov rim t uhject to his control The g near principle oh rived hy the Go erime t of India h w r h s been to gr nt to the pr vinces as fr ea h nd as po sible in the administration of the various all I dia Acts The Central Government in the Depart me t of Labour howev m intains control in connection with th India Mines A t a d the Mines Maternity Penefit A t

the Mines At a distance of the Mines At a distance of the Mines Materially Thenefit A. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recomme ded the the possibility of maki R labour legislation both a fed ral and a provin last bub et should ree iv deque enoniderati n a distant if fed if it were not present as only a possible the whole of I dis sho the properties of the material fed elopment the Commissi at a sir y a possible the whole of I dis sho the participate! making progre in I bour matter for Indian Rates in which if re wa apprecible industrial de elopment the Commissi a thought the substitute of the Indian Mines of the Min

- (1) F cto le r guiati n of the worki g omines hut not including miner I dev lopment
- (2) Welf re of labour employers li bility and workmen a compensa
 - (3) Trade Unions f dustrial and labour disputes
- Si e the institution of the Annual Conf reace of Labour Mi isters the First Session of which was h id at New Deihi in J muary 1940 the t end has been for C t slrath r than Provi ci l Lean mi ocen for C - First of fush 1700 ft di but mid the buff of the mid the cannot be carried on pattled race in sea to so at times d pen but om midtally appli d t the wh l of B ith h find s me fither entiabour legislations in been permi di that ist ay it l open t my particular Frote cot ext as un heighsturo in the purpos of this Act particular Frote cot ext as un heighsturo in the control of the co

The Governor General in Council exercices Assarsas statistics are concerned the Covernment cont of over the ad instration of the Acts of Indi online in the other fortage of per and pas d by the Ce trail Levi lattice in two ys the undestability of publishi information in the firtylice he is vested he Statute with the which is likely to be of value to the my bave in this Edition We shall conci de thi Ch pter with a se tion on the recent demand for iniform labour laws for India a d the action taken in connection therewith by the Instit tion of the Conf rence of Labour Ministers and tie Tripartite Labour Conference

THE FACTORIES ACT 1934

In the Chapter on the hi torical survey of the growth of the labour problem in India we h ve traced the dev lopm at of fa tories legilation In the country sl e 1881 when th first bactories in the country \$1 e 1851 when in first Factories Act was pa ed and w g ve the in in fe tur so of that Act a d the 1891 nd the 1911 Acts as amended by the Amendig Acts of 19 10 3 19 6 and 1931 F ctory law in Indi was completely overhand in 1934 as the result of the completely overhand of an 1934 as the result of the acceptance by Governm tof nost of the recommend thous m de for its Imp ov ment by the Royal Commi loo no I distantance A n we consolidating a dimending Act was pas a by the Act was t

() Classifi ation of Factorie -A distinction

is drawn between eason I and per nulai factories A factory whi h is exclusively engaged in cott n gipni g cotton or jute pre sing "al Legislatures —

"a mindi nof the world go including miner I dev lopmont of labour p ovidents fu ditty and workmon s compensal with and workmon s compensal of the labour possible function of the labour possible function of the labour possible function of the labour possible function of the labour provided that a Provided I do manned up to you optimise the labour possible function of the office of the labour provided that a Provided I do manned to you have been sent of the labour possible function of the labour provided that a Provided I do manned to you have been a possible function of the labour f ct ry for th purp e of th Act Th Pro vincial G vernment may also by notificati de I re any a sonal f ctory in whil h m nu f cturing proce es r ordin rily carried o n t more th n 180 worki g days in the year nd which cannot be carried on c pt duri g particul ragas no or at times d pendent o the irregul ration of at raifo e to b as asonal

Ind a me' felie'r eet labour kentstefon'h a secury sor the purpos s of tins Act been permi si that it i ay it opent in particular Frovi eo te'et bei an h legislation to let it territory o nota sit bite a vita i an hand i be provi i en di nota i tra tins a labour i territory o nota sit bite a labour i territory o nota sit bite a labour i territory o nota sit bite a labour i territory o nota sit bite a labour i territory o nota sit bite a labour i territory o nota sit bite nota labour i territory o nota sit to more labourate. Provide a labour i may be pill d to power f t ries employand from 10 to 10 workers at i which this of all the more labourate provide a labour in a labour in the labour in the labour in the labour in the labourate is in a many labour in the labourate in the labourate in the labourate is the labourate in labourate in labourate in labourate in labourate in labourate in labourate in labourate in labourate in labourate in laboura

There has been an increasing tendency in most Provinces in India during recent years especially in Bombay, to take advantage of Section 5 of the Frectories Act, 1934, by notifying all factories employing ten or more persons as "frectories" for the purposes of the Act In this connection it is of interest to record that the connection it is of interest to record that the connection it is of interest to record that the connection it is of interest to record that the connection it is of interest to record that the connection it is of interest to record that the connection it is of interest to record that the connection it is of interest to record that the connection it is of interest to record that the connection it is of interest to record that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort, the United Provinces conducted a detailed in provided however, that the cooling power can the United Provinces conducted a detailed inquiry into alleged sweeted labour in small factories for a period of over two years. He found that in over 300 factories employing 4,000 workers labour was sweated, there were no fixed hours of work and health and sanitary conditions were deplorable The Government of the United Provinces thereupon took immediate action by

- Age and Sex Groups Factory operatives are divided into four age and sex groups (1) adult males, (2) adult females, (3) children of both sexes, i.e., persons over 12 and under 15 years of age, and (4) 'adolescents defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults. Such adoicscents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children
- (c) Hours of Work -The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week inid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of seasonal factories. The maximum hours permitted for percinial factories have been reduced to ten per day and 54 per week subject to the proviso that persons employed on work necessitating con-tinuous production for technical reasons and per sons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 hours in any one week The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories
- (d) Spreadover -By "spreadover" is meant the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a fretory. This principle was introduced in factory legislation for the first time in 1934. The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours, but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty-four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 pm and 6 am for both women and children. The effect of the Amending Act of 1944 on this question has been dealt with below. The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night, e.g., in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed. during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a fretory This principle was introduced in factory legislation for the first time in 1934

- provided, llowever, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreason able under the circumstances
- (f) Welfare —Provision is made for four matters in connection with workers welfare (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and Provinees thereupon took immediate action by declaring all such factories as employed 10 or more persons as factories for the purposes of the Act. The Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 decided that the Factories Act should be so amended as to make registration of all factories employing to make registration of all factories employing more than 150 persons, to make registration of all factories employing more than 150 persons, to make registration of all factories employing more than 150 persons, (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women, and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first and declaring all such factories employed in factories employing more than 150 persons, (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women, and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first and declaring all such factories employed in processes. aid appliances
 - (9) Rest Intervals and Holidays The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest'intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character
 - (h) Hol lays with Pay—The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1945 which comes into force with effect from the 1st Junuary 1946 provides for compensatory holidays and holidays with pay In cases where, as a result of the passing of an order or the making of a rule exempting a factory or the workers therein from the provisions of the Act relating to a compulsory weekly holiday, a worker is deprived of any of such holidays, he must be allowed, as soon as circumstances. of such holidays, he must be allowed, as soon as circumstances permit, compensatory holidays of equal number to the holidays so lost. The provisions with regard to holidays with pay will enforce, in all perennial factories an annual paid holiday of 10 days for adults and 14 days for children. These holidays can be accumulated over a period of two years. Haif of the wages payable for these holidays are to be paid before the worker proceeds on leave and the balance on his return. A more liberal provision will on his return A more liberal provision will not be affected by this law and factories providing benefits substantially similar to those laid down in the amending Act can be exempted from its provisions

of the overtime worked less any overtime in factory or class of factoric shall react a certain respect of which he is entitled to extr pay stand rd. This is been done to rem by define payer the preeding sentence to may at the r to three fixed graining from on or the other of the under the preceding sentence to pay at the r to of one and a quarter times his ordinary r to of

pay

(f) Certificates of Funess for Children—
Provincial G vernment have be gitten powers
t make rules prescribt g the degree of fitnes
to be att 1 ed by children and it h a heen
prescribed that, whenever such a st nda d h
been 1 id down no child failing to allain it,
can be certified for employment in a factory
Similarly adolese its annot work a shall it
talless certified at the work as ma a shall it
children not oc the different condite de
full condition.

(k) Security of Factor Structur =—Fact IV

(k) Security of Facto y Structur s—Fact ry Inspectors have been gl en powers to e il up n m gers to carry out auch test a m y be neces ary to determine the stre gth or q ality fa y specified parts of the struct re of factories it by specimel parts of this state the construction if they are of opinion that on count of a y def ct or inadequacy in the construction of any fetory the factory or any part it reof isd nigrous to human life or safety. Fo incl is Governments are f rither empowered to make r les for the furni hing by factories of certifs.

cat a of stability

(l) Ex mptions - A f equent cas of com (f) Ex mptions—A i equent cas of com-plaint ag is at the older factory Acts was the they give I cal Gove numents ry wide power, to e mpt certain class so f workmen form all or any of the trictive provisions of the Act The new Act limits the powers nd pres ribes: The new Actimilathe powers adpressibles further that no exemptio s are t be granted in r spect f the proling r speador r prohibition of night work and the limitation of weekly house for the product of weekly house for the property of the of weekly hours for women and persons under the g of sixteen ; ars

the g of sixteen; ars
The Facto le (Amendment) At 1944 w s
passed to remedy cerlain defects and m t
ome difficults si th administration of th
much Act Washing f cit its we serve fred
to be corrided only in pin ce where w
the serve of the corrider with the corrider
that the correction of the correcti all fct ry own r c n be quied to provid
wa hing facilities for the r ork rs By the
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tim we with the standard was the only Pro line in India which hid fr m default for the standard with the standard with the standard was a standard with the standard was a standard with the standard was a standard with the standard was a standard with the standard was standard with the standard was standard with the standard was standard with the standard was standard

th Wī following two cau s (i) m ny f tories pi n d thefrint riorlighting under peace-time conditio s on the assumption that night we k would r t iy he necessary () compil nee with bla k out or oth r A lt 1 regulations requi in the pre-entle n of the emergence of beams of light from a huliding h s ctually reduc d lighting I te lor below the stand rd required for effici nt

C P Unregulated Factories Act 1937

The Legislali e Council of the Central Provinces and Bersr passed an Unregul ted Faclories Act early in 1937 This Act is inte d dto regulate the labour of women and children and to make provision for the w lfare of labour ! factories

browning for the winter of issued in seconds to which the Factories Act 1934 does not apply Unregulated Factory has been defined as any ple ce wherein fifty o more works an employed or were employed on any one d y of the p coding twel e mo the and to which the F ctories Act 1924 doe not apply and wherein the following indu t les are carried on —(1) b d making (1) sheliae manuf cture and (1) making (1) sheline manuf cture and (11) leather tanning A child has been defined leather tanning A child has been defined as a per n who has not completed his fourte nth year. The provisions with reg rd to heath reproved the provisions with reg rd to heath reproved the result of unregulated factory in any one day 1 prevented form working ovirlime or taking work home I om working ov rime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult male are limited to ten per dy d p ovision has been made for the grant of a holiday siter sev pyeriod of six consecutived as a Women's hour re-restricted to nine per d y nd they are prohibited from morking in any unregulated I ctory before sun rise or after sunset

Factory Statistics

Divio and including the Depart for the year 1939 statisti rega dig th numbers off trie and of 1 clay we ke su ed to be given in the moust reports on the admil ist than 1 the for loads of the property of the admil ist than 1 the for loads of the property by g and sex group (3) terv is not uy and hou of w n. ep rately for perenniat and seas n 1 f tori (4) ceddent d (5) onvictions in respect of if nees under the Act At big containing the figures for numbers of working fact less nd the ve g daily number f w k employed the in last ind by g

A new rule has be n p omule t dlu der the dexerce ps hew en h years 1894 nd 1930 Def of Indi. Act which en hies the Cent all w published at pg 479 (the 194 43 L01) Government to require that the lighting of any tion [11] public tion. Owing to the shortage

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of paper, both the Provincial Governments and those for the year 1943) the Government of India discontinued the publica- information was given in the tion of the Annual Reports on the administra- for numbers of factories but f tion of the Annual Reports on the administra-tion of the Factories Act and the Annual "Sta-tistics of Factories" with effect from the publica-however, of the fact that information relating particularly to employment figures would be underly used, the figures for the years 1935 to 1942 were published in the August, 1943 and in the January, 1944 issues of the Indian Labour Gazette (The figures for 1942 were, however, provisional The corrected figures are now reproduced in the table below together with reproduced in the table below together with ment in perennial and season

Statistics of Numbers of Worlers employed in Factories in British.

	Average Daily Number of Persons emp					
Classes of Factories	1939	1940	1941	:		
Government and Local Fund	•					
Perennial Factories	131,066	168,125	219,233	2		
Seasonai Factories ,	1,380	1,038	853			
Totai	132,446	169,168	220,036	2		
All Other Perennial Factories						
Textiles	838,985	829,162	953,320	9		
Engineering	143,257	158,665	204,056	2		
Minerals and Metals	51,746	62,357	76,162			
Drink and Tobacco	87,005	104,038	110,888	1		
Chemicals and Dyes	55,118	57,485	71,150			
Paper and Printing	42,053	46,445	48,245			
Wood, Stone and Glass	46,364	59,122	77,627	1		
Gins and Presses	26,504	22,846	21,538	:		
Skins and Hides	11,710	18,097	23,516	:		
Miseelianeous	18,324	21,679	35,346	;		
Total	1,321,066	1,379,896	1,630,848	1,6		
All Other Seasonal Factories	295,049	295,369	305,443	31		
Grand Total All Factories	1,748,561	1,844,428	2,156,377	2,2		

A table published at pages 160 1 of the Novem ber 1944 issue of the Indian Labour Gazette gives ber 1944 issue of the Indian Labour Gazette gives the composition of the average daily number of workers employed in registered factories in the different Provinces by age and sex groups for the years 1942 and 1943 but not by industries. The figures for the year 1943 show that of the total number of workers in all factories in British India, 2,133,023 were men, 262,744 were women, 38,069 were children and 13,484 were adolescents.

THE INDIAN MINES

The conditions of employ Indian mines are governed by Act, 1923, as amended by the 1928 and 1935 The act of 191 1928 and 1935 force from the 1st July 1924 r enactment of 1901 The Act provisions designed to secure s it provided for the muntenan staff but it contained no pro the employment of labour

rocko ed from the tim he le ves th surface to th time h r turns to the surface and are such times no tuting to the other c and are not handle hour on M per only to be floored to rem in blow ground except durin his period of work not when you me of the control of work of the control of th to be reck d from the time the first pe o I the relay I ave the sirf e t the time the last person of the r lay returns to the

u face employm t in any mine f children und r fift n y ars of age ta pro-hib t d and thos bel w the ge f 17 are not permitted to worl in this es unle c tifled m di lly fit

(e) A ide t whi b cause bodily injury

re ulti g in the enfor ed be no f om work for moreth us end year to b reco ded in the prescribed mann r

ITION

The Indian Manes Act

The Government of India promulgated which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hour regressions and present the first time by the 19 3 Act of 10.0 which preserved in the 19 and the ow to be upplied to women working und r

Mining Statistics

ground

The collecti n of full statistics with regard to the numbe of mi es and of the pe on m ployed th rein d tee from 19 4 These stati tie ployed the reln of testions 10 4. These statt it; used to be published in the Ann al Report of The Chief Inspect of MI es in India Commo clong from the sen 1810 the Government of I did had be a publi hing abridged; ports a contract of the India and the published properties of the India and I did not be a published to the India and I did not be a contract of I did have been sent to the India and I did not be a contract of I did have been sent to the India and I did not be a contract of I did have been sent to the I did not be a contract of I did not be a c Giret e odt al esrugh sidallava it too tee N followi o tabl ---

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T tal	303 191	301 054	3 9 770	347 018	357 646	349 361

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult pieco of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the Central Legislature early in 1936 and amended In a minor particular by an Amending Act in 1937 A detailed note on the history of this piece of legislation will be found at pages 503 and 504 of the 1938-39 Edition of this publication The more important provisions of this Act which were brought into operation with effect from the 20th May 1937 are as follows

- (a) Scope of Application —The Act in the first instance applies to factories and rallways but Provincial Governments are empowered to extend it to trainway or motor omnibus services, docks, wharves or jettics, inlind steamer vessels, mines, quarries or oil fields, plantations, and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.
- (b) Wages Wages for purposes of the Act means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not travelling allowances, employees' melude contributions to provident funds, gratuitles

Many industrial establishments, especially cotton textile mills in India, grant good attend ance and efficiency bonuses in addition to wages These bonuses operate as fines in cases where the standards for earning them are not attained The Government of India, while framing the Act, included such bonuses within the ambit of "wages' but the definition of this term as far as bonuses are concerned has been widely interpreted The Government of Bombry held that existing good attendance and efficiency bonuses wherever they obtained must be paid without conditions and notified all factories accordingly As a test ease, the Arvind Mills in Ahmedabad were proscented in the City Magistrate's Court for nonpayment of these bonuses in cases where the conditions for carning them were not fulfilled The Magistrate held that bonuses were wages and directed that the deductions made should be refunded to the workers The matter was taken into appeal in the Court of the Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, where the decision of the Magis trate was upheld. The Mills thereupon filed a further appeal in the High Court, Bombay, which reversed the Ahmedabad judgments and held that all bonuses must be carned. The Govern-Central Legislative Assembly to amend this Act with a view to clarifying the position of 'bonuses' The employee filed an application against the

- (e) Wage Periods -No wage period is to exceed one month and all wages are to be puld in coin and/or currency notes
- (d) Time of Payment—The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be pald before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated
- (c) Permissible Deductions Deductions from wages are perinlitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payments of wages, for income-tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co operative societies and Deductions on orders made by courts of law are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor General in Council or a Provincial Government may, by general or special order, authorise The Central Government promulations of the Central Government promulations of the Central Government promulations of the Central Government of Central Government promulations of the Cent authorise gated a Payment of Wages Amendment Ordi nance in 1940 amending the Act to enable deductions being made from wages with written antilo risation of the employed person for investment in any War Savings Scheme approved by a Pro vincial Government - The Act does not permit an employer to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and to hand over the payable on discharge, or the value of any housing same to the employee concerned Such a system recommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer the worker by his employer Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deduct ed annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them
 - (f) Fines—No fines are to be imposed on children, i.e., persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines can be imposed save in res peet of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the Provincial Government or of an authority which a Provincial Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period is not to exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers Provincial Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters

In December 1937, the North-Western Rail-

Rallway in the Smill Caure Court at I rad liappoint such offer persons at 1; think fit to be for third aboutions. The application was in rectors for the purposes of this Act to dismin-chand the cree was taken in profit their listage.

CHI Court of Sind. Mr. Just'e West in 1 id. that a reduction in m mpl year est way f puni hm nt wa in contrav nti f ti layment of Wares Act and or ir i r i it the applic nt of the amounts ded t i fro ii

(2) Deductins f Ab c from D 1;— Deductions fro 1 wages for period of beenee from duty should be pro dis and 1 of 1 not bear a larg r proportion than the retool of abse cobe is to tile period f d ty (f) It the wage is I.s. 71or 7 workin days the teductions

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

A trict accor t f th n nner in which work m n could recov r lam ges from th ir mil yers In repect of accident the rest of the Wife in a Compensation acts of 1941 and 1945 and 1941 a best a larr i proportion than its is ion of it. Heatin with it is printed as able to be ris to the priod of it is. If it is though a part is in the priod of its in the priod of its in the priod of its in the priod of its in the priod of its in the priod of its in the priod of its in the priod of its in the priod of its interest in the priod of its in the priod of its in the priod of its in the priod of its interest in Ac with was trot ht into operati n with fleet is required to write flatth; at hyers it is such; the here is to carry out its work.

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niring, maintaining or taking down any sewers, the fire brigide, railway mall service, sons employed in outdoor work in the po tal disablement d telegraphic services, operations for winning tural petroleum or matural gas, blatting erations and exeavations, ferry boat acrylees, chona, coffee, rubber or the plantations, etricity or gas generating stations light uses, elnemitograph picture producing and ublting, divers, elephant and wild animal

rsons have also been brought within the ppe of the Act Persons employed through b contractors by a person fulfilling a contract th a railway are also covered. The Government of Madras have recently brought persons ployed in plucking coconnuts within the pe of the Act As far as sermen are con ned, those employed on slips registered India are covered But if accidents are covered ke place within the three mile limit of the ritorial waters the Aettapplies even to those iployed on ships not registered in India But the a view to facilitate the settlement of times in respect of seamen on ships not gistered in India and to avoid litigation, ovision has been made in the Lascar's Agree ent for the settlement of claims for compensaon on the lines of the Indian Act and in default agreement the Commissioner of the Portnere the agreements are signed has been cepted as the final authority to whom these atters should be referred for decision ot only workmen employed within the prenets of a factory or a mine but also men engaged any kind of work incidental to or connected ith a factory or any mining operation are ititled to the benefits of the Act. As far as etories are concerned, those using mechanical ower and omploying more than ten persons those not using mechanical power and employg more than fifty persons are covered rovinelal Governments are empowered to ing within the scope of the Act other classes workmen whose occupations are considered be of a hazardous nature. In pursuance of at power the Government of Bombry

oards engaged in localing, unloading, andling or transport of goods and to all emloyees of Municipalities and District Local oards engaged in occupations ordinarily equiring outdoor work of Compensation Payable —The mount of compensation payable depends, in the ase of death, on the average monthly wages of he deceased workman and in the case of an ijured workman both on the average monthly ages and the extent of disablement. The erm 'wages' includes overtime pay and

we extended the scope of the Act to persons

nployed on motors or other mechanically

ways, factories, mines, seamen, docts, the monthly wages of a worker are calculated sons employed in the construction, repair the amount of compensation due is decided demolition of buildings designed to be or lich are of more than one stores or of twenty in a tabular form the amounts of compensation height or of dams and embankments, ds, bridges or tunnels, or whites, quays, sea distribution in respect of each of sevences arising maintaining or taking days and station parable in the case of an interest man antion payable in the case of an injured workman egraph or telephone line or overhead electric whose monthly wages are not more than Rs 10 es or eables, acrial ropeways, canals, pipe lines are Re 500 for death Re 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement for a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs 50 and Rs 60, the cor-Rs 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs 200 per month are Rs 4,000, Ra 5,600 and Rs 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensations of the case of minors the amounts of compensations. tion for death and for permanent lners and keepers and salarled motor drivers disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs 200 d cleaners. Recently persons employed in and Rs 1,200 respectively, and half the rehouses in markets employing ten or more monthly wage for temporary disablement. No compensation is payable in respect of a waiting period of seven days following that on which the injury was caused, but many large firms such ar General Motors (India), Ltd, Messrs Lever Brothers (India), Ltd, and others pro compensation in lieu of wiges with effect from the date of

> Permanent total disablement means (NOTE such disablement which permanently incapa-citates a workman for all work which he was eapable of performing at the time of his accident Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combi nation of injuries does not arise in one accident)

Who are Dependents -These are defined in two categories firstly, those who are in practic ally all cases actually dependents, and secondly, those who may or may not be in that position The first includes a widow, a minor legitimate son, unmarried legitimate daughter and a The second includes a widowed mother widower, a parent other than a widowed mother, a minor lllegitimate son, an unmarried lilegitimate daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent

General -The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commis sloner, (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner, and (3) in cases where the employer dischalms liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman

An employer is permitted to make to any dopendant advances on account of compensation orm of food, clothing, free quarters, etc After rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that a bar to the maintenance of the p occeding depend at is to be deducted by the Commis proved d that the Commissioner is satisfied that sincer from ant compensation and reped to the an application was made in the reason, ble belief amployer Further the Commissioner may that the injury we such that a payment could define a sum up to 18 from the amment of h made under it is said act in that the compensation for the funeral expe e of a Provincial Government certifies that the appliances of the work of the country of the same to the failor was rejected.

Frovince of Bombay has one Commi sioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed a I officio Commi sion as for Workmen a Compen sation In the oil r provinces the Di trict Magi tr te or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner

within his jurisdictio Under the ammon law of England in civil solits for damages for injuries sustained by workmen it is open to the employer to plead (1) the doctrine of common employment by which the employer is not normally itable to pay damages to a workman for a injury register of the common than the common injury is not not the common for a fully register. (2) the doctrine of ssumed risk by which (2) the doctrine of saumed that by which an employee is pre uned to have accepted a risk if it is such that he ought to ha a k own it to be part if the its of his occupation. The Roy! Commits ion on labour reg, ided both it see doct it as a inequitable and recommanded by a majority that a measure should ens ted abrorating these difences Pobe en ated abrovating these of lences Po-nical governments were consulted in 103 nd w re almost una impusity in frour of legislation to the prose in the me natime legislation to the prosection of the pro-lation of the interest of the pro-lation of the interest of the pro-tee of the total to the legislation of the in most Frovi cas it have recourse to them The Governme to I link pa et the Lin Booses Li bility, Act 1938 thro: h th Central Legisla-ture declarification of the link particular of the link particular of the link particular of the second of the link particular of the link particular of the link particular the particular of the link particular o ture declari that these dife es shall not be to nment for the raised in suit for tam ges in British India in ligitatio on the respect of injuries sustained by no km n

During the rea 1939 two mendments were in it at a on the s bj et a not ne e sary do in the Workm as Compensation Act one will be seen and the s bj et a not ne e sary l Section 5 s d the ther in S ction 15 Tl
first clarifies the me ming of the apre sion
monthly w g s which has now been defined first clarines in me ump or me rendered monthly we a which is not all the clarified monthly we a which was deemed to be lay ble f r a month ser let irrespective of whether the wayses to pay be by the month or by whitever oth r period or t piece rates for a monthly me to be a monthly me to be related to the related by the control of the related by the control of the related by the control of the related by the control of the related by the control of the related by the control of the related by the control of the related by th oth relies than by the month of one mo thly mote on the wo kin. It does define the year leads its or is not workman within the meaning light we profil hed in it. Juc. 1944 of th. Act. The P result injuries (I mer n. y.) of the II. Labo. It. Act. The P result injuries (I mer n. y.) and the II. Labo. It. Act. The result of the II. Labo. It. Act. The result of the II. Labo. It. Act. The result of the II. Labo. It. Act. The result injuries to seam to the result of

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of de th or disableme t directly attribut ble
to war injuri e sust inch by bascars employed
The scheme provides for widow e peudous
children s llow noes and generous sib blement
allowances. For example for total a ble
ment of to the Tripure a laser examina
its 40 peu most mill pe paid a m allowance of Rs 5 000 in full settlem at of all cl ims The widow of a lascar e r ing from Rs 30 to Rs 39 per mo th will receive a life pension at the r tenf Rts 10 per month

> It often i appens in cases before Commi sione s for Workmen's Compen tion that there is a di pute b tween the p rties on medic 1 questions dd puto b twen the prites on mentic aguessims in such care the unit practice it to call i private medical practition is call i private medical practition is to cleave such it call is private medical practition in the color of the call is perfectly in the call in the call is perfectly in the call in the call is perfectly in the call in the c ments are 124 for the appointment of mainst referes in whom any incided questi 1 in dip to b twee en ployers a d wo kers may b r I trid by the Com issione for Workine a Compensation and whose report would b bil din on bit in partie. This Act als pro idea for the creation of penannt p nel pro loves for the creation of the main the pre-of quilined medical p citilo rs who may be appointed a mell all fere s. Sie the past gro of the R ag 1 set the the creament of Indi-cit isted proposal to the 1 ro incial [Comment forth adoption f similar Central I gilatio on the nij t but the Thi die fer a of Labour Minist rawli hw hellst New Delhi in I muary 194 de id d trat e ntri

Workmen's Compensation Statistics

All Pr vi cial Go rame ta in India d io publish Ann I Admi i t ti n Reports on tie kin of the Workme C spens tion act the of the Workme C press tor vot T G vernment of India unmarket these II port and polluled an annu i crree u de II port and polluled an annu i crree u de II port and polluled an annu i crree u de II e Gaveran not India has compiled and its de II e Gaveran not India has constituted and in the II polluled and II polluled and II polluled and II polluled and II polluled and II polluled and II polluled and II polluled and II polluled and II polluled and II polluled and III polluled an annu i compiled and III polluled an annu i compiled annu in the III polluled annu in the III polluled annu in the III polluled annu in the III polluled annu in the III polluled annu in the III polluled annu in the III polluled annu in the III polluled annu in the III polluled annu in the III polluled annu in the III polluled annu in the II polluled annu in t mmarit ! these

been given We are, therefore, reproducing the available fours in the following table Statisfies of Merimen's Compensation, 1921 to 1942

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Lear	Total number of	fi foT aoliten squios blcq	Jen ~		Total number of cases	Total compensation paid
	<u> </u>	, ,	and the same			1 165
1924 (July Decr.)	1 168	1 50,221	1003		14,559	8,13,919
1925	11,371	1,11,120	1931		16,800	8,68,817
1926	11 006	8 21,176	1935		22 999	11,61,465
1927	15,216	11,11,251	1000		28,510	11,61,180
1928	16,768	10,95,730	1937		29,645	12 88,764
1929	18 865	12,60 161	1033	*	\$5.065*	14,72,723*
1930	23,571	12,16,761	10'9	ĺ	85,681	15,09 327
			1910	1	11,015	19,38,176
1931	17,450	10,66,156	1941	1	39 045	15,84,293
1932	11 261	8,23,145	1942		11,143	18,09,359

* I veludes theme for Sind (Not available)

Effects on Industry

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in east has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of earl (Fide para 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925) However, the owners of many of the smaller earl mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the In the Punjab, the pro-Industry was then faced prietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pry as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fit il accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance There can, however, be no denying the fact that the introduction of workmen's compensation has helped eonsiderably to improve the standard of safety in the country Taclittles for accident insurance are now being provided by a number continued to render its valuable eo operation | Decept for the Assam Maternity Benedit in the prompt settlement of claims. In Bombay, Act which covers women employed in both insurance companies are now concerned with half factories and on plantations and the last Act insurance companies are now concerned with half Commissioner Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned

Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or thele dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment

The Government of India has now announced that It is their intention to provide for Workmen's Compensation in one comprehensive scheme which will cover sickness insurance, maternity benefits and compensation for accidents

MATERNITY BENEFITS I.FGISLATION.

A Bill introduced by Mr N M Joshl in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits to women employed in certain industries was thrown out. The Government of Bombry, however, took up the question a few years later and the Bombay Maternity Benefits Act was passed in 1929 This was substantially amended by an Amending Act passed in 1925 A similar Act was passed nees in 1931 These were Act passed in 1935 in the Central Provinces in 1931 Since then, the first Acts of their kind in India or leading insurance companies in the country and the most important or these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and Madras The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India.

Maternity Benefit Acts have also been passed in the Provinces of Madras, Bengal, Sind, Assam, Punjub, and the United Provinces claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India. leading Insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims. This Burcau continued to render its valuable eo operation in the prompt settlement of claims. In Bombry, and the prompt settlement of claims. In Bombry, and the last Act which covers women employed in both insurance companies are now observed with belt factors and on whether the last Act. the number of eases that come up before the all the other Maternty Benefit Acts are Commissioner Insurance companies as a rule applicable to women employed in factories contest, only cases in all the other Maternty Benefit Acts are The subject of extending the benefits of such legislation to women employed in Mines was In these provinces insurance is widely resorted discussed at the Second Conference of Labour to by the employers especially in the textile Ministers held in Tanuary 1941 and as the result industry. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance of those discussions the Central Legislature

a day on hi h the min i clo ed and a further amendm ut of the Act was m de in 1945

The m in principles in all Maternity Benefit The m in principles in all Maternity Benefit Legislation are the same providion to the paym at of a a h benefit to somen in specific principles and the same period of test after delivery. d to before all Wery I moticel give no but in the latt reason in the priod to which memory is to pay cash benefit is stri tyl limited. All Acts operity and lilying period to the terning of the benefit. this varies f om six months to a year sus saires 1 out are mouting to a year w men are pr libited unde pentity from accepti employment u de a oth r empl yer during periods for which they ro in r c lpt of cash bu fit from the empl yer with whom this liability ret I nt he C tatal Act for women mployed in Mt es and in the U P Act didito I bounted at U. F. and I was a constant of the contract of the contr of Rs 3 and Rs 5 re pectively ar bonuses of Rs 3 and Rs 5 re pectively ar-provided for lit h services of a qualified m dwife re availed of but it su h a sistance is pro-vided tor by or in a in thation of an employ r it is bonus is not to be p id

til bonus i not to be pi d an employ I til bonus i not to be pi d an til bonus i not to be pi d an til bonus i not to be pi d an til bonus i not to be pi d an til bonus i not to be pi d an til bonus i not i dovriment Provi leh Acte and the C not i dovriment Provi leh Acte nity Ib ett Act One such provi lon ist ht to employ est il howhestly employ a wom n in any employm not dring the long we have the save upon e si little light wike as may be roomn ded by a medical pretitt er the other at prohibit only the employment of which the save upon extended to the till the till bonus children in the save to the till bonus children in the save upon extended the till the save in the save to the save to the till bonus children in the save to practition to provide a chitre thresh a different present of the formation of the first present of the first prese is 1 0 days which period is th low st s com parel with the period pres ibed in the other pro incess and the miles where the period range betwee 6 a 1 9 months A qu ll fying period i r q i ed i th case of an im

pa sed The Mines Matrintly Benent Act 1941. The gu Hfying period in the Catral and in the same y at This Act was am noded in the U.P. Acts I six month and a the Almer 1943 in uch a way to prevent a waman Me wara Act twelve months. In all the refrom hel debarred from dr win te fit for ima ming Act it I nine months The maximal day on hi in the min i cle ed and a further mum period tor which mattern by the fits c n be pid is six week under the Ajme Mer a a
Act seven we kn under the M ir s Act sixty
d ya n der the Punjah Act and igit weks
n derall the other Acts. Theret of ben fit u ed to be eight ann prdy or th average d liv wage whi hever was les in most Acts but many Act are now ad pting a un form ht an s a d y Il Punjab act gives ver go daily carnings or twelve annas per day whichever is a ester

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT

The origin at the reset of a Trade Union set in India we the helst if Delimb m Mill Cre at 10 dn which the Mill Cre at 10 dn which the M dr s High Contrevented an int fine if in clien gainst the Sittis Committee of the Madras L bour Union to hiddly them to indice rish work s to break their contracts of mployment by of lag treturn to work Trade Union 1 aders council that they were liable to pro ecution and imprisonment fo be a fide in on activities and it w fit the some segliation for the protection of trade unio s wa n cessary in March 19 1 M Y M Joshi then General Sec etary of the All Indi Trade U ion Co gr ss s ceek it in mov d I s lotto. In the Central Legislative A sembly re mme dig that Gover m t should intro duce le Littlen tor th r i tr tion and protec tion ottrade n le Opposition from employe s to the adopt! n of such a mers e wa

the accessed 1.0 Cyposition from employe's to the adoptin of such a rurs; was a heaver to the access of the access tions of w ke s and of employers b t ot ot workers and employe s Per ons und r the age of 15 ar debar ed trom membership of any r gistered union

tyin, period I r q i ed i the case of an int r r the una who we spreman when a h it ri el in A m. Ti et p ovides for ti p yment of m tent ity ben fit at weekly r ten can be recited ed un i (1) it rul provide trible in the strength of the can be recited ed un i (2) it rul provid trible in the strength of the can be recited ed un i (2) it rul provid trible in the strength of the can be recited ed un in the other Acts ecetain at totory matte which have be u iside the strength of the can be recited as in the strength of the can be recited as to find a strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the can be recited to the strength of the can be recited to the recited to the can be recited to the can be recited to the can be recited to the recited to the recited to the recited to the recited to the recited to the recited to the

linion must be workers and also to prevent our

application of the union itself, or if the Registrar By virtue of Setion 115 of The Insurance Act, is sitisfied that the certificate has been obtained 10.8 Incurance business carried on by a trade by fraud or mistake or that the union has ceased union is not subject to the provisions of that to exist or has wishilly and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or his rescluded any rule which is required by the tet. Any union aggreesed by the refusal of a Pagistrar to reclister it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the fire Government of India, in September 1940, Provincial Government for the purpose, and, in Issued n eircular letter to all Provincial Govern the event of the disinisal of such an appeal, the ments inviting opinions as to the application agglesed parts has the right of a further appeal of the Insurance Act, with such modifications to the High Court

Obligations | Urions —The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 13 of the Act nor on political objects. But the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund, subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited state ments of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence | Tailure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancel lation of a union a registration or by the impost tion of r fine Fire Act further requires that the rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of recounts and lists of members by the officers The Govt and members of the union Madras have recently tightened up their regulations in connexion with the maintenance. by registered unions of their registers Among other things, all unloss will now be required to maintain files of vouchers and machinenumbered subscription receipt books

Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions -The Act confers on registered unlons the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter Into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspirity in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trado dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys mmunity from envil suits in certain cases

appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions A pointed out in the opening paragraphs of this union is to be registered in the province in Chapter the Government of India and the which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province the registration.

Ilitidered unions are empowered under the ndividual person from being an Officer of mode Indian Trails Unions are empowered many form lian one Union

The resistration of a union may be cancelled or any obligation to recure professional advice withdrawn at any time by the Resistrar on the as to the actuarial coundness of such business The result therefore has been that certain Act unions are underfolding unsound schemes of insurance now banned by the Act especially that form of it which is carried on on the basis of the dividing principle. With a view to protect the interests of members of trade unions i he are and might be the victims of importares, ments inviting opinions as to the application furt in the necessary, to insurance business Imposed on Registered Trade carried on by Tride Unions

> One of the most vexed questions in connexion with trade unloss in India is that of their reconition by the employers. We are dealing with this question more fully in the Chapter on Trade Unionism in India Many Bills aimed at compelling employers to recognize unions of their workers have been introduced by private members in Provincial Tegislatures but these falled to carry the support of the Governments concerned. The subject was discussed at the Second Session of the Labour Ministers Confer ence and, as a result of the decisions then reached the Government of India drafted a Bill int nded to add a New Chapter dealing with the Lecognition of Trado Unions and Rights and Liabilities of Recognised Trade Unions to the This was circulated Indian Trade Unions Act to ill Provincial Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned In the light of the criticisms received, the Government of India drafted a new Bill on the subject and this was introduced in the Central Legislative issembly by the Hon ble the Labour Member on the 13th Aovember 1943 on a motion for elrculation of the Bill for eliciting public This Bill seeks to compel an employer opinion : to recognise a tride union which fulfils certain prescribed conditions and is approved by a Board of Recognition (where one has been set under those non recognition stances being made an offence punishable by law On critical examination, the Bill has been found to be so full of Insurmountable difficulties that It is very doubtful if the Government of India will proceed with It In the form in which it was introduced in the Legislative Assembly

As far as statistics of registrations are con corned, tables showing the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in Briffal India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns have been incorporated in this section in some provious issues of this publica The administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act is entirely on a provincial basis years 1927 28 up to 1939 40 was published at undeach Provincial Government is required to page 487 of the Edition for 1942 43. As we have appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions Act is entirely on a provincial basis years 1927 28 up to 1939 40 was published at appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. transferred to another province, the registration publication of annual reports on the administration bas to be transferred to that province tion of Labour Laws for the duration of the War

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je ts r not n fined to one iro- lince)		6	168
Total	1 (93	499	643

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

LEGISLATION

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

LEGISLATION

Industrial Disputes find lation in 1 dit to 1 yilling loop to 1 legis and 1 legis

Trade Disputes Act 1929

This A t was first pas I for a period of five ; rs By A Amending Act pa sed in 1934 it was placed perma ently o th "at t t Book The Act wa I rither mended in 1938 in od to potted for the prolinuc t of conelli ter T main posision i thi Act as it at ad t d y are as follows

Heatin The stilles read a resistance by connections and in the resistance in trade under legitlat) at a even investigate whethers it do tell impired a resistance of the whole digital support for a little of the whole digital support for a little of the support for the s g sty tie proleta at r theretse of a Court r I rit entir he at the it erett wet it ern teent lit wire t th the parties to ill pute apply ther could like reprise to ill put learning the could like to forter like the like the country like the country like the country like the country like the country like the like the country like the like t In rate cli tory no ronen to p words tool to a Court or Board a the servation print of the servation of the servatio

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Is test as I ! g to I !! gal S! is nd Lock outs - any strike o locko it which any obj other than or in addition to tie f theran e of a trado dispute within the trade or industry in Defence of India Rules vould also be exercicable which the strikers or employers loosing out are by the Provincial Covernments subject to engaged or which is designed or calculated to erriain qualifications inflict severe and general hardship upon the community and there by to compel any Government in British India, the Lederal Railway Authority or the Crown Representative to take or abstrin from taking any particular course of Adjudicators appointed in connecton with action is lie at Persons furthering lilegal, strikes or lock outs are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union dischilities to which they might otherwise be subjected

Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules.

This was promulated by the Government of India in January 1942 and has been numered on several occasions since it was first probable gated. The text of fuls Ordinance as amended up to the 10th Navember, 1944 has been published at pages 210 to 216 of the December 1944 leane of the Libour Gazile (Bombas). The object of Rule 814 of the Defence of India Rules is the avoidance of strikes and It empowers the Central Government to make, by special or general order, providen for (a) prohibiting, subject to the provisions of the order a strike or lock out in connection with any trade dispuie, (b) regulting employers or workmen to observe for such period as may be specified in the order such terms and conditions of employment as may be determined in accord ance with the orders, (e) referring any trade dispute for conciliation or adjudication in the manner provided in the order, and (d) enforcing for such period as may be specified in the order all or any of the decisions of the authority to which a tride dispute has been referred for adjudication, provided that no order made under (b) shall require an employer to observe terms and conditions of employment less far our ible to the workmen than those existing in the undertaking at any time within three months preceding the date of the orders A recent amendment made in December, 1943 requires A recent the authority making an Order referring any particular dispute for adjudication to specify, as far as may be practicable, the matters upon which adjudication is necessary or desir The Central Govt is empowered to abie amend or vary such matters or to postpone specification pending a preliminary enquiry

By virtue of the above Rule, the Government of India Issued a General Order on 6th March 1942 preventing any person in any undertaking (defined as any undertaking by way of trado or business) from going on strike in connection with any trade dispute without having given to his employer, within one month before striking, not less than fourteen days' previous notice in wilting of his intention to do so. This order previous notico in This order also lays down that where any trade dispute has been referred to a Gourt of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 or for conciliation or adjudication under an order made under Rule 814, no person employed in any undertaking concerned in the linto two schedules. All matters which regarded dispute shall go on strike until the explry of two the relations between employers and employees for standing orders for months after the conclusion of the proceedings upon such reference. The Central Government,

Most Provincial Governments have made extensive use of the powers conferred on them b. Rule SIA of the Defence of India Rules in referring tende disputes to adjudication Adjudicators appointed in connection with dispute in the Province of Rombas have be a judges of the Rombas High Court or gentlemen of equal standing rules as Mr. In T. Latificate, our, 105 (Retd.) or Mr E. Annuatts, 105 (Rtd.) In the Provinces of Bengal and Sind, the Commissioners of I abour have hern appointed. The awards of Adjudi-enters cover a wide range of subjects recarding wate rate and conditions of employment. It is not possible for us to catalogue all the dispules which have been referred to adjudication since the promulgation of Rule 411 of the Defence of India Rules but we may mention that regular Information on the inbject is published in the Indian Labour Gazette

Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1911.

This Ordinance has been dealt with in the Chapter on "Second World War-Its Effects and Repercussions. Its main object is to present workers in certain essential services which have been 'declared' by Government to be such from leaving their employment this Ordinance however, a worker who disobers any lawful order given to him in the course of his employment is liable to be punished. An order not to strike work would be a lawful order Section 6 of fiels Ordinance further empewers the Central Government or, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, a Pro vineral Government to make rules "regulating or empowering a specified authority to regulate the wages and other conditions of service of persons or of any class of persons engaged in any employment or class of employment, in any concern which has been "declared" as an essential service under this Ordinance As far as is known, Bengal is the only Province in India which has framed Rules empowering the Labour Commissioner, Bengal to issue directions regulat lng the wages and other conditions of service of persons coming within the scope of the Ordinance subject to certain conditions

Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938

This Act is perhaps the most advanced and ontstanding plece of Labour Legislation ever attempted in India Put ln a nutshell, the object of the Act ls to make all strikes and lock-outs illegal until such time as the procedure provided for in the Act for conclination and arbitration is exhausted. All industrial matters arbitration is exhausted. All industrial matters relating to wages, conditions of employment, privileges, rights or duties of employers or duties of employers or duties. employees, or the mede, terms and conditions of employment or non employment are divided Into two schedules All matters which regulate such as rules of conduct or standing orders for operatives are listed under Schedule I Matters by virtue of two notifications dated 12th March connected with wages, hours of work, conditions and 20th May 1942, have directed that the of employment, etc., with regard to changes powers conferred on it by Rule 81A of the in which employers are required to give notice

Cla ges —he empl yer is to be permitted only if the to make any cha ge n any of the Standing (Sect on 3) Orde s cettled by the Commissioner of Labor 1 Orde s cettled by the Commis loner of Labo I of the Hard Market Processing of the Hard Market Pr

and a clean are required 16 by forwarded to the latent of the case th. Concillator is a commissioner of Labour the Chief Concillator required to enter the industrial dispute in a recommissioner of Labour the Chief Concillator required to enter the industrial dispute in a recommission as may be pre-cribed (Section 37).

Repre-critar for Employers —The Act contemplates the credition of the enterth of the contemplates the credition of three distinct types of the contemplates and ob been registed under the Indian Trade to Usons At 19 d. has any piace in a support of the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is any piace in the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the schedule of the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the schedule of the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the schedule of the scheme I this g under this Act. Whose many piace is the schedule of the scheme I this guide is the scheme I this guid

to the represe tatives of it fr employees are the Act make no lsi n for the determination listed under Schedule II Government have of the union which is a type-sentiative of power to modify the eschadies (Se tion) employees and falling unions, to the election

power to modify the a scientific and the scientific and he is empow red to enter into an agreement only if the majority of such employees concur

Laoon in inara,

ssion) agree to submit any preint or future lustrial dispute or any clustes of such all puters

arbitration of any person whether such altrator is named in the agreement or not to the Industrial Court All submissions are be registered with the Registrar (Section 13) the absence of an agreement to the contrary.

imissions are irrevocable but are terminable glying six mouths' notice (Section 11) ic conciliation proceedings provided for under a Act are barred in cases where the represen-ave of employees is a registered union which

a party to a submission (Section 46) t contains various provisions with regard to o duties of the Industrial Court, procedure fore the Court, execution of orders as to costs d the partles on whom orders or awards the Industrial Court will be binding

Compulsory Arbitration in Certain Disputes ider the let as originally presed, industrial sputes could be referred to the arbitration either the Industrial Court or of any other person only ien an employer entered into an agreement th & Union registered under this Act to do co

centres or industries where there are no distered unions or even where there is a regis

Assered unions or even where there is a regis red union but the parties cannot agree to fer a dispute to arbitration, arbitration in a fudustrial dispute is not possible. In order make arbitration ecoupulsors in certain ses, the Governor of Bombay promulgated in Bombay Industrial Disputes (Anendment) et, 1911, on the 29th May 1941, by Africe of high power is given to the Provincial Government for refer any dispute to the arbitration of the ent to refer any dispute to the arbitration of the idustrial Court if it is satisfied that the conti

iance of any dispute is likely to cause scrious · prolonged hardship to a large section of the ominunity, or seriously affect an Industry and ie prospects and scope for employment in it, enuse a serious outbreak of disorder or i reach of the public peace. The Amending Act as been applied to all the industries in the rovince of Bombay to which the main Act

Illegal Strikes and Lock outs —A strike or a ock out will be illegal if it is declared, com senced or continued (a) in cases where it relates o any industrial matter mentioned in Schedule I efore the Standing Orders relating to such natter and submitted to the Commissioner of

ad been applied

abour are settled by him or by the Industrial court, as the case may be, or before the expiry if six months from the date on which such standing Orders come into operation, (b) without giving notice in accordance with the pro-islons of Section 28, (c) only for the reason that the employer has not carried out the provisions. of any Standing Order or has made an illegal parts of the Act relating to the settlement of the hange, (d) in cases where notice of change has been given and where no agreement in regard to such change is arrived at before the statement

the Act connected with the registration of of such proceedings. (f) in cases a here a subons and it has also to decide appeals from inision is registered until such submission is
alsons of the Commissioner of Latour in contion with the Standing Order. (Section 53)

terms of a registered agreement, settlement or
award. In cases where conciliation proceedings
award. In cases where conciliation proceedings debitration —Any employer and a registered in rearl to any industrial dispute have been lon may by a written agreement (called a sub-completed, a strill or lock out relating to such dispute vill be filegal if it is commenced at any time after the expire of two months after the completion of with proceedings (Sections 62 & 61) The determination of the question of whither any strike or lock out is illegal rests with the Industrial Court

Illegal Change -No employer can make any change in any industrial matter in regard to thick a standing order has been settled under Section 26 or which is mentioned in Schedule II before a notice in respect of such change ins been given and the procedure laid down under the Act has been cone through. No employer can also make any change in confravention of the terms of a realistered agreement a settlement or an award. Any change made in contravention of these provisions is illeral. Applications for the declaration of any changes as illegal are to be made to the Industrial Court (Section 73)

Penalties - Various penalties are provided for breaches of the Act (Sections 65 & 86) and for Instiguting or inciting others to take part in an ulleral strik or lock out (Section 67) Penalties are also provided for the making of illegal changes (Section 69), for disclosing confidential information (Section 68), for obstructing persons from carrying out duties imposed by the Act (Section 70), and for victimisation of employees for trade union activities or for participating in any of the proceedings under the Act (Section 64)

Miscellaneous -Important provisions of a miscellaneous character relate to the binding charieter of and the periods for which agree ments are to remain in force (Sections 76 and 77), includition of Courts (Section 70), etc. In cases jurisdiction of Courts (Section 70), etc in which a representative union is a party to any agreement, settlement, submission or award, the Provincial Government is empowered, after consulting the Industrial Court if it deems it neces sure to do so, to extend the agreement, etc., to all employees in the industry concerned [Section 76 (2)]

Officers and Areas —In addition to the Concellators and the Industrial Court, the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Registrar of Unions for the whole Province (Section 4) and for the appointment of Labour Officers (Section 2). The powers and drives of the Labour The powers and duties of the Labour or are defined in Section 25 "Local area, Officer are defined in Section 25 means any area notified as such by the Local Government

Application of the Act —The Government of Bombay decided to apply the Act, in the first instance to the Cotton Textile Industry in the whole of the Province of Bombay It was applied to the Industry to the Industry in the Industry in the Industry in the Industry in Industry in Industry plied to this Industry in three stages (1) These, Standing Orders and the appointment of the various administrative officers were brought into of the case is received by the Registrar, (e) in cases where conciliation proceedings in regard to the industrial dispute to which the strike (3) The provisions relating to conciliation and arbitration where commenced, before the completion lock outs and the penaltics connected therewith

Statistics of Industrial Disputes

Stati ties of industri I di putes in In II have been collected only i ee 10 1. The followin table at out the numb r of isputes in each year si e 10 1 th number of persons aff ted by these di put a and the total time leat in man days

Sear	dispute	totkprofie	norki g daya ket
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19 9	141	631 050	1 10 691
1930 1931	148	196 01	2 61 31 408 1 3
193	118	1.8022	10 437
1933	146	164 938	169 901 4 775 5 9
1934	150	114 17	9 3 457
1936	157	10900	3 8 06
1937	370	847 801 401 07	8 04 57 9 193 08
1939	406	100 183	490 95
1910	3 2 359	45 539 91 054	7 77 81 3 330 503
1941	191	77 653	57 296
1943	10	5 089	2 34 97

were brought into operation from 6th August are applicable. By an Amen ing Act re. cd in 1929. The term c it on the tile loadstry was 1930 the employment of any child with a son of deficient foundation front from the left his welfth year? I prohibited in any section - (f) of the India is sectioned at 1924, work hope can cred with 2 m king carpet which are expected in cotton splantine of its work hope can cred with 2 m king carpet which are expected in cotton splantine of its left of the common cloth of the work of the common cloth of the control of the co fution given used of the Let was applied to the second of the let with a Provincial (overnment of Titler of Homes) or recombining in a Provincial (overnment of Titler of Homes) or recombining in a Provincial (overnment of the City with effect from 1st of Color 1919) and to the I rovincial Government as at a powered 13 th Woodlen Textile Industry in the local areas of Amendia Act to at day descript in of process Bombay and Thana with frect from 15th Jan 16 that during safesty effect led in his title Employen and of citizen therefore the process of the City of the C are should be prot litted

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT 1932.

One I the earl st pieces of labour legislation in Iridia was the Assam Labour and I nd ratin Act of 1901 which was designed may by t regul to the recruitm nd and engage out of regain to the recruitin of and engage on of ind tirrel labour if the tea pl natations in that pr where D ing to liter conditions is bd not been so slible for many 3 ara to sall ject plintation workers to pend contract and all outs hey rai attempt h. I be n made and all ough bet rat attempt. L. 1 be a made to improve to law be some in each of the main Act in 1908 101 and 10 and 10 the 1 and 10 and 10 the law to a be about the and if ect and their worth a but if the teams extern by co fused. The whol question we subject to the control of a main from 1 the teams of the cover muest of India and the liver claid Givern Cover numer to India and the liver claid Givern ments in 10 5 3 and by the Roy I Commi sio on Isdian Labour in 10 9 30 Th Commi sion recommended that the existing in it in shoul? be replaced by a new en etment which should p ovide () that no assisted emigra tas fr m controlled areas should be forwarded to the controlled areas should be forwanted to the Assam tes a rdens except through depo-maintained either by the tea industry or a autiable groups of employers and poposed by the Provincial Gov. rement (b) to the total or en-imated in about have power to it a The Governme t of India passed an Act in Jabot have the right stere that a sture ye r the Gentral Legislature in 1918 for the premit to be real lated at his employer expense to of the employment of thick of any observation and that the Ort uffer a Jouil be empowered omplied their fitteenth year in any compatt n to repart lated at his employer expense onnected with the temporal of passes are not and that tho C nrt uffer aloued by the property of the premit of the property of the premit of the property of the premit of the property of the premit of the property of the premit of the premit of the property of the premit of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the premit of the property of the premit of the property of the property of the premit of the property of the premit of the property of the premit of the property of the premit

nent should have power to reintroduce in any irea the prohibition of recruitment otherwise han by means of fleeneed gerden urders and considered for the regulation of hours of work and conditions in the flex I migrant Labour Act, 1932 which the prought into effect from the 1st October Accombly passed the Bombay Slope and Considered Research and brought into effect from the 1st October Accombly passed the Bombay Slope and Considered Research And Considered Research And Considered Research And Considered Research And Considered Research And Considered Research And Considered Research And Considered Research And Considered Research And Considered Research And Considered Research And Consider 1033

and potential emicrants, and, on the other (x is brought into effect from 15th November and, to ensure that no restrictions are imported 1940. The Punjah Frede Limplose of Act came which are not justified. Provincial Governments, into four with effect from 1st March 1941, the are empowered, subject to the control of the Bonal Shops and Establishment act from 1st Government of India, to impose control over the April 1941 and the Sind Art from 20th November forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) 1941. The que tion of framing entrailegislation or over both their recruitment and their for for the grant of a well's holiday to shop workers warding as occasion may dietate (chapters III in those Provinces which have no legislation and IV). No license is required for recruiters on this subject was discussed at the Second but the forwarding of recruits to As an must be set on of the Labour Ministers. Conference made through the prescribed routes where arrangements for feeding, rest and medical restand it have been made and by authorised forwarding agents. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardian. A married woman who is living with her imstand may only he assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband I all effect was given to the Royal Commissions recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and further provided that where 15 employer fulls to make all the necessary arrange monts for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15)—Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the **1**5) appointment of a Controller of Linigrint Labour with some stiff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general adminis tration of the system which the Act suchs to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emi grants Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs 9 per conformat as the Central Government may determine for each year of levy The cess is collected by the Con troller by the sale of certificates of embgration Every assisted emigrant has to be provided by the employing interest on whose behalf he was recruited with such a certificate All particulars about the emigrant together with a running record of the details of his employment in Assam are given on it—Fallure to provide a certific ite Is punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs 500 The rate of cess was reduced by the Government of Indla from Rs, 5 to Rs 3 from 1st October 1938 It was subsequently rused to Rs 4 for the year commencing 1st October 1939 which retains to Rose 1930 which retains to Rose 1930 which retains to Rose 1930 which retains 1930 which retai 1039 which ratch continues for the current year 11039 which ratch continues for the current year The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on ten pitintations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary

SHOPS IFGISLATION IN INDIA

The first Province in India to mact le-lelation I stablishment: Act on the 30th October 1939 The first object of this act is to make it possi | Pinjab and Sind—enacted similar laws during ble, on the one hand, to exercise all the control there is 1940. The Pinjab Act was extensively over the recrultment and forwarding of as isled amended by with the first like Sind institute of the Pinjab Irade I mainfeature is 10 the Assault and regulated by the interests of actual Act was an added in 1944. The Bomby is and notice that employed and regulated by the interests of actual Act was an added in 1944. The Bomby is the notice of the other transfer and forwarding and potential and regulated and regulated by the interests of actual actions as a subject of the other transfer and forwarding and potential and the other transfer a The Punjah Frule Limplovery Act came and the Conference decided that such legislation was nece ary. The Government of India drew up 1 Bill on the subject and this was presed by the Central Legislature with the title of the Weekly Holldays Act, 1942, early in that year The option for the application of this Act in any Province which has no Shops' Legislation rests with the Government of that Province

We shall first proceed to describe The Bombay Shops and I stiblishments Act in some detail and we shall then give a brief outline of the manner in which the Bongal, the Punjab and the Sind Acts differ from the Bombay prototype The Bombay Act deals with three main types of establishments sliops, commercial establishments and restaurants, eating houses, theatres and other piaces of amusement or entertainment

Application of the Bombay Act -This Act covers commercial establishments, shops, theatres or any other places of public amusement or entertainment, restaurants or eating houses Government Offices and Offices of Local Anthor Itles, clubs and residential hotels, bazars or fairs for the sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no profit is derived, hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries, stalls and refreshment rooms at wharves and docks, chemists' and druggists shops as are approved by the Provincial Government by a general or special order, and persons exclusively employed in the collection, delivery or convevance of goods are excluded from the operation of the Act. The Act does not apply to persons Itles, clubs and residential hotels, of the Act The Act does not apply to persons occupying positions of management or employed in a confidential enpacity, persons whose work is inherently intermittent such as that of travellers converges and constalers. travellers, ennuassers, watchmen and curetakers, and persons evelusively engaged in preparatory or complementary work, such as clearing or forwarding elerks or messengers

Shops —Section 7 of the Act prescribes the maximum hours of work of persons employed in shops at 91 per day

This is light an hour longer than the state of the s in shops at 91 per day This is half an hour longer than the ordinary factory day Every person omployed in a shop is to be given at least person omployed in a shop is to be given at least person omployed in a shop is to be given and no one day in a week as a holiday with pay and no person can be employed for more than five continuous hours unless he has had an interval of rest for at least half an hour The Act makes

n 0 pm po ided however th t who was being served or was wait ried at 0 pm t any shop may a such shop during the qu rter immediat ly follows g su h hour wer has B en given to ti e Provincial Govern ment to grant exempti ne in th case of certai types of shops such as chemists and druggista sh ps etc In o d bowever that compulsory closur may n t affect ad ersely the inte ests of closur may a valect an energy to p ev nt street chop keepers it is necessary to p ev nt street trading fite the chop losing hour nd provision has the clore been made to pre ent ny p recu from carryl g on the le of ny goods ft r 9 pm i radjacent to a fret to p blie pt ec
This does not bo ver rapply to the sale of
newspapers The maximum pt d over has
been fixed at 1 hours a dy but in o de to
cov rite, case of hops which deal in pt ishable goods and who e bust t pe jode are ea ly in the morning nd late t ni ht provi lon h a b en made for the extension of the spread over to 14 hours proceed as cleanops close for not less than three hours between the opening and the

closing time Comm sal Establ I me is -is far as these are oncerned there a d is in a wek or a are oncerned there a d s In a wek or a monthor ag ur w ln In long fh wrant worked h n usu 1 and h same applies to the vari us the lee of the long the lee of the long the lee of the long the lo t 6s T ki g 6 as the numbe of w ricing days in agy omnouth this wrise out at an advantage of the control of the lishm nts ra so arranged that thy shall not tog the respect of the more than 12 hours in a day. The Pr i clai Government is how in a day 190 f? I can overmment is now e er empower duto gra t xemptions from this reg itement for not more than six days in er ry cal ndar yea I re et h person who my be re quired to wo k on account of st ck taking making of accounts extilements or on oth r p escribed occa ions

Rest u ts a d Place of Amusement -Fo thes est blishm nts a ten hour d y has been pres rib d with a spre do r of 14 h urs The se at blashments hav necess rily to keep open for long hours b t the intensity of the t ade done vale and the spread over of 14

/ that every shop of li be closed stands there is nothing to prevent it e employ ment of women in the types of establishmente to be covered by it at night But no child who has not completed his twelfth ye ris allowed to work t all in the establishments covered by the Act Th houre of work in the ca e of youn persons between the age of thirt en and sevent en years are restricted to 4 per wek and to 8 per day and no young person is permitted to wo k in any establishment c vered by th Act between the hours of se en in the evening and six in the morning All o ertime wo k i to be paid for at tle rate of a time nd a quarter be no paint of at it case is time in a quarter to the heads at the local authorities subject to such supervision of the Provincial Government as may be scribed Employers who contraven any of the provisions of the act are liable n conviction to a fine which may extend to Re 5 for the first to a mas which may extend to he is for the rist off ee and upto Rs So for every embacquent offence. The Act in the firt inst ne 's made pplicable to the City of Bombay tle Al med bed Municipal B rough and Canton ment the Poon City and Sabutban Municipal Boro sh and Canto m nt and the Si clapur and Hub! Mu i ipal Boroughs The Act was stended to B rai in 1943

M in D ff ces between the f r Sh p Acts in I da — The Sind A t is applie bi t almost the same ela ses of establ shiments as a c covered

and hi dressers stalls at ralwy station and ca takers potrs trvllrs cu and ca takers pot rs

te are ex va. ers domestic arr ni to are ex mut donly from the pe thou of the actions d aling with ope ing nd cley b ho rs a d th clos day By withe of th am nding Act of 1043 all Government and Jailw y Office er nil services refre hundr no and stalle trilway tatios and dinig car
offices of I wyers audit eor gister d'account
ants h pitals and di pensa ies a d'ie torice are ex mipted form the op ration of my of th povisions of the Punjab Act

open are now now to be spreading of the

or limiting the spread over es the other Acts do

s far as hours of vors are concerned, the combay Act places a daily limit in respect of tops and places of amusement, and a monthly mit in respect of commercial establishments. n contradistinction to this, the Shid Act pre-ribes a maximum or 51 hours per week for ersons employed in commercial establishments, in Bengal Act 50 hours a verl for shops and the

uniab Act 51 hours a week for shops and ommercial establishment. The Bengal set des not place any limitations on hours of ork—dally, weekly or mouthly—in commercial stabilishments but places a mealmum limit frem hours per day for work in shops and in laces of amusement. The Punjab Act pre-

The Punjib Act pre eribes a uniform tentiour day as the meximum hat may be worked in any establishment overed by it The Punjab let endeavours to restrict dual mployment by providing that the hours worked

y in Individual employee with two or more mployers should all be taken into account for urposes of recording. Whereas payment for vertime beyond the permissible delly hours s to be made at a time and a quarter in Bombay Bengal and Sind, the Punjab Act regulres vertime in excess of dally hours to be paid for t double rates

While the Bombay, Punjab and Shid Acts provide that all the employees covered by these dets should get one holiday every week, the Bengal Act, goes much further and prescribes hat all employees should get one and a half holdays in each week. The Bengal and the Punjab Acts, moreover, prescribe that every hop shall also be closed for at least one and a lelf days and one day respectively in each reek

As far as employment of children is concerned he Bombay and the Sind Aets provide that 10 child below the age of twelve years shall be employed in any establishment covered by the Act The Bongal Act has no provisions with egard to the non-employment of children whereas the Punjab Act prescribes a minimum nge limit of fourteen years. The Punjah Act also prohibits the employment of any voing person in any shop or commercial establishment to which the Act applies before 8 and or after 7 pm Hours of work are not to exceed seven per day or 42 per week and no young person is to be asked to work for more than 3!

hours at ono stretch without an interval for rest Whereas the Bombry and the Sind Acts make no provision for the prompt payment of wages, the Bengal Act prescribes that all wages must be paid within ten days of the end of the period for which they are due and the Punjab Act prescribes a fortnight for this purpose

osing hour is altered to up m by Government twelve months continuous employment with full pay after every osing hour is altered to up m by Government twelve months continuous employment with other time. The Punjab is the only Profince which provides for opining hours—tight to accumulate up to 28 days and, in addition, usual leave on half pay for ten days in a number and 0.30 am in vintra and every year and Punjab—14 days for a years to Punjab Act, therefore under the provided of the provid emplosment

> I'do provident which are to be found in the Punjab Act but not I 1 the Bombay, Bencal and Simi Acta deserve special mention (1) no employer ma fine any employee to an extent greater than three plea in the rupee of his monthly wiges and (2) One month a notice or one month a pay in lieu of notice to be given by the employer for termination of service

The Central Weekly Holldays Act is a very elmple mereure as compared with the four Proxincial prototypes which we have dealt with above. As its title implies it is mixely confined to making providon for the crint of a neckly holidas in certain classes of establishments i very shop must remain entirely closed on our div of the necl. Ill persons employed otherwise then in a confidential capacity or in a to itlou of marriement in iny shop, restaurant or theatre must be allowed a holiday of one whole dix in each week. Provincial Govern ments are emporered. If they so desire, to close shops for an additional half day in the week or to permit employees in theatres and restaurants to enjoy an addition il half day hollday in every week. No deduction or abatement is to be made from wakes in respect of any holldar that may be granted under this Act. No provision is made in the Central Act for employees in hanks The Act contains the usual proand offices visions for inspection, penalties, rule making power and enforcement. The Weekly Holidays Act was brought into operation in the N W I Province, in the Province of Bihar, in British Baluchistan and in Ajmer Merwith during the verr 1043

The Sind and the Bombay Act have placed the duty of enforcement of these acts on the Local Authorities, whereas the Bengal and the Punjab Acts icave enforcement with the Provincial Governments. It has been estimated that the Bombay Act applies to slate to seventy thousand concerns in Bombay City alone. The Bombay Musiciality has appeared one Chief Bombay Municipality has appointed one Chief Inspector (G R PRADHAY, Ph D) and five semor and eleven junior inspectors for the inspection work in the Municipal limits of the Cilia. The Galernment of India have published City The Government of India have published an excellent review on the working of Shops Legislation in India at pages 293 to 301 of the March 1015 again of the March 1015 against March 1945 issue of the Indian Labour Gazette

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT, 1942

The collection of statistics regarding wages, conditions of employment and other matters relating to industry in India had hitherto been effected through the goodwil and voluntary effort of the industrial units concerned. This method was not considered satisfactory. As a matter of fact the Government of Bombay had introduced to the Gove The Bombay Act makes no provision for leave with pay all the three other Acts do Sind—15 days' leave with pay during every year of service to lapse if not availed of within two months at the end of the year, Bengal—

Inter of fact the Government of Bombay introduced a Bill for the Collection of Statistics in the local Legislative Council as early as in 1924 but that Bill was dropped owing to the year of service to lapse if not availed of within against the adoption of such a measure Practi

This Act is permissive that is to say the decision to apply it to any particular P ovince ests with the Go ernment of the Province The Act permits the coil ction or season. The Act permits the coil ction or season. The Act permits the coil ction or season. The Act permits the coil ction or season. The Act permits the coil ction of the commodities (2) attendance (3) bring consider the constant of th work (19) employment and underployme t (a) contitud up reated by the Go runner and (11) industri a d about of spures Fen ittes reported for press refusing to apply it for indicated 11 by the differential of the transit the suited returns Provincial G veraments recomposered that the verse required the cappedita and one to be the Stati the Author by Province might make by at lastic as the capped the cappedita and one to be the Stati the Author by Province might make by at lastic as the static capped the capped that the capped the cappe to he purpo e. of the cili cits Autho by
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appointed has the power to call upon empl
t furnish the into mation required P nalite ar al o provid d to in the \(\) to the \(\) to from po r is a most a central portion of the linear and the \(\) to the \(\) to from portion of the tabilities of the information of the tabilities of the data

The I dn trial Statist Act was brought into Ane I on this beatter. Act was crought into force in I mbay with aff of from the 1st M rch 1943 a d in Beng I with affect I om the 18th March 1943. Th. Labour C mmi stoner B gai h sbett pooling at the statt ties Authority for n so en ppoint a tall statutes Authority to the purpose of colle thon of a tastes rist to prices of ammodit a living on old time factuding; ho in w trapply and sanitation indebted ess nt of dwelling ho es nd w ges and other cm ig in so far as th y rel te to well re and c nditi f labour The Governme to the Central P owl or nd in r h we pub

the true control of the control of t

cally everyCommi sion and Committee appointed, the United Provinc Biha and Central In connexion with matters relatin die city or Pro increa and Berur Th. impetus t ward, indirectly to industry in India has at asset, the ene et i, reassures to impro e the lot of the necessity for the pass! of a Stati lies Act. The subject w discn cet at the Ile and the second of the lot of the second of the India stries Confer so held in the second of the India stries Confer so held in the second of the India stries Confer so held in the second of the India stries Confer so held in the second of the India stries Confer so held in the India stries which is a second of the India stries and the India stries are second of the India stries and the India stries are second of the India stries held in 1911 and it was deed consider must fe inhiby tend to eaken the Subject in the Central Legislati & A. senably on the 7th? Fur 1y194 a this was pa a dimposed heavier fin act all to deas on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries are second on the India stries and the India stries and India stries are second on the India stries and India stries and India stries are second on the India stries and India stries lack of uniformity and co I to cy in the labour policies which were belg pursued by the different Pro I isl Government d all

ties Province might make the pt dual raw je light negatted to itself b t front from that of its rs ned ibour by alto ring Pro ini cons der to to dominate over co ide tin a fgen rai and pt nailonal importanc Wit'a le 1 s p15

in Labour Legislation the Government of I dia o ened a Confe e ce f Labo r Vinis ter from the Provincial and the Stat Admi i trailions at New Delhi in Ja u y 1940. The ge da on ist 4 of an examination of both the de ts a d the hortcomi gs of the xistin i bour ws nd als of pop sals lo ne by i tion. Following this Conf.r. ce employer felt tha it would b hi his de irable that the o hould

Ministries had been functionin as Madras II w I p od ction we to go forw d inha pe ed

1st, he sald, avoid strikes and lookonts at Standing Labour Committee composed of the ithy and foresight

of the most important recommendations by the Royal Commission on Labour In in its report which was published in 1931 or the setting up of an Industrial Council dia on the lines of tripartito representation overnments, Employers and Employees s not possible for the Government of Indla e effect to this recommendation for many is but at the Flird Conference of Labour crs, Sir Firoz Khan Noon sald that it was e consideration of the Conference whether ne future it would not be healthler to op the practice of having joint meetings plovers, workmen and representatives of innents. The Reports of the Proceedings been published is Bulletins of Indian tries and Libour and copies are obtainable The Manager, Government Publications, Dellu

olishment of a Tripartite Conference

: Government of Indla give quick effect to roposal made by the Honble Sir Firoz Noon at the Third Conference of Labour ters for greater collaboration between yels, workers and Governments and they ned a Plenary Conterence of all these sts to meet in New Delhi on 7th August to decide upon the following matters -

The desir ibility of establishing a Labour renee as a permanent organization to meet st once a year,

The desirability of instituting a Standing ory Committee of this Conference which l meet whenever Government thought it sary to invite them to meet and to advise inment on matters placed before it, and

ne constitution of these bodies

3 Conference decided that a collaborative inery composed of the representitives of rnments, employers and workers in India d be established forthwith for the consideraof all questions relating to the conditions of ir and resolved that the constitution of the ry Conference should be as follows man—The Hon'ble the Labour Member of tovernment of Indla, Members—(1) Three sentatives of the Government of Indla ding one representative to represent Minor inistrations, (2) Eleven representatives of inees, (3) Six representatives of industrially rtant States, (4) Two representatives of the iber of Princes to represent other States, nated by Government, four each in agree with the Employers Federation of India the All India Organization of Industrial

sts and ve must handle ill problems of following members should be constituted and industrial development with (1) Two representatives of the Government of Indla of whom one—the Hou'ble the Labour Member—would be the Chairman, (2) One re presentative each of the Governments of Bengal, Bomb is and the United Provinces to be selected by the Governments of these Provinces, (3) Three representatives of the remaining Provinces, one each to represent (a) Madris and the Central Provinces and Berar, (b) Assam, Bihar and Orissa and (c) Punjab, Sind and the North West Irontier Provinces to be selected by agree ment between the Governments of these Pro vinces preferably by a system of rotation, (4)
Iliree representatives of Indian States including
one representing the Chamber of Princes, and
(5) Five representatives each of Employers and Employees, four from each group being nonlinated by the Government of India in agree ment with the two leading All-India Associations of Linployers and the two main Associations of Employees, the fifth Member in each group being nominated by the Hon'ble The Labour Member The second and the third sessions of the Tripar tite Libour Conference were held at new Dellii on the 6th and 7th September, 1943 and on the 27th and 28th October, 1944, respectively

The main function of the Standing Labour Committee is to consider and examine such questions as might be referred to it by the Plenary Conference or by the Central Govern ment taking also into account suggestions made by Provincial Governments, States, the Chamber ot Princes and representative organizations of Employers and Workers The Committee is competent to report to the Plenary Conference on matters referred to it by that body and to advise the Central Government on matters referred to it by the Government of India referred to it by the Government of India The Plenary Conference also rets in an advisory capacity Whereas the Plenary Conference is to meet at least once in every year, the Standing Labour Committee is to meet as often as it might Defining ln general terms the procedure be convened by the Central Government for the constitution of these bodies consideration of questions that may be before it By the time we went to Press for this issue By the time we went to Press for this issue (July 1945) six meetings of the Standing Labour Committee were held—four at New Delhi on the 30th November and 1st December 1942, on the 25th January, 1943, on the 27th Tune, 1944 and on the 17th March, 1945, respectively, one at Bombry, on the 7th and 8th May, 1943 and another at Lucknow on the 25th and 26th January, 1944 The agenda and proceedings of the Standing Labour Com and proceedings of the Standing Libour Committee have covered a wide range of subjects which want of space prevents us from dealing with here Mention may, however, be made that the only item discussed at the 6th meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was the convergence of the Standing Labour Committee was the nated by Government, four each in agree with the Employers Economic of Labour Office on Professor with the Employers Economic of Labour Office on Professor Adarkar's Report on Health Insurance for Industrial Workers in India This note has loyers respectively and the remaining three present other classes of employers, and (6) en representatives of employees to be nated by Government, four each in agree with the All-India Trade Union Congress the Indian Federation of Labour respectively the remaining three to represent other overs interests. It also decided that a logical field of the scheme here.

WAGES, HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF **EMPLOYMENT**

AMBUNES SOME ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPROYES O SHEET INTO SEVERAL FRACES AND CHE FRACES Indi ni dustry ta y widely not ni; between in dust y a d i dust y and entre and entre b t also between nit d until n the same i dustry and in the s me centr These v risti ns h e been consid by accentut disl c the adve t of the second world war At the he t tlerefo e it can only be possible to give broad generalisations for the more important I dust less and indications as to where I the I in mation c n be in and As far as condition in fact ries are cone in d the v rious pro inci l nnual factory dinini t ation repe ta and the mm le com pled by the Go enument of India on the b 1 of the e reports when p bil hed used to give valuable inform ti n on ho rs of work etc. Inform tion on o ditions la fadi a mines us d Inform tion on o dittions in India mines us do be insili dy contail din the annual all India ines admi instation r port. The 1st wo 1 on alm st it phase is continuo of work and employment 1 however count ined in the series of covernm at 1 Dumby in connection with the General Wage On useed used the the Bombay Labour Office in 11 the personal if fact less it he Provinc of Bombay in 1834 These four reports cover (1) these if eering () the print is g (3) the textili (cotton site work and he bey's a dd.) If the rem faints personal is not be bey's a dd.) If the rem faints personal is not all the continuous and the cont re of som what limit dendancer in other as territory is concer d but owing to the exitence of innume bl v istion thereport are fairly indicative of conditions in the whole of India

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS

C rtainimport ntf cts gove nalidis ussion on wages a dw g rates in i dia There is as yet no wag fixing machine y in the country aither h th question of a tting up a ch machin r ha r ce tly b en under the onsideration of the Government of india and with a few veepto s the e re no tale agreem ats o union rat. One important x ption is the cotton t xtile indust y in Ahmedah d where the Texul Labour Associ tio no the Ahmed b d

Although some associations of employe a d ided into several grades and oub grades I dividu is rkmant p omotion. The Govern ment of I dis have been receive egged in stand rdisin sub occupatione in the I incipal Logic rin, trades and Committe s with the C4 immen of the a though Early Labour T bunuls as Clairm have been pp inted i r this purpose

Pe sonsi competence and efficiency and Pe sonsi competence and efficiency and pail is pose a verb the main f ct ze will be det rmil be one of individual house get a competence of the competence o ment of Wages Ace was p seed employe a recorted to v rious de loes to deprive a worker of his de early st hin valous dillons which would still lim to se ro th hyr thetical py yio a Sanday or closed day e p prese ee on the Saturday or Monlay or both 5 ctlo 9 of the the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of deduction made from a monthly r te for absence fr m duty h ll in no ca a bear to the wages p yabl larger p opertion then the twhich the p riod of absect by r to il number of working d y In the vag period

Practically no ind at i l unit in India today pays a consolid ted rate. D ing line Wordt have a consolid ted rate in D ing line Wordt have a considerable and the seas of rate of grain allowan es we say it in in addition to a h le way. B i did not mean some fat do prearr ing d m unt uniter lily paid at by p rit uls moon in it pilled the mount f wa in hedridul ir celv d at the times when the sailo ance we give ni the times when the sailo ance we give ni the line when the sailo ance we give ni the line when the sailo ance we give ni the line when the sailo ance we give ni the line when the sailo ance we give ni the line when the sailo ance we give ni the line when the sailo ance we give ni the line when the sailo ance we give ni the line when the sailo ance we give ni the line when the line was the line when the line was the line when the line was the line was the line was the line when the line was the l to the win a the allo and we give to the win a the allo and we give to the allow and t

mal concerns in India have adopted the y Weir or Bedaux point systems of wage The International Bedau Company w York and Amsterdam which is the largest ization of industrial consultants in the extended its activities to India in 1936 rising a staff of highly trained engineers. Company provides an expert consultant c for all industrial problems of organizacosting and labour and equipment rationa The Company has carried out a large er of studies in the jute, cotton textile, cering, oil chemical and cement industries inment have also engaged the services of iedaux Company as advisers in the manuce of armaments and other munitions of The Indian branch of the Company is n as The Eastern Bedaux Company and its ss is Construction House, Baliard Estato,

view of what has been stated above it

be obvious that the rates of wages paid in

s of Wages.

n industries must vary widely Thev do nly as between industry and industry but is between centre and centre, and unit and in the same centre in any one industry only reliable and satisfactory data in setion with wage rates and earnings of trial workers in India are those contained is reports of enquiries conducted by the ur Office of the Government of Bombay the Province of Bombay The Govern-The Governof India made an attempt to institute a al wage census in India in 1921-but the sity for retrenchment at the time led to abandonment of the project and to day or no definite information regarding of wages is available for any province Such inforde the Province of Bombay on as there is relates to agricultural labour s contained in a series of reports of quin mal censuses conducted in certain provinces agricultural wages and in the reports of its of Inquiry appointed under the Indian e Disputes Act or in the reports of Proal Committees appointed by ecrtain Pro al Governments to enquire into wages and itions of employment of workers in the n textile industry Some of the annual Some of the annual ry administration reports published by rovincial Governments in India used to conemarks about prevalent wagerates but these ed only to certain units and they could by at any one time for any particular industry trea. The annual Mines' administration its also contained figures for daily carnings crtain main occupations in representative s in the Provinces in which mines are situa out these were also open to the same object

The inck of accurate and reliable stics of wages in India has been adversely nented upon and regretted by almost Commission and Committee appointed c country since the beginning of the century our whose work was considerably hampered

yould be of interest to observe that eertain India in connexion with the devising of schemes of Social Security are engaged in collecting country wide data regarding wages and earnings in ali industries

> The blame for the lack of information about wages in India cannot lie entirely at the doors of the Central and Provincial Governments The collection of satisfactory wage statistics is always an exceedingly difficult matter and more particularly so in India where conditions vary so markedly and widely Morcover, as will be seen from the observations which follow under the heading of "Pay Periods" there are wide variations in the periods and methods of wage payment The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenciature adopted for de signating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nick-Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms, the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of the gradings which have been referred to The necessary preliminaries to the con above duet of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India, therefore, must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms (as pointed out above, this is now being attempted) and (3) the thorough adjustic point of the control of the education and instruction of the ciercal staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate The existence filing up of the required returns of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry under survey in order that results which are not biassed one way or the other may be secured in view of what has been stated it is obvious that no Government in India can undertake a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages unless it has it its disposil an adequate and thoroughly trained and experienced staff for tho purpose

Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has con ducted five enquiries in the years 1921, 1923, 1926 1933 and 1937 into the wages of cotton textile mill workers in the Province of Bombay an enquiry into agricultural wages covering a period of twenty-three years from 1900 to 1922, in enquiry into the wages of poons in Govern ment and commercial offices in 1922, enquiries into the wages of all municipal employees in cans be considered as being the dominant the Province in 1924, of elerical employers in Railway and Commercial offices in Bombay City in 1925, of printing press workers in Bembay City in 1929, of workers employed in the building trade in Bombay City in 1985, and of all em ployees in the retail trade in various important towns in the Province in the same year. In 1934 the Labour Office conducted a general wage census covering all workers in all working perennial factories in the Province including cotton mill operatives. The second part of this census covering sectories was conducted. census covering seasonal factories was conducted The results of the notably by the Royal Commi sion on Indian in the winter of 1935 36 The results of the pur whose work was considerably hampered special enquiry which that Office conducted into result of the paucity of satisfactory infor on on five subject. The Labour Investigation of the subject of the Labour Investigation of the Bombas Textile Labour Inquiry Competitive appearance in the Committee subject. Committee appointed by the Government of mittee have been published in the Committee s

Report The results of all the other enquiries subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes etc have hen published ether in pecial reports or in The amount in the pay envelope can never b articles in the Labo r G ette

different indu tries in diff rent c tres Except to a few occupations in the en incerin i dustry in Hombay City for which s ch information h s mate to earnings for statist cal purposes been compiled in the first of th General Wage Sufficient h be n stated to show how

Earnings

Whilst full and occurate I formation with regard to w go rees m be of ge twale of purposes of w e fixal statities of cardings also e r of val e for the poper assessment and approved tion of the well bel g of the ms s is none of these thre. Let us explin. Grow a case whr statistics has be no collected furnished for a y purificulty rays period are we so periods of less than a nonth mo this the total dues of a wase extr. I om hi basic work that the low and the low are the second of t The amount in the limit between the result of the result o

nate in the prominent eiter in pectatreproteor attricts in the 2500 r G ette.

Information regarding wage rates can may be of value if accurate data reavail ble to show the deprehases and to liquidate his othe liabile of value if accurate data reavail ble to show the deprehases and to liquidate his othe liabile of equency distribution of the numbers of we ke s where if g is widely pe alont gross carnings exiting the same r to in differe to occupations and can also not be reload on a income because the s Except may be hab tually liabl to deductions f fines Act earnings would most correctly approxi na Bonnay City for v hich s ch miormation h.s make to earnings for statist cist purposes been compiled in the first of th General Ways Sufficient b. En stated to show how commiss. Reports thus ways have been compiled in the first of the commission of the commissio aquiries I to wage It i of the utmost im po tanco that in the cond t of very enquiry int wages it the perso s who are entrusted with the w rk of filling up the required r turn bond has a elsar nd though conception s to what should or should not be included in atnings

ts of figures may be compiled for (1) ray daily earn as asper Two appred tion of the well belg of the master provided however that the term carning has one uniform m all gilts computation at a application in my cite the consociation of the true ris widely filts committy by the provided however the control of the true ris widely filts committy by the provided have considered by the control of the true risk widely filts committed by the control of the control

I seed to for first the amount in the forth 'ensuather to ince of Bombay was difficient pays verlope is not earning all as any further into teat ten for 1: reas a date propose contain deductions with he may be maded by a map yet; the engage of daily and monthly estings for the forth the forth of the provident for the provident from the provident fund. Incomerctar return devances payments for purchases from co-pertaite to r or cheap gr in or cl the boy repayments of loans from provident fund from the provident fund to the provident for the provident for the provident for the provident fund to the provident fund to the provident for the provident fund to the provident for the provident fund to the

carnings in the most important occupations in the textile and engineering industries figures given in those tables no longer hold good today in view of the widely varying and rapidly fluctuating rates of dearness allowances which are being paid in different units of Industry and in different centres. The results of the ling broadly, hours in perennial factories are wige inquiries conducted by the Labour Investigiantled to 10 per day and 54 per week and in gration Committee appointed by the Government seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per of Indra were not available by the thin we went to Press and we therefore refruin from giving any figures relating to earnings

PAY PERIODS.

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which proments of wages are made in the various branches of industry in India In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district, and within the same establishment different classes of workers are often pald for different pay periods If generalisations may be attempted, the jute industry in Bengal, coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories, oil milis, rice and flour milis and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a weal. Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for haptas or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahme dabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 1sth to the end of the mouth in textile mills in Brouch and various other centres in India The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (includ ing railway workshops), cotton textile mills in Bombay, Sholapur and several other centres, engineering workshops, dockards, printing presses and for the persons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnghtly. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fort Wages are nightly bases in sugar mills and tanneries In the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Tatanagar where over 50,000 workers are employed wages are paid weekly to men on daily rates and monthly to those on monthly rates most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment Supervisory and elerical staffs in all Industrial estab lishments are paid on a monthly basis

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the Provincial Govern ments and Interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last twenty Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Act In such a way as to achieve this object. The proposals, however, fell through owing mainly to the opposition of the monthly paid, workmen who appeared to prefer the system of monthly to fortnightly or weekly payments. Their argument was that if rents and bills were to be settled monthly thay rents and bills were to be settled monthly they would be in difficulties if they had frittered away their weekly earnings

HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions in hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Tactories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts Speak week The veckly hours of work in Indian mines vary widely and ringe from 38 to 51 hours per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres normally works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 97 or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 54 hour or 4 hour day on Saturdays A recent develop ment in the cotton textile industry is to work shifts on the basis of what is known as The Relay By this system a unit does not stop work during the noon recess and continues working throughout a whole shift, different batches of workers being given rest intervals by turns and the remainder being asked to do double substitute work for the time being Messre E D Sassoon & Co, Ltd, in certain of their cotton milis in Bombay City, have been working three shifts of seven hours each for the last seven or eight years, but conditions in these mills are highly rationalised that is to say, more machines are allotted to each worker siders being asked to mind two sides and wervers six looms as against the normal of one side As far as the Jute Mill industry and two looms is concerned, the Indian Jute Milis Association entered into an agreement intended to protect and defend the trade of the Indian Jute Milis which came into force on the 15th March 1939 for a period of five years in the first Instance and which was renewed in the year 1944. The hours of work were to be ordinarily limited to forty-five per week. If 75 per cent of the signature was renewed for a decimal to the hours of work signatories voted for reduction, the hours of work might be reduced to a minimum limit of 40 hours per week and if 51 per cent of the signatories voted for an increase the hours might be raised to a maximum limit of 54 which might be exceeded only under extraordinary eireumstances such as a evole of prosperity or war Under these conditions milis with 270 iooms were entitled to work up to 72 hours per week. If one unit Under these In a "group of mills," ie, under the same management, did not work the full complement of hours allowable, it was permitted to transfer the unutilised number of hours of work to the other unit under the same management Throughout the year 1944, jute mills have been permitted to work 54 or 72 hours per week according to their loomage strength as is provided for in the principal working Time Agreement Coal has, however, governed the actual ability to work these hours and the supply of easi was particularly poor during the latter half of the year, affecting single shift steam driven mills much more than others

All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the control of the control cording to the number of hours worked on a short The hours in many of the mechanic Saturday shops of textile mills and in the larger non engi neering factories are usually haif an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and ap proximate more closely to those in large engineering plants Factories engaged in the pro (Governor Ge et l'n Coun il to m k rules for daddon of metalware however work in Fast in Minister of hours permi ble were work in Fast in Minister of hours permi ble with the fast of minister of the control of the fast of grant manber of hours permi ble with a fast of the fast of minister of the control of the fast of fast way asson I factories work a minform 10 hour of y's ra nts Hours of Limpton men Rules 1931 crail the days in the week except on the com were promulated and put fatte defect. The public of the fast of t or all the days in the week except on the completor, rest day which is not always on a superplatify in the districts where factory pulsor, rest day which is not always on a superplatify in the districts where factory and a superplatify in the districts where factory and a superplatify in the districts where factory and a superplatify in the production of munition of war now work the factories are as a six but in the tenders are always to the factories from observity at the factories from the factories from observity at the factories from observity at the factories from the fac

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op rative for more than 8 hours As far as the op rative for more than 3 hours. As far as the hours of work of other classes of Rally yscremate. Up to ab ut th years ago recruits nt of rs concerned th Indian Rallwaya Act 1890 lab ur th almo t ll f du trl nnd risking in was so ama ded in 199 as to empow r the Indi

tion with ith Provin lal Governme is decided that Il Provincial I over ments should persist the Regulations which should not be the case conton spil in and we ving mill introughout. There is at peant no leg I rest letton on the conton spil i

little pogre s in this m ter has been made in other cent as of the industry owing m in with the rear are enemed the hour f o k in to the opposition of the day shift workers the case of certain individual is it as my by the introduction of night we get pion.

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RECRUITMENT

workshops, was effected through the medium in 1914 and they have been successful in proof a recruiting agent, a Sardar, a Mulladam or curing the services of Mr John Lee, MA a jobber As a result, however, of the recommendations made on the subject by various Committees—notably the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee which have con demned thus method of recruitment owing to the abuses winch have come to be associated with it—many of the larger and more progressive concerns have appointed Labour Officers who are directly responsible for all new recrultment The old method is, however, still largely prevalent in the majority of the industrial concerns in the for the last fifteen years Early in 1926, the eountry

There are various forms in which a recruiting agent is remunerated. He may be a salaried employee with a commission for every recruit he brings in, or he may receive a hump sum payment for each recruit or a gang of recruits, or he may be paid a recurring sum for each man he places in employment as long as that man continues in employment Whatever be the method by which an employer remunerates the recruiting agent, it is fairly well known that the agent keeps a continuous hold and grip on the recruit he places in employment and extracts from inm recurring sums of money whilst lie continues in that employment under pain of his iosing his job

The evils in connection with recruitment were most marked in the ease of casual or substitute The Millowners Association, Bombay, have trekled the problem by establishing what is known as the "Badh Control System" The daily number of absentees in a cotton mill in Bombay are averaged and an additional per centage is added Each mili issues badi or substitute eards to this number of workers Daily casual vacancies are filled only from such card holders and whenever there is a permanent vacancy it is fliled from these eard holders The evil influence of the jobber is thus eliminated The system has been highly commended by the Textus Labour Inquiry Committee and the Textle Labour Inquiry Committee and the Government of Bombay have recommended its adoption by all mills in the other centres of the eotton textile industry of the Province

No reference to the appointment of Labour Officers in industrial concerns in India would be complete without mentioning the lead given in this matter by the Millowners Association, Bombry, and the excellent work done by its own Labour Officer, Mr R G Gokhale The Association, through Mr Gokhale, conducts special classes for the training of Mill Labour Officers and actively supervises and controls the work done by all such Officers where they have been appointed through the Association Following the example of the Millowners' Asso ciation, Bombay, the University of Calcutta, in co operation with the Indian Jute Mills Association, has recently inaugurated a special course of social work for giving suitable training to labour welfare officers engaged in jute mills The course covers both theoretical training and intensive practical work in the field, i.e., the jute mills themselves. The Indore Christian College has also recently started a course for the training of Labour Officers

The Indian Jute Milis Association which has appointed a large number of Labour Officers,

(Oxon), who has had a large experience of Personnel management in the United Kingdom to flil if

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

Tilo measures adopted by industrial em pioyers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country Government of India instituted a country wide inquiry into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeople In respect of fines and other matters subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928 29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929 30 and both these bodies made a series of most important The Payment recommendations in the matter of Wages Act was passed in 1936 in order to implement these recommendations

The two matters with regard to the discipline of thoir workmen which Indian industrial em ployers compialn of most are the large extent of labour turnover and the high degree hlgh iabour That both absenteelsm turnover and high absenteelsm are to found in several Indian industries cannot be demed, but, few, if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for them The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteersm are highest in concerns and Industries in which wages are lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of For example, the employment are attractive Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteeism in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur The annual averages of percentage absenteelsm in these three centres for the year 1944 were Ahmedabad 5 70, Bombay 11 35, and Shoiapur 15 34-figures which tell their own story Low wages and adverse conditions must necessarily tend to weak incalting incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's These are problems which the new autono mous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of municipants. punishment

Under the Payment of Wages Act, every employer is required to draw up lists specifying the acts or omissions for which fines will be inflicted. These lists have to be approved by such authority as a Provincial Government may prescribe and are required to be prominent-ly displayed in all places where the employees Apart from this concerned are working created a special post of a Schor Labour Officer employers were not required to draw up any within two months of the d te f the applicatio jute mill workers

th Industrial Court constituted u d r the Act In accordance with these provisions the Com-missioner of Labour Bomb y settled the bt nd ing Orders for Cotton mill operative i Bombay Ahmedah d Sholapur and other cent es in the Anmedah d Shotaphi and other that is as as a province of Bombay in S ptember and Ottober 1939. Appe is ag inst most ! if ese Orders wer fill d with the Indust is Court both by individual employers and a sect tions of the court

np standin orders is their ope ative on the lin s lid down in Section 6 of the Bombay I d strial Disp tes Act 1938 In accord ne with the instructions the Indian fact fills A octation at the Employer's A o Istion of a their India have drawn p Dmit Standing Orders for adorates to their names Mills Orders for adoption in their membe Mill's

section are Pensions gr tuiti s profit sh ri provide t funds co operative societie gra and cloth shops adva ces and loans

men in the industrial establishment of O vern

Standing Orders or rules of conduct gove alogy of the monthly reasion is permitted in certain the conditions of employm in between them cases. Ontaid divergement concern part is a large of the conditions of the employees to the Commissioner of Labour tion the introduction of a sy tem of pensio s for

one occur my mausiry and th Commis ion I G district —All railwy employees and the ing orders after the has commit dail that the inflorest of local and public bodies and a few orders of the Commission r of Labour lies with on retirement Trainities are also paid to non the Industrial Court constitution. on returnment Cratmines are also judy to non-pension ble works who hav put in not les-than thirty je are service in O ve mm at con-cerns. In all cases specified periods of qualify-ing service have to be put in before g tuiti-can be erned. The rul so findfyidin ladminis can now rote:

An rui so inquint [Administrati na vary widely but the most ge erally coupl of principl is half a month a pay for each ye r of ervice limited to fifteen months pay in R Perma ent 60 ernment servants. wer fild with the innuit in tout and the second of who have pot in it seems to common the comployers and by Trade Unions and individual service as e titled to grat lift; if y are com workers. These appe is we sheard by the police to retire on medical certificate. A few ind strict Court in N wember 1939 and the large industrial establishme to in India anch a support of the police of the polic The state of the contribute of

(1) cont limitory whe e both the employer and the imployee anbeerihe to thim and () non contributory wh re the imployee alone sub cribe to th m. The Pr vident Fund Rules of different Provincial Covernm ats in Indi are by no means uniform The Government of Bombay by a notific tion d ted Oth Ma ch 1941 mad SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS AND computes y for all Governm nt Servants I respected a mo thly I come of Rs 60 per month The enhject which we deal with under this or of Rs. 5 pr m th who join d direr in the clion are pensions gruntly sprofit shind to sub cribe to the Government Pr vident grain Fund Pensionable Go ment e vants ca only join the non cont buto y e tion of the Fund State R liways and Orders ce factoris Penn as -Ali monthly and time rated work bare their own rules. Whereas it is obligatory on in the industrial establishment of O vern men in the industrial establishment of 0 vern must are entitled to pensions on retizem with provided that a minimum of ni e years se vice is the provided that a minimum of ni e years se vice is the provided that a minimum of ni e years se vice is the provident of the pension most catego les f prman nt non

by most municipalities s the Tata electricity generating ating plants, the Bombay Electric Supply amways Company, Ltd , and the Burma orporation, to mention only a few of many, contributory schemes for the benefit of jority of their workmen Several others chemes for their supervisory and clerical hments but not for their workmen The isual amount of deduction from pay is elfth of the monthly pay but the amount uted by employers varies from 50 per 100 per cent of the amount put in by The rate of interest may be fixed may fluctuate with the rate at which ment or the employer borrows money ident fund rules make provision for loans cribers from the balances standing at the of their accounts in respect of their own ptions, and for the compulsory repayment Subscribers are entitled to se loans w their own subscriptions at any time on ent or on reilinquishing their posts but the it of that share of a contributory pro fund account which represents the em subscriptions depends on the putting in fied periods of qualifyings ervice—periods how considerable variation Government of India have drawn up

f Model Rules for Provident Funds for all employees in India These Rules insidered at the Fourth Meeting of the g Labour Committee of the Tripartite nee held at Lucknow in January, 1944 ntral Government hope to release these Rules for publication in the near future

Sharing -Profit sharing had so far nknown in India but some go ahead s are adopting this in their plants ta Iron and Steel Company bas adopted ie which provides that when the amount the shareholders as dividend exceeds ore during a financial year, every employee d been in the continuous employ of the ly throughout the vear is to receive a ore paid as dividend

erative Societies —The co operative move is made very rapid progress in industrial hmeuts ail over India during recent years, more workers have co operative credit for their employees Aimost air ailway in India have co operative banks and banks in addition to credit societies l information on the whole subject is e in the different annual administration of Registrars of Co operative Societies various provinces

Grain and Cloth Shops -Employers' nd cloth shops were very common in uring the period of the first world war, th the subsequent fall in prices, the y of these shops disappeared Truck

for permanent workmen in the factories. Payment of Wages Act, 1936, prohibits employe Most of the from making deductions from wages or from public utility companies and corporations receiving payments from their employers i purchases from employers' shops Most Pi vincial Governments in India had, however notified cheap grain and cloth shops as "ame itles" in respect of purchases from which en ployers may make deductions from wages all such cases both the qualities of the articl sold in such shops and the prices charged f them are controlled by a 'prescribed anthority who is generally the Chlef Inspector of Factoric As a result of the outbreak of the Second Wor War, all Provincial Governments in Ind liave not only notified cheap grain at cioth shops as "amentles" for the purposes the Payment of Wages Act but bave open such shops of their own and have also encourage employers to do likewise The articles sold : these shops are bought at wholesale prices ar are sold without any profit except for a sma addition to cover working expenses of the sliop The only statistics available with regard to grain shops established by employers in India for th benefit of their employees are those containe in the excellent Annual Reviews published b The Millowners' Association, Bombay, of th Labour Situation in the Bombay Cotton Mi Industry With the introduction of Ration ing of eertain food grains in Bombay i May, 1943 and with the extension of rationin to other cities and areas in India, arrangement have been made between Government Ration lng Departments and large employers of labou for the establishment of Government controller grain shops in hundreds of industrial plants is Sales from these shops are largely the country on credit, recoveries being effected from ply Today (July, 1945) it may be safely asserted that almost every large employer and labour employing organization in India has provided a cherp grain shop for its workers

Loans and Advances—Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant ioans to their workers except during periods of an acuto shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to inquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund onth's pay, plus an additional haif a But, all workers who subscribe to provident that pay for every 25 takins in excess of schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose 'Advances —applying the term to the small erv fair percentage of concerns employing sums of money advanced against earned wagsson the other hand, are more widely prevaisnt The Payment of Wages Act empowers Provincial Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople on in England was primarily aimed at and for employers to report accidents more ers' sbops (known as "Tommy Shops") frequently than in the past But, the increase at which was compulsory and the e at which was compulsory and where at which was compulsory and where in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one, and, that in

apits of the statutory requirement will factory mannely feal crious (i.e. a clients which and mine owners and frame engred in the leading i prevent a person returning to work for 1 d, and unloading is shipts in the comply within the or more part in union are to be reported to the matter of the fed g of danger us me within the or more part in union are to be reported to the matter of the fed g of danger us me within the or more part in union and to the little that the control of the lantern lectures nd the o gant tion of special sets first committees in the 1 rg writin p The Milliamera Association Bombay has done on term in e on the gine injury mylv a conditable amou tof gool w k! please the property of the pro the Linear State of the properties of the properties of a cold into recommendation with the F tory D partin at the D minar State of the properties of a cold into recommendation in the F coles Act a cold into the properties of th As ociation it is posted attractic sists for the term of the term A sociation of the first this color of the first this

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to fracti stati the of a cid t in fact rice are co cerned a table published at face 98 of tre M 1014 is not fit find. Low Guette slow it til me of reoded accid t increased from 48 35 in 1941 to

lng, or where it is necessary for special reasons in hand. The company grants long to provide quarters for certain cleases of terms to its employees for building he staff near to their work. These principles leased to them. In 1923, the En appear to be generally followed by private languar, obtained from the Governm companies and concerns as well especially by for 27 years extensive land in a locality coal mine owners in Binar and Oris. I supercane for 27 years extensive land in a locality growers and by teap planters in terms. All the up-to-date sanitary and other conveniences in the Jharla coalfield are amply and its operatives where each worker of efficients a continue of with amorared types of trees a central for himself. Two significants efficiently equipped with approved types of rent a cottage for himself. Two si houses whose design, construction, ventilation each measuring 53 \(\times 36'\) and general amenities are controlled by the and not more than one third of Jharia Mines Board of Results Livery house in allowed to be built upon. Two types the results of the controlled by the the conficies has to be licensed and incress are not granted unless the standards are compiled with If I thousers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. In Assam, altersidential employees on tea estates are provided with rent free quarters in barracks or 'lines' as they are.

These are regularly inspected by the line to be unit upon. Two type in the milier plots costing about the unit long and cost of construction and cost of constructions. These are regularly inspected by the unit line houses are of the unit line houses. These are regularly inspected by the Mills have been sold to the work district and sub-divisional officers and every the cost by easy instalments covers endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of 5 to 7 years while some have been of sanitation as is possible. Almost all sugar them. Many houses have been by of sanitation as is possible. Almost all sugar them. Many honers have been by factories provide housing for their employers workers them every non-resonance of land because the factories are located near large to them with moneys advanced to the sugareane planiation. Large slum clearance from A large number of houses to the sugareane planiation. programmes have been drawn up by Munici- own gardens and a big garden h politics and Improvement Trusts in almost all in the middle of the Settlement the larger towns and cities in India and much has been provided with good reads, t useful work has been done in the last culit and playgrounds which are equ years by acquisition and demolition

The ploneer work in the field of Industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent nearly 50 crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 charls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City The industrial labour in Bombry City The latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched in 1920 by the late Lord Lioyd, then Governor of Bombry, for the construction of 625 chawle having 50,000 tenements in all. The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs 5 to Rs 8 per month. The chawls are situated at Nalgaum, Worh, Sewri and at DeLisie Road large numbers of Cheutta, Rombas, originate in congreg Cawnpore, Madras and Karaelil, the Calcutta in canal areas in ea and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement etc., of sugar cane Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers Perhaps the most magnificent schemes of Industrial housing conceived in India by private employers are those inunched by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd at Jamshedpur and by the Empress Milis under the agency of Messrs Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur The Tata Iron and Steel Company has laid out the town of Jamshedpur on Gardeu City lines, and had, up to Tune, 1945 constructed 8,428 houses of up to Tune, 1945 constructed 8,428 houses of different types for its employees, and has now a further extensive programme of housing construction in hand as soon as the difficult conditions ereated by the war are removed. The plans provide for the building of 5,000 quarters of irrigation channels and of other wat during the next five years. The capital cost of town buildings put up by the Company up to 31st March 1945 was about Rs 143 lakhs. The Company has furnished all quarters carrying a rent of Rs 15 a month and above with electric lights and fans and the work of electrification of the lowest rented quarters is and samitation in areas outside multiple of the rapid extension of the lowest rented quarters is and samitation in areas outside multiple of the rapid extension of electrification of the lowest rented quarters is

own gardens and a big garden has bee swings, shoots, etc., for children the jute mills in Bengal and cotte Bombay City and other centres has housing for fair percentages of staffs but the majority of textile India are not housed by their emp

It is of interest to observe that t ment of India, following the recon made by the Royal Commission on In in the matter, amended the Land Act in such a way as to enable owner trial concerns to require land for the norkers' durlings

Lpidemics of choiera which invari large numbers of deaths have been originate in congregations of labourer in eanal areas in connection with th Lahourers ditions in these areas including tho sugar factories are incompatible w sanitation The temporary huts oft of brush wood, thatch or bambo without any plinth, and with no w other means of ventilation except opening which serves as a door'dints no person can stand uprig no adequate provision is made for drinking water. Too frequently, it is from the near the server to the ser from the nearest nulla or irrigation or stagnant pool of percolation wat

can ment limits and to rate or is will tak corona meas out or referred to the would not take me of no labor it. It will seek it Brockers it is to compare take it would not take the form of the seek it will not one of the sail of it is seek it will not of their iter in a tea whit are provided for it dark to the macted the Bontay You mison Labortion for a page of the works it will not be sold allow and it is not be the worm of the works it will not be the worm of the worm nacted the Borntay You unloss Later thou fra saniation art Ir vil a st p tet 1918 in the refle April 1944

built the abor Act, Covernme till the were untity I of the canto, much as for any imploy in respect of the 12 win master. (1) like per with a digital is terminally in the per with a digital in the per with a digital in the per with the digital in the per with a di non my lelp 1 or r r canto, m rt ar or ary mploy r l's respect of the 12 min matte g flon of l feet d jerso s & n rol t g an t to be a point 11 (ot with refeet stren wide powers to call upon emittor is t carry c it s I matt rs as th y may ord r will be responsible I r the adriri trati of th bet

Pert The te e Di (g Poom J Cante s -Section 33 (1) of the Judian Fs to le Act 1934 Section 33 (1) of the initian Fs to be Act 1934, make a is thirt-morp for all fortise employing a make a in thirt-morp for all fortise employing a bettlers for the use of w the s of title perfoce, a title track to the title perfoce, a title track to the title perfoce, a title track to the title perfoce, and the title performance that the title performance that the title performance that the title lightness of the title performance to the title performance that the title lightness of the title performance to the title performance that the title performance from this little effort had been mad to radicoparatire antenno un telluse i flow which are machated with mot i the market effort and the machated with mot i the market effort and the machated with mot i the state of the machated with the machated with the machated with the choice bor the since of it makes the machated with the machate were's pplied to the w rkm at actual out. The Company had I oe tabli hed a host I for boarding and lodging its poor wom n workers

In May 1030 the Millown r Association Bomb y recommend to il fis minber mills that hey should establish cante na with the lelp of the find in 1 a M rk t Lypa lon Bos d ff sugg tin w a toptel by a numb r of mills and permission to m ke deduc tions from its wages of workers on ecount f canteen upons s lit its m was granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories Bomb y on th un I ratandi , that the c neems we re u on non p oft h is A large p mher of mills lo sub I bomb y h e e tred su h cant ens soil sub tant I nrpluses are being built ap especially

I i has lee been profiled where were a amployees can be and han, a tisketh r bables to be look dair in thir abe ce there ration leing served with milk a 1 ti cuit I co of clarge. C mmunal f ctors such a the le it ious problems of the to t eat the food in the company of m miers of other come milite was fas a hill construct all y it ofti majoriipofth amalorimizi iai talii h in nia wei amon the r on giv; by the man m nis who do not provider at all er an for tinn soom fr their workm n

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(i) Provi i a of foot at chear rates would be of cr at let nee t wakers separated from tt I families as the would otherwise in forced to I rch se Iti | raie |p restat rant

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The Inil n Tea Mark t E pansion Board lici multishes five working t ntres in Indi at Bomlay talculin M draw Lahr and the table in produce are need yoursepergensory; or murrant new working, a nere in non-need to the produce of t 6) Fro 140 of full k and incurs it canadra smoothy nito U e it count it were remained in the same that of cold dishelf where we had not not so that of the full cold of the f

by the Board is met by the Board Up to the beginning of June, 1945 the Board had opened over 200 canteens in industrial establishments in India of which over 50 were in Bombay Superlutendent of the Bombay Division of the Board is Mr N C Gipti who has his office in the Bombiy Mutual Anueve Building, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bonibay (Telephone No 27165)

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Such statistics of licalth and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled scparately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters The problems associated with bealth are always difficult, they are much more so in a country like India where the solution of the problems associated with physical health and social environment is complicated by the evils of ignorance and poverty to which is commonly added a fatallstic outlook arising, it may be, from the low standard of living which has been the experience of so many generations past Climatic conditions, lightly insanitary housing conditions and the illiteracy of the people also contribute to re curring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small-pox in epidemie The wide spread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Provinces of Bengal, Bombry and Madras is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets, and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combit the disease by filling up wells and surface-treating simil ponds and pools of stagment water, melarla still continues to take a big toll of human life Bert bert and tuberculosis in Biliar and Orissa, hala azar among the jute workers in Bengal, ank vlostomiasis in South India and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts,

The maintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nominal character But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hygieule conditions For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several provisions for the maintenance of the good health of factory workers have been meorporated in the Indian Factories Act, 1934 These include the maintenance of cleanliness in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments with regard to lime or colour washing, painting, deodorising and disinfecting, the provision of proper standards of ventilation and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the inhalation of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work, the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased, the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down iministrative effort is to be avoided, plans for

the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker, the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting, the provision of adequate supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing, and for the muntenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers Remarkable progress has been recorded during the last five years with regard to the installation of air conditioning and cooling plants progress in this direction hitherto confined mostly to spinning weaving sheds but since 1939 ex and weaving sheds but since 1939 expansions have been made in other departments as well by installing large boods and trunks harnessed to powerful exhaust fans, to enable the steam to be drawn away from sizing Attempts are also being made to reduce dirt to a minimum and many cotton mills have installed special plants to carry the dust away

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian rallways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical and and relief All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, plysicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres In addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to As all the industrial workers of fustify them Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries, the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of the Provincial Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establish ments such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trusts also maintain their own hospitals and dis pensarles for the benefit of their workers Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter, almost all the large labour employing establishments in India-cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering work slops, ten plantations, ctc —maintain fulli equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or partime qualified medical officers. The Tata Iron and Steel Company conducts a large hospital with special surgical, maternity and gynecological wards in addition to six dispensaries and the first all effects at Lambedour saries and two first ald stations at Jam hedpur both for its own employees and for the public All employees of the Company and their families receive free treatment

Now that Germany has been totally defeated and victory for Great Britain and her Allies in the Second World War seems certain all the Allied countries for the last year or two, have been giving considerable thought and attention to all kinds of schemes of post war reconstruction Various Commissions and Com mittees to deal with different sets of problems have been appointed India las not lagged behind 'A drive to improve health could tions must necessarily be in the forefront of any programme directed towards improving the standard of the stindard of living in the port war period If dissipation of financial recources and ad

the impre eme t of he ith org lation mut torders sailed to each cas. According to the rule be based on a comprehensive review of the which are in a correction at one can then a whole which will be period of an early many of the can be a read by eccount of anl pf of in their portry pf all premanent dovernments runted is not in petit e all the long to correct after ing the one mug if for veryel v, manufactor duty plus pecti e all the thou factors affe ting the jone mo the for very elv n months of duty plus hath of the community with whi I health the not twenty-days cannilleaven lever yeal ndan administration is concern d. The Go ern press of the whole health hid would I of o it is next to the sent the late of the whole health hid would I of o it to daily rated workmen and piece we keen in detail as all not concerned in the three bepettenent of it one amount of the Array their post w rung i m and the think the benefit end of community. I had some when in nogite of the difficult in the concerned to the concern from wr conditions a review mit! nder taken appointed ! the month of Oct ter next appointed 1 th month of Oct ber 1943 an exceptionally stro committe con 1ti g of 24 nembers lnei di c Sir Joseph Bhor KCS; KO:E CB; as Clairman t make broad curey of ti present position i he this educ it of district leachts on odd!!

If the commendation is the continuous of the continuous

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ry year according to whether they have p t In three to ten ten to twenty or over twenty

to rt er i.e The ie ve rules for r ilway work hop men who joine | before the 1st September 19 8 vary not o ly betver rallway and rallway but als Bhor KCSI KOIE CIN as Claiman and before the let September 10 8 vary not make bread entrey of the prevent position in by better railway and railway but als remed to leath condition of death cord in according to the dates when the men were first markets of the Committer of the C I tion of conditions on the basis of those laid

saked to deal specifically with it; it ton of feet in the continue of the cont

and experienced Welfare Officers specially to other Governments, employers and welfa trained for the job All this is, however, but a workers who might like to know as to what All this is, however, but a drop in the ocean and the vast majority of employers in India have no welfare sehemes of any kind at all It is obviously not possible for us to give even the briefest outline of the different schemes that are in existence in India within the compass of a work such as this

Welfare work for labour employed in Indian industries has, since the advent of Provincial Antonomy, been taken over by Government Proneering work in this direction was done by that great and zealous friend of Indian Labour-Mr Gulzarl Lal Nanda, since 1921 the Sceretary of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad and Parliamentary Secretary for Labour to the Prime Minister in the Congress Ministry in the Province of Bombay He knew that employers as a whole were doing little or nothing for the welfare of labour and that no amount of persursion would yield tangible results knew that legislation to enforce welfare measures would not create that personal enthusiasm which is so vital for the success of any welfare scheme that might be launched. He persuaded his Cabinet to set aside a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 in the budget estimates for the year 1938 39 for industrial welfare and he then started looking for a benevolent person or persons who would donate the necessary buildings and eguipment for the purpose Hc found such a person in Mr Ramnath Podar, Managing Director of the Toyo Podar Mill in Bombay who contributed a sum of Rs 15,000 for the building of a recreation centre at DeLisle Road in Bombay The lead given in the matter by Bombay has been successively taken up by the Governments of the United Provinces, Bengal, Sind, the Central Provinces and Berar and Biliar Central Government too have recognised the value of Governmental effort in the field of Labour Welfare and in May 1942 they appointed Mr R S Nimbkar, the prominent Labour Leader of Bombay who for many years was the Secretary of the Girm Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Rombay, as Central Adviser on Labour Welfare to the Government of India Assistant Labour Welfare Advisers have also been appointed by the Government of India in different Provinces Acting under the advice of Mr Nimbhar, the Government of India have launched wide schemes of Labour Welfare in all Government Ordnance, Ammunition and War tactories and these scheines have been placed in charge of expert Welfare Officers

The total sum provided by the Government of Bombay for Industrial Welfare" in the Budget Estimates for the current financial year (1945-46) amounts to nearly two and a half laklis of rupees The other Provincial Govern ments who have gone in for this type of work are not spending as much but still their activities In this direction are showing a tangible widening year by year. For example the funds allotted by the Government of the United Provinces for its Labour Welfare Scheme for the year 1945 46 amount to Rs 1,57,600 It is not neces sary for the purposes of this note to give an account of the manner in which Government activities in this direction have grown during recent vers. We are however, giving a fairly full account of the scheme as it stands in the Province of Hambley today for purposes of graduates.

workers who might like to know as to what being and what can be done in this field

Government Welfare Centres in the Province Bombay are divided into four types "A" B", "C" and "D" recording to the ty and the extent of the activities provided and t times at which they are open—The scope of t times at which they are open. The scope of t work in the "A" type centres is of a ye comprehensive character and covers almost : forms of outdoor and indoor recreational activ ties, periodic cinema and dramatic performanc and bhajan parties, the running of library and reading rooms, the organization of debate magic lanterns and other lectures and mai types of educational classes, the provision nursery schools, medical ald and advice (maternity and health, radios and add a gran These centres are open from 8 30 11 in the inornings and from 5 to 9-30 in th evenings for men and boys and from 1-to 5 the afternoons for women and girls but if hursery school section supervised by a full tin lady teacher is open at each "A" type cent from 9 30 1 m to 5 p m - The "C" type cent are open from 7-30 to 10 30 a m and from 6 p m for men and best and literacy and sevil 9 pm for men and boys and literacy and sewn classes and indoor games for women are conducted from 1 to 4 pm. Boys under 16 year of age are debarred from attending at any of the centres after 7 pm The activities in the "C type centres minly and reading rooms only cover outdoor recreating only cover outdoor recreation. The Mun cipality of Bombay has placed several ope spaces in Bombay City at the disposal of Government for this purpose. ment for this purpose -

An "A" type centre was crected at DeLis Road out of the contribution of Rs 15,000 mvt to Government by Mr Ramnath Podar and th started functioning in March 1939 Twandational full fledged "A" type centres were started at Worli and Naigam with effect from 1st June 1940 At the moment of writin (June 1945) there are three "A" type centres! Bombay and one in Ahmedabad One is in the process of completion at Shelapur. There are process of completion at Sholpur There are eight "C' type centres in Bombay, four a Ahnedabad, five at Sholpur and one at Huh and there are four "D" type centres in Bombay. Plans for Post War Planning and Reconstruction in the Province of Bombay provide for 3 "B type and 6 more "C" type centres for Bombay one additional "A" type and six more "C" type centres for Bombay one additional "A" type and six more "C" type centres" for Almandational type eentres for Alimedabid one additiona 'A'' type and 3 more 'C' type eentres fo Sholapur and the establishment of one "B' type centre each at Viramgaum, Broach Surat, Julgaon, Nadiad, Amalner, Dhulin Barsi and Hubli

The Industrial Welfare Scheme of the Govern ment of Bomby also covers an Industria Training Workshop at Ahmedabad which wa established to impart instruction in elementar, engineering work to apprentices. The primar, aim of the workshop is to afford help in solving the problem of industrial unemployment also intended to raise the standard of skill and efficiency of operatives in the cotton texti-industry. A sum of Rs 65,000 was carmarked in the budget estimates for the year 1941 4: from the Development Fund for the nurchage of Nince of Bombay today for purposes of guidance from the Development Fund for the purchase of

Storeys have been put up at thn three A type c ntres in Bombay and these have lso leen o ntres in Bombay and these have he leen a policed with mater taps and show r batts. Circul tin librarie has be n establised in Bombay. Ahmedabad Sho apur and linbit. The books are circul ted in such a wy that thy reach all mo llas (localities) can i ting of ten or more h wis Each Moholl h a Com or more it was Easth amount in a Committen of 5 or 6 members and the Anti D ink Propaganda Inspector where one exists acts as the Secretary of the Committe C Social welfare last tutions and well organized labour unitures are also to be used 8 age less für circulating. the books

Unill about the end of the year 1941 the whole of the Labour Welfare Dep riment of th G vernment of Bombay w a tuder tile control and direct on of Mr Gul ari Lot \ nda under th desiration of Honor 1, Commi loner for Amenities to Industrial Labour Consequent on his resignation the trol of thi Department we tar ferred to the Commi in I of Labour with effect from 15th December 1941 ala from the Commissioner of Labour to the Labour Off r Bombay with effect I om the d to on which Mr V A Mehrban MBF FBS JP was prointed to this post e the 29th Jan ary 1943

Following the lead given by the Go erum nt of Bombay 1 the field of Lab r Welfare the Governments of the United Pro inces and B n al h e als de ided to expa d tielr at I lue in this field I Jan ry 1943, the Go rmn nt of the United I rovices de ide I to establish 4 en and Aligarh and Mi z the H deng alo g with co ter the Po e-one

machinery for the workshop at Ahmedalad on more to type centre he been started for construction latter it as in the existing. A set all ari and a B type centre at Li know type centre and for starting circulatin librate. The acti lites the 1 type centre at L1 know door and 1 loor rece tion medical 11 18d and a child televation and wifar from m. This B type centres cover all the tivit's I the A type centres but on an iller acti. The C type centres are intended to be I the not re of o kin, men clibs and as feed r e ntr s to the t and B type cent e manner in which I ovinci I Governments in india are recogni in the value of welfare work for the workin classes can't better appreciated from the fact that the Go ernment of the United Browince deeld date out its Labour Wel Usine I srotince deeld of to pittis Labour Wei lare Depart in at on a permanent footing with effect form it April 1944. The total number of Labour Wei Fred it opened it ledo ern ment of Pergal in the i distribution of the cital B ria wild po end access to the Brook of the control of the labour to the labour to the labour to the labour to the labour to military to the labour to labour to military to the labour to military to labour to military to labour to military to labour to military to labour to military to labour to military to labour to military to labour to military to labour to military to labour to lab it ory Committees has been established to assit ti Lab r Depritment with it work f admini tr tio of ite cent a

The Go runent of In lia have set up a well re Committee will Sir B R mu Ra as Cl irm n for the purpose of improving the melf, and am niti for Irdin c, men at honby A imiliar Committee he also been appointed to look! Ite the welf of B itish nd tilled am n U drihe a spices Following the lead girce by the Go erum int of IF fish, and ullied am in. U dir the a spice of Domahy i the field of Lab T wishing the of of the B center Trace as a little to 8 of Governments of the United Tro inces and B in all the T to In little "Social Set al Bombay to the did a died to exhibit of the IF in the social Set of the Set of

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE

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index. The method of complication of the index City of Bangalore in 1942. The Government number for the cereals sub-groups was readjusted of Madrag complies nine series in all one for with effect from the index for the mouth ending Madras City with the average prices for the 16th May 1943 owing to certain corrects like tear ended June 1936 equated to 100 and journ and paths not being available and owing to difficulties in securing continuity of at Vizagapatam, Ellore, Bellary, Cuddalore, prices for the particular qualities included in Combatore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Callent the under the average prices for the trades months. the index The annual averages of the index numbers in the new series for the years 1934 to 1944 were as follows 1934 (slx months)—99 Government of the Central Provinces and Berar 1935—100, 1936—101, 1937—106, 1938—106, 1910—121, 1941—122, 1942—157 omplies two series for Nagpur and Jubbulpore with prices in January 1927 as base and six 1943—229 and 1944—136 As this is the most other series for Mofusil textile centres in important cost of living index series compiled in the Province

Bombay Cost of Living Index (1933-34-100)

Month *	1910	1941	1942	1013	1911	1945
January February March April May Juno July August September October November December	114 112 110 110 111 111 113 114 112 113 113	117 119 119 121 122 126 131 129 125 126 129	137 135 137 138 112 152 168 168 170 172 178 188	203 205 208 225 227 232 235 236 236 248 247	238 230 226 226 231 235 236 241 250 239 212	236 229 229 225 226 230

* The figures for Juno 1943 and onwards by different Provinces for their cost of living are for the calendar month Prior to that series and also by the same Province for the

In addition to the cost of high index series which the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay compiles for working classes in Bombay City, it also compiles similar cost of series compiled in India in the same way as we living index series for three other centres in the have done for Bombay It will be noticed that Province of Bombay (1) Ahmedabad, (2) the general averages for the old and the new Sholapur, and (3) Jalgan Those for Ahmedabad, - 1035 Province of Bombay (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Sholapur, and (3) Jalgaon Those for Ahmedabad and Sholapur are published regularly in the Labour Gazette along with that for Bombry City The average prices for the year ended July 1927 have been adopted as the basis for the Ahmedabad series while the one for Sholapur is based on the average prices for the year ended Fanuary 1928 Details regarding the scope and the method of compilation of the Ahmedabad and Sholapur series have been published in the issues of the Labour Gazette for January 1930 and for February 1931 respectively. The introduction of prices control and rationing have neces sitated changes in the compilation of the group index figures for cereals and pulses in a similar way to that adopted for the cost of living index figure for Bombay

Other Provinces in India which complle cost

with the average prices for the twelve months from July 1935 to June 1936 as base. The India we are reproducing in the table below the mouthly movement of the index since January has been changed to August 1939 In 1940 the United Provinces, one series with August 1030 as the base is compiled for working classes In Campore and five other series with prices at 31st July 1939 equal to 100 are specially complled for low paid Government employees at Lucknow, Benares, Barellly, Meerut and Gorakh The Government of Biliar complles cost of living index numbers with the average cost of llving for the five years ending December 1914 as the base for the following six centres in the Province Patna, Muzastarpur, Monghyr, Jamshedpur, Jharla and Ranchl Average prices for five years are also the base for cost of living indexes for Lahore, Slalkot, Multan, Ludhlana and Roh tak in the Punjab but the base period in the Pun jab is the quinquennium ending December 1935 The Government of Orlssa complies a cost of living series for its headquarters town of Cuttack on the same method and base as those adopted by the Government of Bihar and another with average prices during the year 1939 40 as base, for Berhampur

In view of the varying base periods adopted Prior to that series and also by the same Province for the they are for the month ending on the 15th series for different centres in that Province, we in each month duce the cost of llving index figures for a number of centres in one table. It is obviously not possible for us, with the space at our disposal, to give separate tables for every cost of living series for Bombay City for the two years 1935 and 1936 are very similar (1935—old 101, new 100, 1936—old 102, new 101) The general trend in prices is fairly uniform all over India and we are included that the forces and we are inclined to the view that the figures for Bombay may, for all practical purposes, be regarded as fairly continuous from 1914 to 1944 with 1914 as the base for the whole of India

Under a recent scheme adopted in 1942, it is the intention of the Government of India to centralise all the work hitherto done by the various Provinces in India in compiling cost of living indexes under the control of a Central Director of Cost of Living Indexes with his headquarters at Simla Mr S R Deshpande, WBE, Blitt (Ovon), who was for many vears Assistant Commissioner of Labour in the Bombay Labour Office was appointed to this post with effect from May 1942 Mr Deshpande 1958 of present a number 1958 of present a number 1958 of present a number 1958 of present a number 1958 of present a number 1958 of present a number 1958 of present a number 1958 of present a number 1958 of present a number 1958 of present a number 1958 of present a number 1958 of present and present a number 1958 of present and present a number 1958 of present and present a number 1958 of present and p of living index series for working classes are Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Punjab and Orissa Mysore was the first Indian State to start the centres in India with a vigw to compilation of a cost of Living Index for the and revising old cost of living indexes

STANDARD OF LIFE

aim lar enqui ies have al o been o ducted in Ahm d had and ch lapur citi and the result The results of family budget enqui fee conducted by what i known as the extensive method form the most sail (et ry bea.) The second of the bear of the second of the conducted by what i known as the extensive method form the most sail (et ry bea.) So of Bureau Ba Room published in the class or commit by A in the standard of set of by the Bureau Indi the standard of ost of life means better opportunities to it is we as land deal es other than the primary on the standard of th

The following comparati e data re rdl g the distribution of expenditure wil ser to indicate the stand rds of i fe of workl g classes at certain different centres in I dia in the v ars given in br ek to b low each centre -

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure

Groups	Bomb y (193 33)	Ahmed bad (1933-35)	Sholapur (19 5)	N gpur (10 7)	Jubbal p 0 (19 7)	Rangoon (10 8)	Madras (1938)
Food	46 60	40 81	49 5	64 10	66 00	57	6 63
Fuel ad light	7 11	6 65	0 60	9 6	7 95	6.2	6 67
Clothing	7 76	91	11 86	10 0	10 86	10.6	4 50
Hon e rent	f 81	10 97	6 7	19	1 44	13 0	11 14
Mrcellaneous	5 78	3 06	30	13 66	13 75	17 6	6 06
Total	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 0	100 00

NOTE -Th figures re not structly comp M due to differ ces in the items i clad d in th differ nt gr ups B t they ne ribeless erv to show the variation in the distribution of expe diture in gener lw y

The tand rd of lif is mo often than not conditioned by the ize of the family a ditsincome The followi g figures a of interest in thi conn tion -

	Bombay	Abm d bad	Sholapur	Nagpur	Jabboi po	Rangoon (Burmese)	Madr \$
A rg size of the f mily (io perso)	3 0	4 05	4 57	4 33	3 76	3 01	6 03
Average monthly		Rs a p			Ra p	Raap	Raap
Income	60 1 7	48 5 0	59 14 10			58 8 3	37 5 11

It will be a not to the morelia cus smiss in a Labour made cotal simportant group of any different coor to or comparing from addition with view to be seeing the attents are considered and the same of the works could be same of the sam

The Government of India have had under con the Commission was made with a view to protect sideration certain other pieces of legislation which workers from harassment for debts After were also designed to improve the lot of the industrial worker Following the recommendations of the Labour Commission, the Govern ment of India have amended the Civil Pro cedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment Another recommendation of the Labour Com mission was that at least so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary amount Ing to less than Rs 100 per month are concern ed, arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been prored to be both abic and unwliling to pay Government of India after consulting the provin-

consulting public opinion and the vlews of th various Provincial Governments on this question the Government of India came to the conclusion that (ontral legislation on the subject was no called for The Government of Bengal, at the suggestion of the Government of India, passe a Workmen's Protection Act in 1934 which make besetting of industrial establishments for th purpose of collecting debts a criminal and eogal: Some other provinces are als able offence contemplating similar legislation Moneylenders' Bill Introduced by a non officia member in the Bombay Legislative Conneil Murch 1934 was an effort in this direction on the recommendation on an experimental scale restricted to the province of Deihi in the first of the Bill to a Select Committee winstance. A third recommendation of the Wilt lost

GROWTH OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The earliest known trade unlons in India were (1) the Bombay Millhands' Association, a loose Both these types of leaders together with organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of some of the more intelligent of the worlers and the company of the purpose of some of the more intelligent of the strategies. memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act, (2) the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo whereas most of them fell into a state of mainter than the concessions in wage rates were concerned, but the concessions in wage rates were concerned, but the concessions in wage rates were concerned to the concession of them fell into a state of mainter than the concession of the fell into a state of them the concession of the fell into a state of them the concession of the fell into a state of them the concession of the fell into a state of the f Indians and Domleiled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions, (3) a Printers' Union started in Calcutta in 1905, and (4) the Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907 The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1010, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of iabour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers Apart from the Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this ls known in the West, dld not begin in Indla till almost after the end of the first World War

The decade following the end of that War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India, but it must be regretfully admitted that even today organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many other countries of the world The reason for this can be put in a nutshell lack of a will to organize as far as the workers are concerned and the absence of efficient leadership Some labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart But quite a few went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limclight Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere propagandists and mischiefmakers who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian followed by the creation of both prolineal as

first constituted themselves into strike con Many of these committees seemed on the conclusion of a dispute, a good few of then emboldened with the success they had met with set themselves to the task of creating permaner associations or trade unions of the worker These were the beginnings of the trade unic movement in India, and within a period of fit vears (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were forme in all parts of the country As there are I official records to show the names of and the niemberships claimed by these carlier bodie nothing definite can be stated with regard eith to their number or to their total membership but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, l postal and telegraph departments, among seamt and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad Cit and in some other centres

The pressing need for a co ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognisat a very early stage of the movement and be eentral and provincial federations were forme A central organisation at the apex was all necessary because only such a body could ma recommendations. But a regard to the person recommendations with regard to the person of the labour representation on Indian deleg tions to the Annual Sessions of the Internation Labour Conference Thus, the Ali India Tra-Union Congress was formed in 1920 on national basis The Central Labour Boan Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Feder tion were formed in 1922 The All Ind Railwaymen's Federation coordinating Railwaymen s Federation, co ordinating unious of railwaymen on an industrial basis, w formed in the same year and this was clost

central federations of n loss of postal nd railw yswhichw rem db i reintill nt telegraph employees. The latter bod street da nd lite ate type of person the ulo c virgene ous measure of re out in both from hardly representate of it wo km n l the the literature of the latter of the L Railw ymen s bederati n and at the f ences all the mo impo tant quistions co con era ditride union vief el with a th nected with r liway e tahi shments are di cussed edg lw pon On on de ok tki nd as great a measure as possibl f gr d at e tintrade union acti ities w e olutions are arrived at

A far as recogn tion by th empl yer needed with I livary c tahl shments are oil cussed and as great a measure as possible f g and as great a measure as possible f g and obtions are arrived at a control of the state of the s t kin ctim on a oth the maj sity of the ploy to r cogni enmons whos ecuti e s f

whole of the blame for this unwarranted strills certain modifications and the new to the Bombay Girni Kampar Union. The publication of this report and the effects of the tion. In 1935, the two sections of movement from which it took ten trade union. Trade Union Congress composed the and the agent of the section and it was agreed that the parents of the section of the section and it was agreed that the parents of the section of the sectio

The communists made a successful attempt in 1929 of ther to capture or to break the All India Trade Union Congress They adulated the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with a membership of 51,000 and the GIP Rail ray Workers Union with a membership of 41,000 to that bods during the sear and with the auristance of the voting strength which there to o unious together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its I xecutive Committee at The Touth Session of the Congress which was held in Augpur in that year Resolu tions were adopted favouring the additation of the Congress to international communist organica tions and for the boxeott of the Royal Commision on Indian Labour the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr N M Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Lederation The Ali India Railwaymens Federation which was till then affiliated to the Trade Union Congress left that body in 1929 and remained outside till 1935

At the eleventh session of the All India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the combine thes extreme left wing under the lendership of organisation Messrs S V Deshpande and B T Randly agreement agreem extreme left wing under the lendership of organisation. The principal terms broke away to form the All-India Red Trade both these bodies were that the unionism in India was at a therepresents the representation on the joint General unionism in India was at a thoroughly low cbb of and none of the three national organications Congress be fift, fifty-44 members fr speak on behalf of Indian indour, but, as accept the constitution of the Nation the International Labour Conference the Connections to accept the constitution of the Conference the Connections to accept the constitution of the Nation that International Labour Conference the Connections to accept the constitution of the Nation that International Labour Conference the Connections to accept the constitution of the Nation that the International Labour Conference the Connections to accept the constitution of the Nation that the International Labour Conference the Connection was to accept the constitution of the Nation that the International Labour Conference the Connection was to accept the constitution of the Nation that the International Labour Conference the International Labou Government of India necepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to reinting to general strikes and affiliat recommend delegater for the International international bodies should be decided

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the Dightcenth Session of The Ali-India All India Railwaymen's Federation This Union Congress held at Bombay on the Computation of the Computation This Computation of the Computation of the Computation This Computation of the Computa Railwaymen s Federation Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India—
(1) the communist group, (2) the hberai group, and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not bridgeable The Committee, therefore recommended a piatform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this platform of unity under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the did not satisfy Mr Aftab All and he disaft Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933,

be recognised as the central organ For inc. classes in India. In the Lebruary of the same year an actenched between the representative In its Trade Union Congress and Trades Union Februation by virtue Joint Committee of the two organ to be formed with a view to explorh blitles of common action with the : the affiliated unions of both in which an effort towards commo agreed matters was made was the entered into between the National of Labour and the Ali India Congre Party for foint action on specific p economic issues At the end of the the Antional Trades Union Federa membership of 83,000 with 62 affiliant the Mi India Trade Union Con membership of 46 000 with 98 affilial It is interesting, however, to note that unions of Ahmedaliad which draw,th tion from Mr. Gandhi have throughou aloof from both three bodies

At a special foint session of the Trade Union Congress and the Trade Union Tederation held at on the 17th April 1938, it was deombine these two bodies into on combined the accept the constitution of the Nation eott Union l'ederation in toto The the Conneil was to act for the combini with the one tirce fourth's majority If this scheme weil, the task of unification should be further and the two bodies merged h The Provisional Affiliation entered into at and 29th September 1940

This very same Session, honever, was sible for vet another split in the Congres Session adopted a resolution of neutre connexion with the War Effort but elements headed by Dr Affab All Presi The Sermen's Union at Calcutta desi support the War Effort The Trade Congress while adhering to the principle neutrality, however, gave a free hand to stheir affiliated members as desired to sthe War Effort The American Congression of the War Effort The War The tion of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to office at Bell Mr Jammadas M Melt was Growth of Trade Unions in the Province of pointed its Previous and M M Noy Ha C eral Secretary Two hundred trade but in Bombay in the Secretary Two hundred trade but in the Bombay in the Secretary Two hundred trade but in the Secretary Two hundred trade q rier of a nillion have millated tien fres to the new lederation with it corrsin on a country wife compain nipr pa a la for it of upport by India Labor i the War Lifort

The last Session for All di-thion Conce well Twith first will I was lield to Mark at Joint to 194 will was held t M it at a The followin office lower is we President Min 1 k M little to Min 1 k M little t prol ted CI kk r t 1 J g in EL LILAT I fet L n t ٦ 131 1 m As I tant Secrit ri Mi I t Mira ni Mes ra VI tinadke ni Mes ra VI tinadke ni Ma k G dii

The All India Trad Union Corress this come in 1 mad up (1) e it their proper (1) the Communion I. (1) e it their proper (1) the Communion I. (1) e it their proper (1) the Communion I. (1) e it their proper (1) their proper (1) e it their proper (1) their proper (1) e it their proper (1 presons in sue union work. After competing a course of traint in libs shoul il et rain es ar sent out to did ret cenies to organie and co duct b of did to duos. The tangle als an ad heavy heavy not is the feet tion falons in politics its poly is in the me as that of the i dan hatt a loom as but it does of realise or c duct trad tink of w rkers on political Today He aph re of w k of of rgabbe of c uncurred use us recovered on politic list. Today III esphered we keet in Hind was Mandoor be as in the of the Hind was Mandoor be as the like tand I see I rismus bout tram, and shadkager and the shadkager own to the work of the wor re und det thou nde the l'elence of India Rule

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS

One of th Annual Reports which th C veen

) ear	Av ra o number of Uni na during In year	Averag Membership durin th ye r			
19 3	. 15	11 030			
is c	1 13	6 050			
18 3) 01	101 93			
193	1 66	101 458			
193	103	103 4-9			
193G	1 103	97 23			
103	105	93 4 3			
19.3	140	1 6 455			
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1941	1.	184 517			
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1913	14	1000			
1911	67	1684			
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O t of the 40 fon of cott a textile workers in the 1s vince of flombay 1e with total
membership of 63% re in Bombay City and total membership of 0 86 are in ef en with Ahmedab d

REPRESENTATION OF INTERESTS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The questi n of repres ntailon of Labour in the Central and I rovincial Legislatures h in One of th Annual Reports which is ? vern in the Gentral and I rovincial Legislatures h in a find have stopped publishing for the reason with a considerable importance and the results of the state of t

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Railway Trade Unions Textile Trade Umons Lextile Workers

Madras City Dock and Lactory Libour (excluding Lextile and Railway Libour)

Vizagapatam cum Erst Godavan Dock and Factory Labour

West Godavari cum Kistua cum Guntur lactor, I abour

Mr G Krishnamurthi Avl

Mr Genta Chelvapathl Chetti Garu Vacant

Mr P R K Sarma Avl

Lacant

Mr V V Narasımham Garu

BOMBAY I FGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions Alimedabad Textile Unions (Two scits) Ditto

Railway Unions (Two seats)
Ditto

Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers

Mr D K Ingtap Mr Gulzarilal Nanda Mr K K Desai Mr S H Thabyala I deant

Mr 1 H Mirza

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Rallway Irade Unions
Water Iransport Trade Unions
Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered I actorics)
Barrackpore (Registered I actories)
Howrah (Registered I actories)
Hooghly cum Serumpore (Registered I actories)
Coheries (Coal Mines)
Bengal Dooars (Western), Dariechur Sudar.

Collegies (Coal Mines)

Bengal Dooars (Western), Darjeeling Sider, Bengal

Dooars (Dastern) and Kurzeong

Mr J N Gupta Mr Mtab Ali Mr Suresh Chandra Banerjee Mr Miharendra Dutt Mazumdar Mr Sibnath Banerjee Mr M A Zaman Mr B Mukerjee

Mr Litte Sirdar

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Trade Union Constituency Campore Industrial Fictory Labour Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agri, Allahabad and Aligarh Mr Raja Rum Shastri Mr Suraj Prasad Awasthi

Mr B K Mukerjee

PUNJAB LFGISLA'LIVE ASSEMBLY.

Irade Umons East Punjab North Punjab Labour Constituency Mr Lala Sita Ram Mehra Mr Dewan Chaman Lal Ru Buhadur Sohun Lul

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mining Trade Unions Jamshedpur Factory Labour Monghyr cum Jamalpur Factory Labour Hazaribag Mining Labour

Mr Natha Ram Mr H B Cliandri Mr Khetri Nath Sen Gupta

C P. AND BERAR IFGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Trade Union Labour Factory Labour Mr G S Page Mr V R Kalappa

Nil

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Dibringarh Jorhat, Nazjira and East Golaghat Thakurbari, Biswanath and Paneri Silchar Srimangal and Longal Valley Mr Bideshy Pan Tanty Mr Bhairab Chandra Das Mr Binode Kumar J Sarwan Mr Sanat Kumar Ahir

ORISSA I FGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Orissa Labour Constituency

Mr Pyari Sankara Roy

SIND IFGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sind Labour Constituency

Mr N A Bechar

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM | The Ahmedah d Textil Labour Union N INDIA | The Future of the Indian Property of th

of labor to the Pro laid Le it lattle as mind and the member of the same of th om into existence regent red uni n have been main bettere de avours than the year de devours than the year delivery of the red of th

IN INDIA

It provides a host of welfar ech mest in the form of hospitals and dip varies educated with reas d to the form than defaultion and fasilities for refer tion co-percutive.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

lest: ce healt ody be nm de la the presided. In all cases whe e no symbols appear indi styse to of oth shoute to the crait by I negale the titles n action in here taken the Treaty of Versaulies of n I ternational Let S son (Washington 1910) Indian Lab ut Ope Lation and to the profession of the Computer of the Compute national Labour Confere or Since the holding of the first e sio I the C ference | W ship ton! 1919 twenty fi e lirther sessions were hid till the end of the ye r 1939 and a t t ! of sixty sev n Co ve tio w adopted
The 6th Ses 1 of the C nie ne was hid 1
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Ist S son (Washingt n 1919) Indian Deleg tion—G vernme t—Sir Atul Cb tt rice and Sir Louis K rabaw Employers—Sir Alexande Murray Workers—Mr V M J hi

Con et ne

- Hours of Work (I dustry)-(AB)
- Un mployment-(C)
- Childbirth Visht W rk (W me)-(AB)
- Walm m Age (Industry)—(D)
 Night W L (Young P rso s)—(AB)
 White Pho phoru —(D)

Contentions

- 10 Minimum Age (Agriculture)
- 11 Right of Association (Agriculture)—(AC)
- 12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) 13 White Lead (Painting)
- 14 Weekly Rest (Industry)—(AB)
- Minimum Age (Trinmers and Stokers)-15 (AB)
- Medical Lyamhation of Young Persons (Sea)—(AB)

4th Session (Geneva, 1922) 6—Sir Bhupen dra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw, L—Sir Alfred Pickford, W—Mr N M Joshi, Secretary— Mr C H Silver

5th Session (Geneva 1923) G-Sir Dadiba M Dalaland Sir Lows Kershaw, E-Sir Joseph Kay, W-Mr K C Roy Chowdhury

6th Session (Geneva, 1924) G—Sir Atui Chatterjee and Sir Loms Kershaw, L—Sir Alexander Murray, W—Mr Joseph Baptista

7th Session (Geneva, 1925) G-Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw E-Sir Thomas Smith, W-Mr N M Joshi, Secretary -Mr R N Gilchrist

Contentions

- Workmen's Compensation (Aecidents)
- Workmen's Compensation (Occupitional 18 Disease)-(AC)
- Equality of Treatment (Accident Com pensation)—(AB)
 - Night Work (Bakeries)

8th Session (Geneva, 1926) G—Sir Atiil Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Arthur Froom, W—Mr Lappat Rai, Secretary -Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

- Inspection of Emigrants—(AC)
- 9th Session (Geneva, 1926) G-Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Arthur Froom W—Mr M Daud, Secretary— Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

- 22 Scamen's Articles of Agreement—(AB)
- Repatriation of Scamen

10th Session (Geneva, 1927) G—Sir Atul (hatterjee, Sir Louls Kershaw and Dr R P Paranjpe (Substitute), E—Mr G D Birla W—Mr V V Giri, Sceretary—Mr S Lall

Contentions

- 24 Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.)
- Sickness Insurance (Agriculture)

11th Session (Geneva, 1928) C Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe, and Mr J C Walton (Substitute), E-Mr Narottam C Walton (Substitute), E-Mr Narottam Morarjee, W-Mr Diwan Chaman Lall, Secre tary-Dr R C Rawlley

Conventions

Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery 12th Session (Geneva, 1929) C Sir Atill Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe, and Mr A G Clow (Substitute), E—Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai, W—Mr N M Joshi Secretary—Mr A Dibdin

Conventions

27 Marking of Weight (Packages Trans ported by Vessels)-(AB)

Protection against Accidents (Dockers)

13th Session (Geneva, 1930) G-Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett, and Mr C W A Turner (Substitute), E-Mr Jadunath Roy, W-Mr M Daud, Secretary-Mr C W A Turner

14th Session (Geneva, 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe, and Mr A Littlf (Substitute), E—Mr A L Ojha, W— Mr S C Joshi, Secretary—Wr G Graham Divon

Contentions

- Lorced Labour 29
- Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) 30 15th Session (Genevi, 1931) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow, E—Mr Wal chand Hirachand, W—Mr R R Bakhale Secretary—Wr V A Mehrban

Contentions

16th Session (Geneva, 1932) G—Sir Bliu pendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee, E—Mr Shanmukham Chetti, W—Mr Diwan Chaman Lall, Secretary—Mr K R Menon

Hours of Work (Coal mines)

Conventions

- Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised, 1932)-(D)
- Minimum Age (Non Industrial Employ ment)
- 17th Session (Geneva, 1933) G—Sir Atal Chatterjee and Mr J F Gennings, E—Sir Phiroze C Sethna, W—Mr Aftab Ah, Secre G-Sir Atnl tary-Mr K R Menon

Conventions

- Fee Charging Employment Agencies 34
- Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) 35
- Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture) 36
- Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.) 37
- Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture)
- Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.) 39
- Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture)

18th Session (Geneva, 1934) G—Sir Bhupen dra Nath Mitra and Mr A G Clow, E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, W—Mr Jamnadas M Mehta, Secretary—Mr A Dibdin

Contentions

- Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AB) 41
- Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Discrees) (Revised)
 - Sheet-Glass Works 43
 - Unemployment Provision

19th Session (Geneva, 1935) G—Sir Bhupen dra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhore, E— Mr H A Lalljee, W—Vr V M Ramassum Mudahar, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

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Unde gro nd Work (Women)-(A) .. Hours of Work (Cost Mt 4) (Revised)

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Oth See to (Gene 1936) G-Si Bh p d a Nath Mitr d Mr S N Roy E-B H M Mehta W-Rao Sahib R W 141 r Seer 'n tary-Mr S R Zama

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Ist S ssion (G ne a 1936) G-Sir Fir 2 Kh n Noon and Mr A Dibi n D-Mr M A Master W-Mr Aftab All Se et ry-Mr A F Morl v

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59 Mi imum Age (Industry) (Re i ed) Minimum Ag (Y n Ind strial Employ m nt) (Ne fred)

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Safety Pro I tons (Bulldt g) 4th S stion (Geneva 1938) G.—Sir Firoz Klian Noo and Sir Frank Noyco E.—Lala ah i Rama W.—Mr S \ Parol kar M.L.A (Bomb y) Secreta y-Mr M Ikr m liah

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63 Conv. tion concerning, tatistics of wage a d hours of wo k in th p incipal mining and man facturing ludu t les faciliding buildin and constructi n a d in gricultu e

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66 Convention concerning the recruitment place g and conditions of labour of migrants

Convention concerning the regul tion of hours of work and re t periods in road trans-

6th Sess o (Ph ladelpl la 1944) G —bir S muel Rang nadhan and M H C Prior L — Mr D G Mulherk W —Mr Jam das L-Mr D G Mulherk Secretary-Mr W B E of nd Mahr

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to the adoption of the Convention by the Confr ce n - Legist tion pas ed

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is own d the o ld r tion of th G ernment The onto k fth S co d World W r found the Intern ti | Labou Office p epared to co it ue its work and to carry ut its onstitut il lobigations So fr ba k as F bru ry 1939 the G v rul Body had decided to appoint

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an Emergency Committee with a tripartite and the question of "Methods of Coliaboration representative character from its membership between Public Authorities, Workers' Organiza which could meet more rapidly in times of crisis. The Committee set forth two important principles first, that the ILO must continue to function as effectively and as completely as possible in case of war and, second that the continued existence of the Organization as an instrument of eo operation between Govern ments, employers and workers would be of unusual importance in such circumstances

The Twenty Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference fixed to begin on 3rd June 1940 had to be postponed sine die on recount of the War Several Committee Meetings had also to be eancelled By July 1940, Swiss territors was almost completely surrounded by German Occupation Forces and it became increasingly difficult to envisage the continuance in Geneva of an international organization which depended for its effectiveness upon regular communications with its States Members It became necessary, therefore, to establish a working centre outside Geneva and to transfer to it the staff required in order to carry out the obligations of the Organization to its members In August 1940, the Government of Canada officially indicated its willingness for the temporary transfer to the Dominion of the personnel necessary to maintain the essential sorvices of the Organization Montreal was chosen as the most sutable and convenient site for its location and the McGill University very generously agreed to provide the necessary office accommodation and library facilities. The transfer from Geneva to Montreal necessitated drastic administrative changes and reduction in personnel The work of eolicetion and distribution of information regarding labour and social conditions throughout the world is now being continued from Montreal and plans have been made for eatrying on unimpaired, as far as conditions permit, all the manifold activi-ties of the Organization from that centre

In furtherance of this programme, a Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held at New York from 27th October to 5th November 1941 and on 6th November 1941 at the White House, Washington Technically the Conference was not a Session of the International Labour Conforence and it, therefore, had no powers to adopt Convertions and Recommendations in the manner provided for in the Constitution of the International Labour Organization but ample evidence of the value of its work is furnished by the influence exercised by its debates and by the action taken by various Governments to implement the more important of the resolutions which it adopted Further. this Conference has a particular importance attaching to it as the first general international meeting held in the world since the outbreak of the War Thirty-four States Members of the Organization were represented, twenty-two of them by delegations including representatives of them by delegations including representatives of Governments, employers and workers Major played by the International Labour Organization. C R Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, represented the Government of Great Britain while the Government of India was represented by Sir Shanmukham Chetty and Mr H S Malk, I OS The agenda consisted of two items (1) consideration of the report submitted by the Director of the International Labour Office under the title of The I L O and Reconstruction' and 2) played by the International Labour Organization of the White House, the late concluding Session held at White House, the late concl

tions and Employers' Organizations"

Some twelve Resolutions were adopted by the The most important of these was that on post-war emergency and reconstruction measures The resolution requested the Govern ing Body of the I L O (a) to easi the attention of Governments to the desirability of associating the International Labour Office with the planning and application of measures of reconstruction and to ask that the International Labour Organization should be represented in any peace or reconstruction conference which may be held after the end of the War, (b) to suggest to Governments that they should, if they had not already done so, set up representative agencies for the study of the social and economic need of the post war world and that such agencies should consult with the appropriate organs of the II.O. (c) to set up from its own membership small tripartite committee, instructed to study and prepare both measures of reconstruction and emergency measures to deal with unemployment, in eo-operation, where necessary, with govern mental, inter governmental and private agencies, (d) to make full use of the existing organs of the I LO and set up such new agencies as may be needed in order to meet the responsibilities implied in the Resolution (e) to direct the programme of the ILO to fulfil the purposes of the Resolution and (A) to report on the subject. the Resolution, and (f) to report on the subject matter of the Resolution to the next and subsequent meetings of the International Labour Conference so that the ILO should be in a position to give authoritative expression to the social objectives confided to it in the rebuilding of a peaceful world upon the basis of improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security. A second resolution endorsed the social and economic principles of the Atlantic Charter and urged that the fullest use be made of the machinery and experience of the ILO in giving effect to these principles Another resolution provided for the continuation of the world Tartic Conference held by the work of the World Textile Conference held by the ILO in 1937 and requested the Director to begin immediately the preparation of a definite scheme for the establishment, under the egis of the ILO, of a World Textile Office, based on the transmitted of t the tripartite principle, to be responsible for the international organization of measures to secure prosperity and social justice in the textile in dustry. The leading resolution on Government employer-worker collaboration declared that real collaboration is possible only 'within the framework of deceases to relate a possible on the framework of deceases to relate a possible on the framework of deceases to relate a possible on the framework of deceases to relate a possible on the framework of deceases to relate a possible on the framework of deceases to relate a possible on the first possible on the the fra mework of democratic political institutions which guarantee the freedom of association of workers and employers "and if in law and in fact the right of industrial organizations to represent workers and opposed to the results of th workers and employers is recognised by the State

In addressing the Conference on the part to be played by the International Labour Organization in the winning of the War and of the peace at the concluding Session held at White House, the late President Roosevelt said. "In the planning of Suphinformatical section the International Labour

of the billion of the committee of the process of the committee of the process of the committee of the process

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health education and well being of all peoples | Government of India have also made the principles in the Charter are stated as fully stantial contribution to the proceed applicable to all peoples everywhere and their different nactures of the organisation progressive application to depend into peoples pioyers and workers' representatives, while well as to those who have already attained been included in the Indian Delegations self-government is declared a matter of concern regular ordinary Sessions of the Conference to the whole englished would

India and the International Labour Office India has played a notable part in the International Labour Organisation from its inception Its contribution to the funds of the organisation is among the largest As one of the eight conn tries of chief industrial importance it occupies a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office In 1927 the Inter national Labour Conference elected an Indian-Sir Atul Chatterjee—as its President, and in 1932 Deputy Director, maintains its activities he was elected by the Governing Body as its pured and continues to function from its Chairman. Others who have represented the at New Delhi

stantial contribution to the proceeding different incetings of the organisation out exception, have been no less prom they have also been elected to the Gov Body on different occasions An appr number of Indlans who have been con with the International Labour Organizat one way or another are at the present time minent in public life lu India

The Indian Branch of the Internation if 1 Office of which Dr P P Pillar, Ph D, Director and Mr h L Metthew

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS.

Prior to the year 1920 there was little co | Government could not provide him with adordination between the Centre and the in matters connected with I about. It would not be wrong to say that prior to that year provincial Governments in India took little staff. The Government of Madras appears to Labour matters. The part a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920 of the Officer's duties were, however, primarily of the control of the con enpation by India in the First Session of the Officer's duties were, however, primarily International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with operations for the betterment of the comby the Indian public in questions connected with of the Depressed Classes in the Province Isbour made it necessary, however, both for the Special regard to provision of water of Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised Provinces not only to describe the greater of the representation of the considerable of experience in the form of special schools and the consider the question of the representation of labour in the Central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 which instituted inquiries into certain phases of factory work and published some reports in a series known as "Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour" Before the utility of the Central Labour Burcau could be established it was abolished in March clintlon has only been placed upon him c 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee The Department of Labour of the Central Government had, however, endcavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work inltated by that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it was not in a position to luitiate and conduct all India in quiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian Industries Since the advent of the War and the creation of the Tripartite Labour Conference the Department of Labour of the Government of India has considerably expanded its staff and it now deals with a much wider range of subjects than it did before the War

The Government of Bengal, in 1920, invested a Deputy Scretary in the Commerce Depart-ment with the additional work of a Labour Intelligence Officer whose duty would be to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Province as well as of labour organizations It was intended that this officer should conduct special inquiries from time to time as circumstances required but settle owing to financial stringency, the Provincial arise

of assistance in the form of scholarship boarding grants and to the administration Criminal Tribes Settlements He was a watch and study the conditions of labour, I ularly industrial labour, throughout the vince and to keep Government informs periodleal reports of its movements and te cles and of the existence of any disputes be employers and employed The duty of sc labour disputes through negotiation and recent years

The lead in the matter of the creation proper and stable department of Govern with investigators and in adequate state staff to deal with all questions connected labour was taken by the late Lord Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, who ercated a L Office for the Bombay Presidency in In the Government resolution announcin establishment of this office the following declared to be its functions

- "(1) Labour Statistics and Intelliger These relate to the conditions under which li works and include information relating to cost of living, wages, hours of labour, fi budgets, strikes and lock-outs, and si matters.
- "(2) Industrial Disputes -As Capel and knowledge are gained and the activit the Labour Office develop it will promot settlement of industrial disputes when

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the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay Nimbkar suppointment is, at present, limited for regularly compiles for Bombay, Alunedabad and the duration of the War Alt is quite probable Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for however, that it will be made permanent Mr Bombay, retail food prices for five unportant Nimbkar is attached to the Headquarters of the eentres in the Province, statistics of Industrial disputes and workmen's compensation, full information regarding all industrial disputes in India, statistics of absenteelsm with notes on the employment situation in five unportant industrial centres and information regarding prosecutions under the lactories Act Since 1939, when the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, was first applied to the cotton textile industry in the Province, the full proceedings of the Industrial Court and the reports on settlements reached in conciliation under the Act have been regularly reproduced in this publication. The "Labour Gazette" also gives, once in every six months, complete information with regard to all known trade unloss with tion with regard to all known trade unions in the Province The only Province in India, which maintains a first class and up to date illbrary or books and periodicals on all kinds of matters connected with Labour is Bombay

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The work of the Labour Department of the Government of India has increased considerably since the outbreak of the present war Apart from purely labour matters, i.e., legislation affecting conditions of employment, regulation of factory conditions, etc., it has wide responsibilities in regard to other subjects, eq mines, electricity, orrigation the Central Public Works Department, Air Rald Precautions in factories, etc. This Department administers and controls all matters in connexion with the work of the National Service Labour Tribunais, the Technical Training Scheme, the Bevin Training Scheme, the Civil Pioneer Force and the system of Employment Exchanges The latter are, The however, as yet in an embryonic stage. The Labour Department has continued active co operation with organised employers and labour through its Tripartite Conferences and Standing Labour Committee A Labour Inves tigation Committee has been set up as a means of acquiring information preliminary to the consideration of further development in Social Services A Special Officer (B P Adarkar) has been appointed to investigate problems of Health Insurance In accordance with one of the recommendations of the Rau Railway Court of Inquiry, the Labour Dept opened a new Branch for conducting family budget inquiries in important rallway centres all over India and for commiling cost of living index number series for these centres The work of this Branch will be to co ordinate and eventually echtralise the eompilation of all eost of living index number series which are being compiled by the different Provincial Governments at present Mr S R
Deshpande, MBE, Blatt (Ovon), who since
1924 was Assistant Commissioner of Labour
with the Government of Bombay, has been
appointed Director of Cost of Living Indexes in
connexion with the work of this new Branch with
effect from May 1942 Mr Deshpande's headquarters are at Simla In the same month the

and labour conditions in the outside world Government of India appointed Mr R S Nimb Its contents include statistics and discussions kar, a prominent Labour Leader from Bombay, regarding the cost of living index series which its a Central Adviser on Labour Welfare Mr Libour Department at New Dellil Dr T D Jack Professor of Leonomics in the University of Aberdeen who joined the Mulistry of Labour, London, on the outbreak of the War, was appointed a Labour Adviser to the Government ot India in December 1942 On Dr Jack relliquishing his appointment in 1943, the Government of India secured the services of Mr B L Witers, a Semor Official of the British Vinistry of Labour as Labour Adviser to Government but this Officer died in Simia in September, 1944. The present executive staff of the Department is is follows

> Member in Charge The Honourable Dr B R AMBPDIAL, M 1, Ph D, D Se (Lond), Bar at-Law

> Secretary The Honourable Mr H C Prior, CSI, CIL, ICS

S LALL CIT, ICS, Additional Secretary S LALL CIE, ICS
Deputy Secretaries D S Josus, ICS,
N C SHPWASTAVA, ICS, G PFACE, OBE,
FIC, FRAS and Prof B P ADARKAP,
M A (Cantab)

Under Secretaries S ALAMGIR, PCS PK PUSHPARAJ, PCS, and MAJOR A G LOOK WOOD

Assistant Secretaries Ki ASLAM, N C KUPPUSWAMI KHAN SAHIB MOHD

Director General of Resettlement and Employ ment' NAWAB M A GURMANI

Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Tosur

DR Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) SHFTH (Calcutta) and ABU TALIB (Lahore)

Labour Welfare Aduser R S NIMBKAR N Deputy Labour Welfare Adviser

MITRA Miss Lady Asst Jahour Welfare Adviser C A RADHA BAI

Director of Cost of Living Index Scheme S R DESHPANDE, M B E

Statisticians DR N S R SASTRI, MA, M Se, Ph D (Lond) and A N KRISHNAN NAIR

Director of Training Brigadier A W H RFA, OBE, AMI Mech E, IA

Lauson Officer LT-COL C T DIBDIN

Director, Publicity and Recruitment KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MUSHTAQ AHMAD GURMANI MLA

Trade Test Co ordinators CAPT E J CHEEI IEME, and CAPT R D WRAY

Defence of India R !

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Deputy Labour Comm stoner ad Chi j i sp ctor Shops and Est bl hm als Beng i KHAN BAHADUR S A E B MURSHEDI nd Chif

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Com f No line & Comp sat S L LATRAR BA LLB (Rett ed I) t let d Se sio J dg)

Labour Welfare Officer, Bombay E J S RAM (On deputation to the Ministry of Labour in London During Mr Ram's absence, of Mr M P VYAS, Labour Welfare Officer, Ahmedabad officiated for him in Bombiy)

MADRAS

The Commissioner of Labour in Madras is also the Commissioner of Encour in Mauras is also the Chlef Inspector of Enctorles but for the administration of the Factorles Act he is assisted by a Deputy Chlef Inspector of Enctories it headquarters in charge of the Madras factorles Circle Three additional Factorles Circles, each approach of the Madras of the Charge of the Madras of the Charge of the Madras of the Charge of the Madras of the Charge of the Madras of the Charge of the Madras of the Charge of the Madras of the Charge of the Madras of the Charge of the Madras of the Charge of the Charge of the Madras of the Charge of the in charge of an Asst Inspector of Factories live been sanctioned for 1945 46 The Labour Commissioner in Madras has no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics no reports have been published of special inquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Province The conduct of the Quinquennial Census into Agri The cultural Wages has, however, been placed in his hands and, with a view to the proper administration of the Payment of Wages Act a beginning has been made for a more accurate collection of industrial wages statistics information regarding which is included in the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Factories Act

In view of the large merease of work resulting from war conditions, the Gott of Undras sanctioned the creation of a post of Undras Commissioner of Labour in September, 1943 In February 1944, this Officer was appointed an Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation An additional post of a Labour Concilation Officer for the Madura, Rammad Tippovolity Districts with bandquarters at ICS and Tinnevelly Districts with headquarters at ICS Madura was created in 1945

Adviser to HE The Governor on Labour G W PRIESTLY, CIE, ICS

Commissioner of Labour, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act G K VIJAYARAGHAYAN, I C S

Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories RAO SAHIR, C G REDDI, B SO (Teeh) (Manchester), A M C T, A M I E

Asst Commissioner of Labour and Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation A UTTANDA RAMAN PILLAI

Labour Conciliation Officers N SANKARA MENON (Colmbatore Dist and Salem and Omaber Taluks of Salem Dist), R JAGANATHAN NAIDU (Bimilapatam), M. VENKANNA

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

Prior to January 1942 when the Government

Chief Inspector of Pactories W H PHILLIPS |in Nagpur has been modelled on lines similar to that in Bombay and it is to be responsible for the collection of statistics relating to the cost of living, industrial disputes and trade unions Commissioner of Labour is assisted by a Labour Officer and Assistant Labour Officers The Commissioner and the Labour Officer have been appointed Conciliators under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929

> As a result of prolonged strikes in the Empress and in the Model Mills at Nagpur in May 1941, the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar appointed a Textile Labour Inquiry Com mittee to make a survey of wages, dearness allowances and industrial strife in textile mills in the Province and to make recommendations The Committee was composed of Mr T C S Jayaratnam, CIE, ICS, as Chairman, Messrs R W Fulay, C B Farakh and K D Gulia (Director of Industries) as members, and Messrs S H Batilwalla, G Mohota, R S Rulkar and J N Mujumdar as Associate Members Mr Gulia Committee submitted lts Report to Government in October, 1941 It recommended restoration of wages to the levels of 1931-32, extended with modifications the recommendations of the Mahalanobis Committee regarding the payment of dearness allowaness to all out station cotton mills in the Province and advised legislation for the recognition, by employers, of registered trade unions other important recommendations were the creation of a Labour Office, institution of provi dent funds for industrial workers, payment of a

Adviser to HE The Governor on Labour SIR GEOFFREY POWNALL BURTON, KCIE,

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions SARDAR BAHADUR ISHAP SINGH, MA Labour Officer B N KUNTL, B Sc , LL B 1ssistant Jabour Officers R T VARMA M A and J V BHAVF, BA, DIP SSA (4 third post is account and will be filled up shortly)

UNITED PROVINCES.

Following the recommendations of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee, the Government of the United Provinces sanctioned the post of a wholetime Labour Commissioner in March 1940 This Officer, like the Commissioner of Labour in Bombay, was to hold all the statu tory appointments connected with Labour and he was provided with a permanent staff with effect from 1st April 1941 The main functions of the Labour Department are 1(a) Prevention and settlement of industrial disputes MAIDU (Nelimeria), P Moses (Chicut for posal of individual complaints received from Malabar and South Kanara Districts), and workmen or their organisations 2(a) Labour Harris Fletohfr (Madras Chingleput at Intelligence (b) Collection, compilation and Madras) ditions and welfare 3 Organisation, superinten dence, direction and control of Labour Welfare Work 4 Registration of Trade Unions 5(a) Labour Regulation (b) Administration of Tabour Administration of the control of t of the Central Provinces and Berar created the post of a Commissioner of Labour, matters in office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and connected with Lobour were dealt with by the Director of Industries The new Labour Office | Preparation of Electoral Rolis etc

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OTHER PROVINCES

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for ter plantations from other provinces As inter-provincial inigration is a central subject, the Provincial Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions Notwithstanding this how ever, the Government of Assam have obtained the approval of the Government of India and the vote of the Legislature for appointing the Controller of Emigrant Labour as part-time Labour Commissioner with a whole-time Assis tant In Assam A S R PILLAI is the present Controller of Emigrant Labour and Com missioner of Labour He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions in Assam The present whole time Asst Commi of Labour is KUMUD CHANDRA DATEA The only important event of interest that his occurred in the field of labour in Assim during 1943 44 is the creation of the Workmen's Compensation Deposit Scheme Labour conditions in Orissa and the North West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of Labour Commissioners In Orissa, the Director of Development (H Lal, I CS) is the Labour Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner (R P Ward, I CS) is the Registra of Trade Unions In the North West Trontier Province, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department has been entrusted with the work of industrial Ind labour disputes and Malik Khuda Baksh Khan Ba, LLB is the Registrar of Trade Unions In Ajmer-Merwara, the Entra Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, is Registrar of Trade Unions

Almer Merwala constitutes quite an important industrial irea with its cotton Mills and rulway workshops So far, however, there attachment has not been any administrative machinery to look into the various problems of labour in that area. The Central Government have, therefore, recently, decided to form an organisation with a Labour Officer at its head to look after the welfare and various other problems relating to labour in Almer

INDIAN STAIFS

The rapid industrialisation witnessed in India especially since the advent of the Second World War in 1939 has not been confined to British India alone but has also extended to the Indian States as well After the end of the First World Wir, there was a slight tendency for industry in British India to migrate to the States owing to the absence of jabour laws and restrictive sonditions of work but most of the progressive States such as Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Gwalior, Indore, Travaneore, Cochin, etc., have endeavoured during recent years, to bring their labour legislation into line with the Labour Laws in British India with the result that industrial workers in these States are now assured of conditions very similar to those obtaining in British ferring Statutory recognition on each Association three Conferences of Labour Ministers convened by the Government of India in the years 1941, 1942 and 1943 and their representation in the Tripartite Labour Conference and in the Stand ing Labour Committee ereated in 1942 have given as a result of disputes between masters and men

and the leveling up of conditions of work in the States with those obtaining in British India Misore shows the most notable advance in recent years in the field of labour legislation and some of the measures adopted in the last year or two in that State show an advance even as compared We conclude this chapter with British India by giving below a few interesting details regard ing the extent of industrialisation and the inea sures adopted in the administration of matters eonnected with labour in a few States which have supplied the necessary information on the subject

MYSORE

Prior to 1941, Mysore had a Factories Act, a Mines Act, a Workinen's Compensation Act and a Maternity Benefit Act Labour problems in Mysore have, however, been brought into con siderable prominence as a result of rapid indus trialisation in the last few years In addition to 28 new plants, 25 large industrial concerns of which 17 were State aided and eight State owned were established in the State during the decade ending 1941 The total number of large industrial undertakings stood at 330 by the end of 1943 and these gave employment to an average of nearly 86,000 workers An amendment made to the Mysore Factories Act in 1942 extends the scope of the Act to all factories employing ten or more persons instead of 20 as before thus bringing almost all factories in the State within its purview The Mysore Workmen's Compen sation Act was considerably liberalised and the operation of the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act was extended to women employed in mines in the same very. The Code of Civil Procedure was also amended in such a way as to ensure the exemption of the wages of workers from

The most advanced piece of labour legislation in India States today is the Mysore Labour (Emergency) Act enacted in 1941 and placed permanently on the Statute Book in January 1942 This Act creates machinery for the peace ful and speedy settlement of industrial disputes and seeks generally to promote the welfare of labour Among its many provisions are those relating to the setting up of a Department of Labour with a Commissioner and three Assistant Commissioners of Labour and a Court of Indus trial Arbitration the framing by the Commis sioner of Labour, of Standing Orders for work men, and the conferring of the rights of associa tion on all labour employed in the State Court of Industrial Arbitration, consisting of a Judge of the High Court as its Chairman and two independent members decides industrial disputes referred to it by Government or by agreement between the parties and decides appeals from the Orders of the Commissioner of Labour regarding Standing Orders The erection of rival unions of workers is avoided by prescribing a single Association each for industrial undertakings employing not less than 100 persons and by con The participation by some States in the immediately it is registered. By the beginning onferences of Labour Ministers convened of June 1944, 52 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 52 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 50 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 55 unions with a total membership of June 1944, 50 unions with a total membership of 31,260 workers in 74 industrial undertakings covered by the Act were registered in order that war production might not be interfered with an added impetus to planned industrialisation Under the guidance of the Asst Commissioners

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BARODA.

The total number of registered factories in the Barodi State on the 31st July, 1944 was 170 of which 80 were perennial and 90 sersonil. The total number of persons employed in all factories employing more than 20 persons was 11,771 Baroda was one of the flist states in findia to enset a Mines Act. The Baioda Mines Act, 1908 contains provisions in regard to health and safety of workinen employed in the Mines and safety of workinen employed in the Mines As for as other Labour Laws are concerned the Government of H H The Maharija Gulwar of Baroda has adopted, with certain changes to suit local conditions, the Indian Factories Act, 1934, the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Bombay Materiaty Benefit Act, 1929 Under the Biroda Factories Act, the ina illium permissible weekly hours of work are 60 for perennial factories and 66 for seasonal factories as against 54 and 60 respectively in the Indian Act The Baroda Act makes no provision for weekly holidays but it provides for at least 52 holidays in a vear and a minimum of four holidays in a month is obligatory Sections 78 and 79 of the Indian Act have been omitted The Workmen's Compensation Act and the Rules framed thereunder have been adopted in toto. In the Baroda Maternity Benefits Act, the benefit is to be at the rate of smanns a day as against 8 annas a day as in the Boinbay Act Sections 6(3) and 18A (relating to the appoint ment of Conciliators) have been omitted from the application of the Tride Disputes Act, 1929 The Baroda Trade Unions Act has important variations from the British India Act on which it has been modelled, (1) No Associations or Unions of Government Servants, whatever be their objects, are permitted, (2) the forming, by Unions, of political funds is not recognised, (3) the proportion of persons connected with an industry which is covered by a Union to outsiders on its executive has been fixed at 663 and 331 per cent respectively and (4) Section 30 of the British Indian Act has been omitted Under the Baroda Payment of Wages Act, all wages have to be paid before the capity of the tenth day following the period for which they fall due In the application of Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules, the period of notice required for the declaration of a strike or a lock out is six weeks

A Labour Officer whose main duty was to endeavour to bring about settlements in labour disputes was appointed in the year 1938 addition to conciliation work he is entrusted, as Special Registrar of Co operative Societies for Workers, with the work of organising co operative Societies and other welfare Schemes with the help of employers. In the year 1943, the Government of Baroda State instituted an inquiry into the general financial condition of the cotton mills in the State and the conditions of lebour employed in them with special reference. of labour employed in them with special reference to recruitment, wages, hours of work, labour welfare and efficiency

With a view that the increased earnings accruing to industrial workers in the State as a

Societies By the end of February, 1945 twenty such Societies with a membership of 24,301 workers had been established in the State The total amount of savings as at the same date amounted to Rs 20,19,962 personnel of the Government of Baroda dealing with administrative matters connected with Labour is as follows

Director of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions G V BHATT, M \ (London)

Labour Officer, Inspector of Factories under the Payment of Wages Act and Special Registrar of Co operative Societies for Labour B S DESAL B AG

Inspector of Factories D B ARTE

INDORE.

In October 1943, Indore was the fifth largest eentre of the eotton textile Industry in India with seven mills having 213,446 spindles and 6,301 looms. The total number of factories on the register on 1st October 1944 was 485 of which 322 were perennial and 163 seasonal These gave employment to 30,297 workers in all of whom 26,377 were employed in cotton mills Labour legislation in Indore is almost parallel to that in British India and includes Factories, Workmen's Compensation, Trade Disputes, Payment of Wages, Trade Unions' and Maternity Benefit Acts The Indore Trade Disputes Act provides for the appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation to deal with disputes and also for a Labour Officer to secure the maintenance of liarmonious relations between Standardisa the workers and their employers tion of wages have been secured in cotton textile mills and labour has been decasualised by the introduction of the Badh Control System on the lines adopted by the Millowners' Association, Bombay Safety Committees to prevent accidents in factories have also been established MUNITAZIM-I-KHAS BAHADUR CAPT H C DHANDA, BA (Ovon), Barrister at Law, Commerce Member, Holkar State, is the Minister in charge of Labour, Rai Ratan V N Sherle kap, L M E A M Tech I is Registrar of Trade Unions and Inspector of Factories and R S Datl, BA, LL B is the Government Labour Officer

COCHIN

Unlike Mysore, Baroda and Indore, the large industrial population of Cochin State is organised on a cottage basis. The number of concerns on the Factory Register at the end of the last official year (18th August 1944) was 103 employing 12,806 persons Today Coehln State has all the labour laws which have been enacted in Indore with a Doek Labourers' Act in addition Recent additions include in Employment of Children Act and the Employee's Fiablity Act The administration of labour matters is generally in the hands of the Director of Industries and Commerce who is also the Labour Commissioner, the Registrar of Trade Unions and Conciliator, under the Trade Disputes Act (V K ACHUTA MENON, M A, B Com) The Factories Act and the Workship Company of the Menon A of th result of war conditions might not be frittered the Workmen's Compensation Act are, however, away in drink etc. the Baroda Government under the immediate administrative control decided to start to operative Thrift Societies for the workers. The Government have guaran tred the security of all deposits made in such respectively.

CIVIL AVIATION

The development of internal air services in [f ciliti s including wir le s and meteorol gy India was first easayed by Lo d (then Sir Georg) The developmenta as a result of the war I ve Lioy du ingh is Government of Domany (1918) grou feed Inaddition to routes it v resel before 23) The first air service was org match by the Boyal Air I war daily services from Peel war to Madras Governme to I India between Kar chi and Bomhay and was operated by the Boyal Air I war daily services from Peel war to Madras I was testablished as a tempo any and e perimental measure of in the fair resetting results are some and the contained and the control of the co collected and its contin ance as a purely comm r cial concern was not ad ocated

The general tilt de ot the Gov rament of India for some time after this was that as no sir services in the wold had yet be n run without a Government subsidy and as India had no mon y available for a ch a p rpos a general develop-

Owing to war flyin h d to be nifned to be work But th wr has a ved India two be remain. But th wr has a ved India two for mat bulk for d ince will be at land as abandonment of the Go riment Kr chi will say bluts ground per o I ad analy tion it (allentia ve I in 1/3). Four Avro 10 sero

imageneral in airra w in d course congecting to reconsider the question of assisted intern I air a rvices in India An arrangement was made by which th Imperial Airways Service between Croydon and Karaehi was on 30th Decamber 19 9 ext nded to New Delhi mails from nd in Europe being carried to and fro each week Thi c nv yance of m il between New Delhi nd Karachi was performed nder a special arrangem t the chiet point of which was that th service was cond cted by the Governm nt ot India and th t B iti h Airw vs chartered to avanance for a c. n. p. 100 a general overcope but a full s and the T bit b. After the shartered to ment of its retrieved in the state of the state ttect that th Western service of the Airways Company contin ed to D lhi but tech icali the a vice tom Karachi eastwa ds belonged gradually hereased. The inaugration of Finch of the position of the position classified and D fich at resprices across I dia as well and D fich at resprices across I dia as well as the institution of a regular welly ervice between Engoland and Karachi and the great increase and the contract fitted of fiver of different nations to India in the position of the posit They fores w th t the d whoym to division in India was only a matic of time visition in India was only a matic of time.

The reflection of this f eight is mirrored by the responsibility of the trunk i light of India. The a od omes and is ding grounds in the main at o tes r centrolled by India. The a od omes and is ding grounds in the main at otes r centrolled by I dian. Aerod ome Officers who a responsibility of the india of the internal all outer is 50 per cent and on the internal all outer is 50 per cent by the form of the find they would be the internal all outers is 50 per cent of the first they would be considered in the considerable of the first they would be considered in the considerable of the first they would be considered in the considerable of the first they would be considered in the considerable of the first they would be considered in the considerable of the first they would be considered in the considerable of the first they would be considered in the considerable of the first they would be considered in the considerable of the first they would be considered in the considerable of the first they would be considered the considerable of the first they would be considered in the considerable of the first they would be considered in the first time of the first they would be considered in the first time of the first they would be considered in the first time of the servi es

planes had already been purchased for the service | The frequency was increased to five and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in first class mails to Empire participating countries India on the appointment of the Earl to be were conveyed by air. On the empire system of Viecroy Excellencies' service until 1934, when a new upto date aeroplane was purchased for their use and their old one was retained for the use of senior Government officials

Annual Annual

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933 Arrangements were made with the British Government and British Airways, Ltd, for the extension of the London Karachl air service across India from Karachl to Singapore, as a link in the England Australia air Singapore, as a fine in the England Australia an service. A private company called The Indian Trans Continental Airways, Ltd., was formed with a rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which British Airways, Ltd., held 51% of the shares, Indian National Airways, Ltd 25 per cent and the Government of India 24 per cent. This Company then operated jointly with British Airways a well is service from with British Airways a weekly service from Karaelil to Singapore, where it connected with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia

Indian National Airways, Ltd was established largely through the efforts of Mr R E Grant Govan, CBE, to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans Continental Airways, and to develop feeder and other internal air services in North India They opened a bi weekly scrylce between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam Under a ten year contract with the Government of India they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with British Air ways London-Karachi services The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned In 1935, owing to lack of public support

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in Western India Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connect-ing at Karachi with the London-Karachi service From the beginning of 1935, British Airways London-Karachi service, and with it the Trans India service to Calcutta and the feeder services, Karachi Lahore and Karachi Bombay-Madras, wero operated twice weekly The second trans-Indla service was extended to Australia in 1936

Empire Air Mail Scheme — The initiativo in this development was taken by His Majesty's Government In September 1936 an agreement was reached with the Government of Indla and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Karachi-Madras service to Colombo The new services were inaugurated on the 28th February 1938, with four services a week The freeach way from London to Calcutta quency of the two feeder air mail services in Indla, Karachi viz, Karachi-Madras Colombo and Lahore was simultaneously increased to four, each service maintaining connection with the easterly and westerly flights of the main trunk tralia)

when the services in the Australian section were augmented at the end of July, 1938, and all the appointment of the Earl to be were conveyed by air. On the empire system of The machine continued in Their air services, Imperial Airways and its associated less service until 1984, when a new up-companies, including Indian Trans Continental Airways, Ltd, flew a total distance of approx lmately, 7,000,000 miles in 1938 as against 4,300,000 in 1937 and the total load earried rose from 6,315,400 to 12,392,000 ton mlles In the early months of 1939, 550 tons of mali consisting of 50 000,000 letters were earried each letter travelling on an average 4,750 miles

> The Empire Air Mail scheme was suspended in September, 1939, on the outbreak of the War with Germany, but a restricted service was main tained until June, 1940, when, on Italy's entry into the war, air malls to the United Kingdom were totally suspended In December 1940, the possibilities of introducing a direct air link between Britain and Durban were investigated and a 'short circuiting' route was inspected by Major J. R. McCrindle, Deputy Director General of the British Overseas Airways Air Scruice to Lngland was renewed in August 1945

Service -This India-England Airgraph new service was inaugurated on February 2, 1942 The algraphs were photographed at Bombay on a miniature film measuring about half an inch square The films were sent through out by air from India to the United Klingdom where a photograph facsimile, measuring about with five inches by four inches, of the original letter, Inder was made from the film and delivered to the addressee by the British Post Office enclosed in a cover. The rate of postage originally fixed at fourteen annas was reduced to eight annas on March 2. The airgraph service was dis continued in July 1945

> services —In 1937 Internal air Tata Sons, Ltd, established a service between Bombay and Delhi, calling at Indore, Bhopal and Gwallor This service operated twice weekly during the fall scason It was, however, Besides this Tata Sons suspended in 1943 Bombay -Trivandrum have extended their service to Triehlnopoly where it connects with one of the four main services to Colombo This service is also operated scasonally during the fine weather months Surcharged air mails fine weather' months are carried on both services

> The Air Services of India Ltd, Bombay inaugurated in November, 1937, an air service from Bombay to Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbandar in the Kathawar States The service was terminated in 1940 The twice weekly Bombay/Poona/Kolhapur Line was also terminated due to War in 1940

> The Indian National Airways run two services viz, Delhi Lahore-Karachi and Karachi Calcutta via Lahore and Delhi, the former once a week, the latter twice a week, in each direction

> The K L M were operating once a week between Lydda (Palestine) and Sydney (Aus tralia) They have now suspended their services

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across India in view of the international situation | 1 great success After the entry of Italy into the war, Lydia, in amateur competitor and was regarded as having Priestine, became the westbound terminus of contributed in an Important degree to general

the service

During the period of the war Messrs Tata Sons Ltd under the title of Tata Air Lines and Indian National Airways Ltd entered into an agreement with the Government of India for the operation of various internal air routes for the benefit of the War Department. The entire eapacity on these services, was placed at the disposal of the War Department who met the enthre east of operations from Defence cetimates Civilian traffic was earried only when space be came available after meeting the demands of the military traffle

Aeronautical Technical Institute —Since 1937 the Air Services of India, Limited, run the Aeronautical Technical Institute at Jammagar which has provision for training a limited number of students as ground Engineers according to the course prescribed for "A" and "C" iternees and also for "B" and "D" licences issued to the course of the by the Government of India

Indian Air Races — The first Indian Air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from Eng-land for the contest and the event was again completely successful

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December 1934, to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six entries were received. The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the pro to this gramme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sports men and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now" The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund and a day's halt at Singapore, only 14 days for flying sport prizes The fund is held by a were spent on the round journey. The sar return trip by bout takes about one month of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero

It was won by an Indian air mindedness in India

All-India Air Rally—On the 5th and 6th December 1938, an All-India Rally was held at Karachi on the occasion of opening of the newly constructed Air Port Building His Excellency the Governor of Sind performed the opening ceremony and gave away the prizes to the Winners

Ali flying clubs in India affiliated to the Aero Club of India and Burma participated The Viceroy's Cup given for the best aggregate results obtained by one of the competing clubs was won by the Karachi Aero Club The Sir Victor Sassoon Challenge Trophy given for the best all round progress during the year was awarded to the Karachi Aero Club

International Flights -In 1938 there were 21 international flights to, from or aeross India by non Indian Aircraft and one flight to India by an Indian Aircraft

Two Royal Air Force aeroplanes succeeded in flying non-stop from Ismailla (Egypt) to Darwin (Australia), a distance of 7,126 miles Darwin (Australia), a distance of 1,120 mines which was flown in just over 48 hours at an average speed of 149 miles per hour. A third machine indeed owing to lack of fuel only a few bundled miles short of its destination. These hundred miles short of its destination flights were alded by the aeronautical wireless and meteorological services in India

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excelleneles the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race

The origin of these two races was the offer by at the beginning of January 1939 by the German Pulos, Licutenants Pulkowski and Jennet The distance covered was approximately 4,000 miles and the feat was claimed to be a record for light aeroplanes. Licutenant Pulkowski unfortunate aeroplanes. Licutenant Pulkowski unfortunate the death in an accident to the aeroplane at Madras

> Two French mulitary acropianes crossed India in January, 1939, on their way to Indo China

> Record flights were made in March, 1938, by Flying Officer A. E. Clouston and Mr. V. Ricketts from England to New Zealand and back, and in April 1938 by Mr. H. F. Broadbent from Austra iia to England

Owners -- While no Flying by Private Owners — While no flights by Indian private owners were note worthy from a record-breaking point of view, three of them descrie mention A private owner in a two seater Hornet Moth flew with a passenger from Calcutta to Batavia and back Inclusive of two days sight-seeing in Batavia and a days halt at Singapore, only 14 days were spent on the round journey. The same return true by heat talks about two properties.

Club

The second flight was from Lahore to Sriaagar and back. The pilot claimed to be the first private owner to take a single engined aeroplane race from Madras, via Bombay to New Delhi and Entries were received not only from different over the Pir Panjal Range lie found it necessary parts of India but from abroad. The race was to fly as high as 19,000 feet.

third ril to count f w 11 two-rat r Acceleras and rest tr f c central— third ril lark on a line from heat limit filts of clarge of it e it in all around and to so lines to so the first ril lark of the ril l journey As I can I his po now starred the extern expenses it cost them Its 62 ea l again t I re by train and boat of R 4.0

Night Lighting Equipment - He II. httng experience which the duties require in tallations are confi uting to ri excellent in talkitons are only thing to it effectives the property of t narged for first is discounted to the South 1938 seal of onest amounted to 18.3 Solid 1938 seal of onest amounted to 18.3 Solid 1938 seal is decided start on obstation of all the discounted to 18.2 Solid solid seal of the solid He Electrical and Mc landest staff which is same responsible for operation of maintenance in being recruited up to full strength and the size in being recruited up to full strength and the earth of the property of the strength of the property in the strength of the property breakdowns of new beacons is much that a Leva dawn up. High-rito little for the property breakdown of the property of the property breakdown of the strength of the property of the propert

Arrangements have been m de with the Civel Impret of the positions level in Impret of Li hil ouses for tril to be made to Arrange de de l'anguer et of Li hil ouses for tril to be made to Arrange de de l'anguer et of Li hil ouses for tril to be made to Arrange de de l'anguer et al. The Film still r main I finil r naitre l'anguer et anguer il Tr n India route th ground services The number of re-list red red (1) was 5 shown in a result of the 3 to the comber 1511 was 5 shown is 5 or the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the same 1 in the results of the

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Se eral improvements larve been mad to let may be the limit of the limit tions level 11

The installation of new wireless equipment is ferred with the upper Air Office to Deihi still in progress both on the Trans india route aviation section will be responsible for the orga and the South India route and the process of improvement will be earned several steps fur-ther by the programme of new works sanctioned When it is completed it is expected that the full development of the present whicless pro gramme will be reached and a sufficient number of operators will have been trained to provide for all current weather reports, including rethe full hours of watch demanded A 24 hour service is now being given at D I stations on the Trans-India route, but for the present I stations except at Kaiachl, the short and medlim wave installations at the aerodromes will not usually be manned for more than 18 hours dally

On the South India route the acronautical wireless service between Kuraeln and Bombiy, on the strudard ination wave length of 900 metres, is regularly used by Tuta's aircraft relieve congestion at Karachi it is intended to latest report on Weather Notice Boards at adopt a wave length of 850 nietres for the South acrodromes or to get reports by W/T while India route as soon as a second medium wave transmitter and receiver have been installed there

South of Bomby, wireless service for ivin tion is at present operated on the shipping wave length of 600 metres of Madras and Colombo pending the completion of aeronautical stations it these places. Tata's aircraft operating on it these places Titr's aircraft operating on this section of the route are not it present equipped with wireless and the traffic consists of point to point messages

own wireless station at Bhuj rerodrome. This station gives advance information regarding weather conditions for the Bhuj Karachi and Bhuj Ahmedabad sections and also intimates the pilot in advance the condition of the Bhuj landing ground during the monsoon

Wireless communication facilities are also given from this station to British Airway's flying boats when operating on the Karachi Jai/Raj Samand route

Meteorological Services—Lurther improvements were effected by the India Meteorological Department in the Meteorological arrange ments for aviation. New double flight pilot balloon observatories were established at Raj Sam'nd and Gwalior to meet the requirements of the flying boat service. The pilot balloon and current weather observatory at Gwadur was transferred to Jiwani, the pilot balloon and current weather observatory. current weather observatories at Allahabad and Alipore (Calcutta) were moved to the aerodromes, and a temporary observer was posted at the seaplane base at Calcutta for the issue of special reports, particularly regarding visibility for the benefit of the flying boat service On the Karachi Colombo route, the observatories at Bhul, Nalegaon and Hyderabad (Begumpet) began taking regular afternoon pilot balloon observations and arrangements were made for an additional pilot balloon ascent at Ahmedabid in the early morning. The observatory at Bangalore also commenced an additional daily pilot balloon observation in the afternoon

A new aviation section has been set up at the

ulsation of the meteorological service on air routes, and, when transferred to Delhi, will mainthin halson with the Clvil Avlation Depart

The international codes have been adopted ports of dangerous phenomena and improve ment thereof New editions of the pamphlet on meteorological organisation for airmen and of the Aviation Weather Codes (Pocket Card) were issued

On the Trans India air route, the routine arringements for the Issue of forecasts upper wind and current weather reports by W/T to all main aerodromes and to alreraft in flight were continued Airmen are able to refer to the in the alr at routine times and at other times on requisition On other routes weather reports are prepared by the Meteorological Office to suit the time table and needs of the air services

Arrangements have been made for the routine distribution of pilot balloon and current weather reports along the Larachi Colombo route and the system is working satisfactorily

point to point messages

In August 1930, Tata Air Lines erected their two wireless station at Bhuj nerodrome This latter empowers the Central Government to atton gives advance information regarding. take measures for the sanitary control of air navigation in emergencies

> The Indian Public Health (Aircraft) Rules are based on the International Samtary Con vention for Air Navigation, with modifications to suit conditions in India

> International Commission for Air Navigation -India was represented at the 26th Session of the International Commission for Air Naviga tion held at The Hague during Mayand June 1938, by Mr J A Shillidy, OSI, IOE (retd)

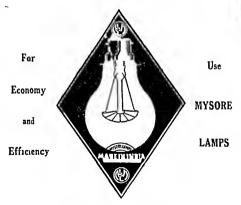
Aeronautical Maps - The preparation of a series of aeronautical maps for India on the seale of 1/1,000,000 has been undertaken by tho Survey of India Hitherto, there have been two series of general maps on this scale, namely the "Carte Internationale" series and the ' India and Adjacent Countries' series order to facilitate the work of keeping the maps up to date, it has been decided to concentrate in future on one series only The "Carto Inter-nationale" has been selected and this will be the basis of the new aeronautical maps essential first step the map sheets are being com pletely revised and reprinted in turn sheet is completed a special edition will be pre pared on which will be surprinted air information conforming so far as possible with the re commendations for the International Local Aeronautical Map of Anneve F of the International Convention

The Aeronautleal information comprises de Upper Air Office, Agra, which will be later trans | tails of aerodromes and landing grounds, wire-

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to air nash attended in the first state of the firs ari 14 etc

A total of 23 acident occurred in the cale i dur year 1941, 21 of a blob were fixing accidental and 2 ground accidents. The corresponding totals for 1939 and 1930 were 17 (26 figure cel dents) and 17 (16 fixin a clibate) repetitely

commercial after it amounted to 12025 hour equivalent to 31.55, t57 mile. Of this 10.515 The finding 1-ing favourable, a special factory hours a cro flown in regular air temsport with for the fabrication of parachute, was put up only one archient

Aircraft Manufacture - 110 demand for alreadt caused by the war led to the explo aslo is of possibilities of alteralt manufacture in India and two India industrial concerns evinced provinces. Madra including Mysters and Being multiplied by a Rs. 18501 up seriou is by Mr. Walchand Hirichand. As scheme at the cot of Ills Majesty's hore. up seriou is by Mr Walchard Hirahand. As a result, The Hindustan Arcraft Company with a capital of Re. 40 lail is was fixed in the control of method. In Madras to include, 1940. The Company decided to establish a factors in Bansalore. The chalce the controlled in Mysore where it is in least on the controlled. of fiancatore was prompted by the availability of cheap electricity and high grade steet from of citrap electricity and high grade stort from of private enterprise while in Bengal private Bhidrayathil from and Stori Works. Subsequently, the issued chare capital of Is to lakis of which one half was subscribed by the an part of the schume for increased product Mysori Government was raised to Rs. 75. In his an part of the schume for increased product Mysori Government was raised to fts 75. In his in turne years and instead of only two parties, the Mysori Government and Mr. Wich and Hirachand Government of India also subscribed to the Company's capital Latterly, however, the Government of India took over the Company for the duration of the War.

propeller for and retructable undercarriage

Manufacture -- The Parachute. of making complete parachutes in India ra d 2 ground accidents. The corresponding of making compact of a macro making this for 1930 and 1940 were 17 (26 ffymr accident and 17 (16 ffymr accidents) respectively. Department, feorerment of India 126 Department and the control resolution of supplies the total hours flown in 1941 by Indian in the provinces to in cultant the availability numerical after it amounted to 12925 hour of materials and facilities for their magnificant. about the inbille of 1912 It is already in full pro h rifon

to machine reclination the latest and controlled in Macros where it is in the part in all the industry, the scheme will partly State controlled and partly in the latest and the latest an

The bless to order set for slik yarn parachute cloth was succe fully negotiated. also orders for other components, such as to for the duration of the War and il. In and heavy thread. Several thousal of parachimes are involved and the reconnection of the duration of the War and il. In and heavy thread. Several thousal of parachimes are involved and the reconnection of the duration of parachimes are involved and the reconnection of the duration) British Airways and Indian Trans

Continental Airways Limited

(1) Britth Airways and Indian Trans Continental Airways Limited Until September 1939 the to ompt i showementioned per text of a services, each of the services

Some we with the provided a weekly service by two notices of the provided and the provided p l nd Gwallor to nd th ndrum T ichinopoly nd th is ric whi d to be op t d is ric whi hav how because fr

A Tra s Coni e tal 4 I tes Ac ass TI sers I two n haracli Lalor and I dia—Alt services operating from Lampo D iii we i were directioned in January to and service and includes—104

They are ile principal ag nts in India for the B iti h G ersea Airways Corporation and Indian Trans Continental Airw ys Ltd and

Tri 'ndrum T ichinopoly nd th Bomb y Dills ric wh 1 dto be op t dill bill ric wh 1 dto be op t dill rich who have been the sum of the bill rich who have been the sum of the sum

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Opened formally in 1869, the Suez Canal commercial interests. Incidentally, nearly 60 constitutes an artificial waterway about 105 per cent of the total tonnage passing through miles long, linking. Port Said on the Mediter the Canal is British. The enterprise is managed ranean with Sucz on the Red Sea The Canallla I gapt shortens the route from England to Calcutta and Bombay by 3,660 and 4,500 miles respectively, also, of course, substantially reducing width was 72 feet and the depth about the distance to Australia Using the Canal, the Mediterranean ilect could reach the Singapore Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the deepening Mediterranean fleet could reach the Singapore base in less than three weeks. The alternative route round the Cape lengthens Britain's lines of communications by about 4,000 miles

Control and Finance

The Sucz Canal is controlled by a company, the market opoil # property, valued in it £120,000,000, (before the war) passes to the Lgyptlan Government when the concession expires on November 17, 1968 the This is of course in default of other arrange This is of course in detault of other arranged can pass in the 21 hours. One simplifies, ments. The British Government owns 44 still to tie up to let a second pass, though the per cent of the shares, thanks to Disraell's still to tie up to let a second pass, though the celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4,000,000 he is plenty of room for both. The biggest vess celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4,000,000 he is plenty of room for both. The biggest vess celebrated coupling the bankrupt. Khedlye is to navigate "The Cut" was of 27,000 ton The shares before the war were hold lngs valued at £84,000,000 and the profits amounted to about £3,500,000 a year Most of the cuaranteed by an International Convention of remaining shares are held in France, but 20th October, 1888. The provisions of the not by the French Government, which Convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention that the convention are that subject only the convention are that subject only the convention that the convention are that subject only the convention that the does not own a slivre 21 Frenchmen, 10 Britishers, a Dutchman and self defence and to action to injure the safet an Egyptian Only three of the British director represent the British Government, the remain provided that the rules are observed, on the freing seven represent British shipping and use of the Canal

Development

the Canal is to offer a slightly great depth of water than that available ports cast of Suez It is claimed that, with the It is claimed that, with th ports east of Sucz exception of Sidney, there is no Lister port which at low tide has a greater depth water than that now provided in the Can throughout the full length of nearly 100 mile Todas, the Canal Is on an average, 45 feet det and 70 vards broad. It can be traversed just under thirteen hours. About 15 ship can pass in the 21 hours. One ship has, however

Neutrality.

Absolute neutrality is the law of the Company that The Board comprises exercise of the right of legitimat the

Travel in India.

only to the wealthy, the lessured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very glow, and the fact lities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercles of the country without a sheaf of letters of introduction Nowadays travel in India is casy and is no more expensive than travel in other countries. The Indian railways provide facilities on the trunk lines which climinate—at any rate reduce—changes to a minimum and the Indian Hotels have improved very considerably in the last few years

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter To the majority of visitors from Enrope and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calentta, Madras and Karachl and via Colombo

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early multary greatness. early military greatness Every school boy knows the stories of the Mahratta campaigns and the bright anecdotes of Rapput | and wild waste

Lifty years ago, a tour in India was possible courage and chivairy, but Rajputs and Mahrat by to the wealthy, the lessured and those tas are not all that India has They are only a few of the tribes and clans that inhabit this vast sub continent One of the greate attractions of Indla for the visitor is the great diversity to be found in every respect, mode of llving, dress, food, language and religion In fact a traveller can never get bored You will find life in its most up to date form and next to It the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muezzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet and the song of the Pandit consisting of character sketch of 'Rama' or 'Krisha' The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon saling across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known If the visitor seeks variety and pietures queness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous eitles, of buildings designed by master architects, of bygone days, of diverse rices, of absorbing subjects for study and observation such as the eustoms, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations

To the true lover of nature, the betanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain,

To the sportsman it can turnish sport such and wander awhile ab ut the g rdens where as few somatries can give th titer in the you will find exquaste gilmps s of snowy forest the great unsheer in many livers the structures so light and graceful that they seem will sipe in the sheels the tong will do rest on a of showard curpol and climbin duck the sightin pl, and many another kind campanile. Here is granded us will see beauty Jungle site in its each with callty still calls. The Tal Mahal i owever is only one of the valued to the Sund Bank (sie Party many interesting sights of Agar, and its So t J mgle) In Ben

To the mountainee the Him lay offer th ti e few famous peaks which are still uncl mbed an la Devt and Mount Eve est still provide

campanue Here is granceur a well as beauty.
The Taj Mahal lowever is only one of the
many interesting sights of Agra and its Fo t
Htmad ud Danlah. Tomb. Akb. r. s. Tomb
5 mile from Agr and Fatchpur Sikri the
deserted city of Akbar alout 3 mil s distant
il wil w rin a 1 it. No other fortres in the wold pesents so great an appearance of knightly splendour of poud and noble idents or with a mo sove eign grace crown An la Bett and atoms are care our with or it little to may be used to be the control of the cont

lo seeks rest and change wither in the lenses at it per new and a seen cot how yad and lateral belonging and it reaces a farm Fort with a has he are to have a seen and the country of the wold gr t ports and in it you will indicate the country of the wold gr t ports and in it you will indicate the country of the wold gr t ports and in it you will indicate the country of the wold gr t ports and in it you will indicate the country of the wold gr t ports and in it you will indicate the country of the wold gr t ports and in it you will indicate the country of the wold gr t ports and in it you will indicate the country of the wold gr t ports and in it you will indicate the first of the country of the wold gr t you have a seen of the country of the wold gr t you have a seen of the country of the gr t you have a seen of the ports of the country of the gr t you have a seen of the ports

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in which are introduced verses from the Konar i hosts have passed into India to disturb the In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A D Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worthly to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Purana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the presentday Delhi Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay via Rajputana, then you will be a side of sec another but equally interesting side of India Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do Alone at Udaipur is there, in its perfection, the fairy palace of one s childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake, is the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw

Mount Abu, the Rapput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwara Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture, contain some of the finest carvings in India Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come Here you will find Amritsar, the home of the Sikhs, Lahore, one of the most ancient and famous eities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North, the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab the Land of the Five Rivers' which formerly ran to waste and many another Through the Punjabaiso you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors

The gloty of Amritsar is the Darbar Sainb he Goldon Temple) The payements of The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square in the midst approached by a marble causeway, riscs the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time

peace of her people and continually after their destiny It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States On Tucsdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and pieturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight

Kashmir, described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year. capped all the year If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow expect mountains in the background When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain does on the hill-tops

For those who have arrived at Delhl via Bombay an interesting return trip can be made via Benares and Calcutta Many visitors, however, enter India via Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock, it is now the second largest city in the Empire Its public bulldings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines par tacularly the 'Kali Temple' are all worthy of attention attention

Before winding your way towards Dellu, trips should be made to Darjeeling and to Puri The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tigor's Hill (8,514 ft) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the carly Spring or late Autumn Then at the end you will find 2 view unequalled in any other part of the world Twelvo peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe inspiring Kanehanjungha in the centre are spread out before you

Darjeeling is one of the meest hill stations in India and is unequalled for its snow view-From any where in the town you see the ave inspiring Kanchanjungha The sheer grandeur of the Kunchanjungha snows give Darjeeling a high place in the list of hill stations

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifuliv worked things in India with a tiny figure of the Dawn on its capitol Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India Once a year the image of immemorial been the route by which conquering | Krishna is carried in procession upon the

famous J gannath c ra to the Garden Temple | deeds of Lawrence who was in command until These car 45 f t bigh standing on solid he was kill d and of Havelock who made hi wooden wheels e en fe t in diam tr age historic but musaccessful attempt to rescue dr gged alon by the devotees

Twenty miles north of Puri along the sea coast o 54 mil s by mot r road t ds the nique ch riot temple at Kon ak the temple

f Surya (The Sun God)

On the road to Delh the isitor will travel through the Gangetic plain one of the most fruitf I reas of Indi Her he will find a tles sacred to the Hindns such s Budh G y and Benares citi s intimately connect d with the mutiny lik Lucknow and C wapor d other fl uri hin, cities

Budb Gaya is one of the most f mous ad most interesting of all the sac d site of th Buddhists for it is the cene of the Gr t Renun lation nd the Enlightenm nt of Cautam afterw duamed Buddha It marks th site I hi lo g penance nd his fin I vi tory

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or rworldy desir
Benares; puted t be th old t ity in
I dia but three in oauth thore red how old
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Benares rests on th b ks of the G nges nd floating down the river in a boat the sight nd floating down the river in a boat the slight of Auranger's Mesque and the many picture question and ghat recall to one integral and ghat recall to one integral to be a long as to be a long and the same and the

About 6 miles away from Benares lies Sar ath where Buddha preached his first rm n aft r obtainl g divine wi dom t Gay nd in the adjoining Deer Park is M enm f Ar heology of vivid inte est. The Mahabodhi S clety The Constant Gre nig then of the Buddhiet. (The Manabodhi S clety
(The Central Org nis tion of the Buddhist)

h c their he dquarters here and in the
gro nds is included a E ddlist i mpl with
mary llous frescoes on its walls

mary llous frescees on its walls.

Lincknow has a city hallow d by memocies of crim strugs! of hole deeds of nobic crim strugs! of hole deeds of nobic crim strugs! of hole deeds of hole crim strugs! of hole crim strugs of hole crim strugs of hole crim strugs. The struggle crim stru

the garnson nd we shims it besieged are well known (Sir Henry Havelock is bur ed in Alam Bagh C rden of the World) which is about 4 miles from the Residency

Among the historic monnments of Lucknow are the G eat Imambara (Machi Bhawan) are the G est Imambara (Machl Bhawan) the Small me who as (Gallace of Might) and Sh N jet built by N was Haldar All as a Masedeum A no di institution of note are the Martin of the Shallace of the Martin of European and An to Ingli no boy and girls though I tad An to Ingli no boy and girls though I tad admitted Claude M rith is burjed in one of the values in the building Effity boys from the Codigo Reiged in the d ne of the Reiden y decision of the Values of the Reiden y as the Dikusha & rebens Shkandra Rach (now Government Britty boys (Reiden) and Victoria a o tha D lhusha G rdens Sikandra Bagh (now Government Horticultural Gardens) and Victoria P rk. Life ize po traits of th N wah of Oudh at hung in a build ag situated in the last a med resort Two huge ma deums rike on HI ratgs | Road—hom in business centre—with a have the dombs of W life All Shah tire to the comb of W life All Shah tire to the comb of W life B with the last have the form of the last have the comb of W life W

Like Delih Lucknow is repl to with historical for an 1 a visit to this town will gre tly inte est the visitor. Lucknow als boasts of n up to date nusenm and in the Ha court Butler Zooloxical gardens the snimal live as near as possible in their n tur 1 urr undn s

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cite of Indi and here you will find any one of the with the teeming bazans where busines is still carried on it has been do e for generatio a

Northern and ce tri I di I how an tithe only i tresti g p tr of indi and the South can slow you ights unlike those in any other part of the World Bo th India is a land of the slow of the Northern than Magara and wonderful ecenery

than Nisgara and wonderful occasive Madrays it be capit loth Madras Freid noy not the third hireset town I fodd and thin was one in the first in which English in dother to ciga nath in settled. The vi itor will thin Bod latter g bous bi I negots in chant for the convergence of the convergence of the convergence of the convergence of the first thin the convergence of the I did not the old picture books traces of which I did not the old picture books traces of which find the convergence of the I did not the old picture books traces of which I did not be when if it it E glish settled the convergence of the I did not be when if it it E glish settled

Mysnre comm morates in its nam the dafration of M hish ura minot uro buff lo head d monster by Chamundi the form und mans on of King Dasarath. of Ayodby and bleed d monster by Chamundi the form und broth tof Iama the mythological h of the Ramayan the epic poem of the Hindus but taked y gold as of the ruling f mily. My relationship to the Chamundi to the control Sivi is worshipped the Ramayan the epic poem of the Hindus but taked y gold as of the ruling f mily. My relationship to the Chamundi to the control of the control o Itavel in India

do better than visit Mysore Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddali operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades. Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore.

At Madura and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in the hall (Mandapam as it is called in the Vernicular and Sanshrit) of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the cluseling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation

Travancore, the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many charms to offer the traveller within its domains. It has scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals, to low hills, undulating land, rice fields and forests of cocoanut and arecapalms, with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca. The dominant note in Travancore is one of luxuriance in vegetation. It has a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5,000 feet to over 8,000 feet, and hills covered with the densest of virgin jungle, the home of great herds of wild elephants and blson, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar, and where hes the lovely Perivar and see wild life in its natural habitat.

Irivandrum, the capital, is also accessible by well-kept roads from British India, and is connected by air with Bombay, Madras and Colombo, except during the monsoon

About seven miles south of Trivandrum Kovalam, a pleasant seaside resort with go facilities for bathing Cape Comorin, t Land's End of India, is the southernme foint of Travancore, where the sunrise and sums are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot Hindus and a place of pilgrimage as the reput abode of Kanyakumari, the virgin Goddess whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town Quilon and to the north of this, a pleasant tr by boat along delightful backwaters or by c along a good motor road, is the busy seapo of Alleppey

No one visiting India should miss the opporti nity of seeing Burma for it is a country extraordinary charm, a country of contrast Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your n terest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botin or should you be merely fond of beautif scenery you will find a greater variety in Burn than in probably any other country can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangle with rhododendrons and flowers unknown t science You can find magnificent jungle almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushir the plans Should you be adventurous an seck the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised me and peopled by head hunters, Chins, Naga and the flerce Black Lisu Yct you will als find civilisation in the big eities like Rangoo and Maymyo Rangoon, the capital, is c special interest in that it possesses the famou Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Sacred Golden Pagod visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhis Temple in Indo China

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mentiomany of the interesting places to be visited but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful page-intry, the magnificen buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India.

alone ean offer
Dueember, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboald the nights are cold. India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north. It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before November, or strying in the country beyond the month of Marchaust expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmi or to one of the hill stations of India, Similar the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situate among the hills of India.

HOTELS IN INDIA AND CEYLON

AGRA-Ce il Imperial Empress Lawri AMRITSAF -Th Amrit r AURANGABAI -State Railway Hotel DANGALORE -- The West End La ender s C ntral DARODA -State Gue t Hou e near R ilway

Stetion (For Europeans a | Indians) SEVARES - Clark & Cecil Ci il

DOMBAY —The Taj Mah I Green Majestle
Rit Grand Pyrke Apollo
Calcutta —Grand Great Eastern Spe ces

Contl ental

CAPE COMORIS —The C p Hotel
CAWYFORE —Berkel y Ho e Bellevu Hotel
COUVOOR —Hill G ve Hampton
DARIEELIVO —Bellevue Mo t E creat Alice Villa and Carlton New Elgin Dethi -- Impe ial (New Delhi) Mald na Ceell Swi Marina York Woodl d

ERNARULAM -- Mal b Hotel GWALIOR -Hotel de Gwallor

HYDERABAD (Dn') AND SECONDERABAD -Perry's Percy's Montgomery's Viccalee's SECUNDERABAD . John s JAIPUR - Jaipur State Kaiser I Hind hew

Hotel JODHPUB -The Stat Hot i KALIMPONG -Himalayan

KARACHI - Kill rn y Bri tol Cariton Central N rth Western Stanyon a KUBSPONO -Woodhill LARDRE -Falett 6 Nedou s Suppy View

Drag nza s LUCKNOW -C Iton Royal Da lington Madras —Co nemara Spenc Bosotto Mahabirshwar —Gr ville De Dusse Frede

HAPLOUR -A the М вигазо Mr Lobos

MOUNT ARE --Th Rajpı tana Hotel MUS CORTE -Charle tile Grand Hakman s Sa os

MUTTRA -- Royal
My GRE -- Metropole Savoy Carlton NAINITAL-Met opole Royal

GOTACAMUND -Goty Club Savoy Willingdon House Cecil Firgrove.

PESHAWAF—De ns
PGOVA—Napier Welledv Royal
PURI—D N Railw v Th Lodge
RAKCHI—B N R Hot i Clayt ns Silver Gaks SHILLONG -Pinewood Ferndale Stonylands

Rermitage SHILA - Cecil Ci rke s Corstorphans Grand
M t pol Ce tral

SRIVAGER (hashmir) -hedou s TRIVANDRUM -M cot Upairus.-- Ud Ipur Hotel Lake View Hotel

WALTAIR -Sea View Beach Grand. eyl n.

ANURADHAPUPA — Grand Danparawela — Bandarawela COLOMBO —B istol Dominion Gaile Face Globe Grand Oriental Metropole Isabel Globe Grand Orio Court Victoria GALLE -- New Oriental

HAPUTALE -Duon Vista HATTON -Addam s P ak.

MANDY - S lese Queens
MOUTE LAURING - Grand
NUWARA ELIVA - C Iton Grand Groavenor
May 1 d 6t Andrew s
TENCONALEZ - My sh d Welcombe
TALAWAREE - Coronation

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY Alph istan -115 Witerbast Road Rid b 7 Rill Edgr m-11 Carmichael Road Cumbalia Rill Edgr m-11 Carmichael Road Cumbalia Rill Edgr m-11 Carmichael Road Cumbalia Rill Edgr m-15 Carmichael Road Dallard Etat Ch na -Co- pe attv Buildion Sir Phirozah w Mehta Road Bombay Cuba—F title Fleur Ranado Road Dadar.

Cet di Rod. 4—1 4 Wed house Road C t b

De m k—Indian Merca tile Chamber Nicol Road Ball rd Estate

Egypt 4— (O m a Ro d

F niand —Finnish i t sis are looked all r by the Count General for

Finland —Finnish i t sts are looked all r by the Consul General for Sweden at Dombay F ce—Not f tionl g ince Soth Ju e 1941

or ma J—German interest a e looked aft r by the Consul Gene at for Switzerland at Bombay

Gee e-17 Rav li Street Fort Hu gary-Run arian intere ts are looked fter by the Consul General for Sweden at

Hu gary —Hun arian intere to are nonces use by no comme depending the Hung of

P land -27 A h pean Se Road Portug I -17 Cuff Parad Col

P Isted -- 21 a N pean 85 incom.
Foruig 1-17 Coff Parad Cot bs.
Roum to -- R unanian int rests at looked afte by the Consol for Sweden at Bombay
Societ -- I dian Merca till Chambers Micol Road
Societism-- 18 a tyles W Est Build g L.S. Explanade Pond.
Societism-- 19 The Us of Kairbo Pri et al.
U tied Schart of America -- Building Construction Hous Nicol Doad Dallard Estate

rick.

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

Argentine Republic —5, Talrlic Place (c/o Horre Miller & Co) Bolina -Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place Columbia -29, Park Manslons, Park St Dominican Republic -102 and 101, Savabarar Street Ecuador -6, Lyons Range (c/o Messra Turner Morrison & Co) Estoma - Mousell & Co , Mercantile Buildings, Lai Bazar Mayti -2, Cornwallis St

Panama -Vacant

Peru -Vacant

Venezuela -29, Park Mansions, Park St

N B—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calc Tho Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to July 1945

Name	Appointment	Station
Afghanistan		
Monsleur Muhammad Shafi Khan Abdur Rahman Raoufi Monsieur Muhammad Yunus Khan	Consul General Consul Do	Delhl Bombay Karachi
Argentine Republic		40.
*G I Maltland Heriot	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Belgium		
Monsieur M. Goosse Monsieur R. H. Gerard L. J. Pakes (Acting) *K. H. Chambers (Acting)	Consul General Do Consul Do	Bombay Calcutta Karachi Madras
Bolivia		
*B Matthews	Consul General	Calcutta
Brazil		
*Yacant *Senhor Jaime N Heredia (in charge of the Consulate)	Consul Vice Consul	Bomba y Do
China		
C. P Chen Shen Tsee teseng Tsai Weiping Chen Yi Yuan Ho Mei Shan Mrs Hsing Chieh Yuan Yeh	Consul General Consul Do Vice Consul Do Do Do	Calentta Do Do Do Do Do
Li Chin Sieh Lin Sen Wang Hein Chuen Chow Ching-Ming	Consul Vice Consul Do Chancellor	Bombay Do Do Do

^{*} Honorary

Name	Appointment	Station
Col mbia. Senor Alfonso Tavera G H Aldridge	Con vi General Consul	M dras Calcutta
C ta Ruca V cant Cub	Consul	Calcutt
Vacant Monsieur W F P is (on ie ve) i Mascarenha (a ting)	Consul General Consul Do	Calcutta B mbay Do ,
Czechoslovakia Monsieur Ladislav Urban G P Potts (Acti)	Consul Do.	Bombay K rachi.
Dommark Monal nr B A Thorstenaon O C Exet (acting) A Hansen K Moller Vac nb E J McVulty Dominican Republic	Consul Do Do Do Do Vice Consul Do	Bombay Calcutta Calicut Madras Calcutta Kar chi,
B. N. Roy V c at	Consul Vice Consul	Calcutta Do
Ecuador L W Ba combe Egypt	Consul	Calcutta
Monsieur Mohamma I Abdul Mo em Monsieur Mostafa Kamel Finland	Consul General Vice Co sul	Bombay Do
Con ular Officers for Sweden Indl re i ch ge of Finnish lute e ts France		
Mons E R ux Mons G D 'Izeau Mons Plerre Berthel t Mo P Popouss my	French Co ul Ge [Vi Consul Consul Vic Con ul	Calcutta. Do Bombay Do
Germany Consûl U nerâl for Switze land at Bomb y'l in chatg of German intere to in Indi Greece	3]	
Most ur M. Prevelos O A G ord it M asl ur N. Philon Col a H.J. Mahon oth V d. M.L.A. Jr J. Hauphrey 6 B F M asieur N. N. P. ataropulos Hayti	Consul G neral D p ty C n I Consul G n ral Do D puty C n II	Calcutta Do Bomb y K rachi Do Bombay
Mon leur F de Brag n (on leave tin) Murari Churn Law (cting) Hungary Swedish Con ular Office s i I dia re k harg of Hung lan interests	Co sul D	Calcutta Do

Name	Appointment	Station
Iran. Monsieur Ali Motamedy Monsieur Mohammed Ali Moaddel Monsieur Abol Ghassim Panahy Vacant Monsieur Mons Mehdi Forubar Mons Kamoran Dowlatshalii Vacant Monsleur Ahmad Ghadimi Iraq Vacant Sayid Abdulla I Bakr	Consul General for Iran in India Consul Do Do Vice-Consul Do Do Consul-General Consul In charge of the	Do Bombay Calcutta Karachi Do Madras Quetta Bombay
Saiyid Munir Rashid	Consulate General Vice Consul, in charge of Consulate	l .
Italy Italian Interests in India are looked after by the Consul for Spain at Bombay Japan Swedish Consular Officers in India are in charge of Japanese interests	<i>J</i> —	
Liberia Vacant .	Consul .	Calcutta
Luxemburg *Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave) *R C L Van Damme (Acting)	Vice-Consul Do	Bombay Do.
Mexico. Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Monaco Vacant	Consul	Bombay
Nepal Prakhyat Trishakti Patta, Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu, Colonel Daman Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, o B E	Consul-General	Delhi
Netherlands		
Monsieur A Merens *Monsieur C E van Aken *Monsieur G Velthorst (on leave) *Monsieur G H Heintzen (Acting) *A D Charles *Mons C J J Hardebeck *Mons J Rasom	Consul-General Consul Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	Calcutta Do Bombay Do Madras Cochin (British) Karachi
Nicaragua. *C H A R Hardcastle (on leave) *C W H P Waud (Acting) Vacant	Consul Do Do	Bombay Do Calcutta

^{*} Honorary.

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Name	Appointment	Station
Norway Monsieur T Knadtzon Monsieur T Ahlasnd Monsieur S Gylacth (in charge of the Consulate General) Monsieur Zmil Fjern ros Ernest John Fåkes John Robert Galloway Parama	Consul General Consul Do Vice Consul Do Vice Consul (Acti g Hony) Consul (Acting Hony)	Bombay Do Calcutta Do Cochin (British) Karachi Madras
The interests of Panama in Calcutta Bombay and K rachl are in charge of American Consular Officers. Poland L Hamali	Conant General	Bombay
J Zanozinski Dr Tadensz Lisiecki V cant	Con ni Vice Consul Consul	D Do Calcutta
Portugal Vacant Senhor A P J F reandes (in ch rge of the Con ulate General) Vant Cant	Consul Ge eral Vice Consul	Bombay Do Calcutta
Rev Alberto Lopea Dr J J Alfono LM & S Roamania Ro main interests within the jurisdiction of the former Hono ary Consul for Roama	C sul Vice-Consul	Madras Karachi
nie at Bombay re in charge of the Consultor Bweden at Bombay Salvador	Consul	Calcutta
Spala J J S de Sour P \ Ray Chowdhury R B Fairclough Sweden	Chancellor in-charge Vice Consul Hon Vice Consul	Bombay Calcutta Ka achi
Carl Albert Magnus Halle borg 8 C Sundgren N F Tisell W D Rosa 9 O Zille	Consul General Consul Do Do Do	Bombay Do Cal utta Karachi.
Switzerland Monsieur A Bouderegger krnest Finry Monsieur C Voegeli Monsieur F Bofmann Thelland	Consul General Consul Con ular Agent Do	Bomb y Calentta Kar thi Madras
Swiss Consular Officers in India are in charge of Thai interests. Tarkey Monalent L. C. Monsell (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta
F A la h m (Acti g) Bay H H Anii Bay B luk Hocaman	Do. Consul in charg of the Com ul to General Vice Consul	Do

	-	
Name	Appointment	Station
United States of America.		
Megrl S Myers John J MacDonald Charles E Brookhart Samuel J Fletcher Kenneth J Yearns	Consul General Consul Do Do Do Do	Calentta Do Do Do Do
Dallas M Coors Donglas Flood Robert Charles Hill	Vice Consul Do Do	Do Do Do
Augutus Robert Towers Alden M Haupt Philip H Bagley	Do Do Do	Do Do Attache for duty the American M sion at New Del and ex officio Vic Consul at Calcutt
Howard Donovan George D LaMont	Consul General Consul	Bombay Do
T Elliot Weil Charles W Adair Joseph J Wagner, Thomas B Wood	Vice Consul Do Do Do Do	Do Do Do Do
Charles E Macy Joseph S Sparks Albert C Cizauskas	Consul Vice Consul Do	Karachi Do Do
Roy E Bower Miss Louise Schaffner	Consul Vice Consul	Madras Do

Foreign Representatives in India.

Name	Appointment	Station
United States of America		
George R Merrell	Commissioner of the United States of America to India	New Delhi
Sheldov T Mills	Secretary	Do
Glenu A Abbey	Do	Do
China		
The Hon ble Mr S H Shen	Commissioner of China to	New Delhi
S H Sih	Secretary to the Commis	Do
C H Shen	sioner of China to India Do Do	Do
C C Chuanig	Do Do	Do
Mec Wen-Ka	Attache to Commissioner of China to India	Do

Hill Stations

In India especially during the months of April | Dharmsala and Kangra The bet hotels at and May and at Christmas t me everybody | Dalhousie are Stiffles frand View and the tree as much a possible tot ke a beliday in the Arr umoor and t Dharmsala the Switzes & this Being anything from 2 000 to 8 000 feet | KASHWID nums peng anyang from z 000 to 8 000 feet above the level of the ea and difficult of access for motor traffic the hill at those are delight fully cool and peaceful. Her one can us ally ride walk play tennis und goif or simply laze in beautil a juronnding and fog et il about th t lais of wo kand pri kly heat. These are the uniquish hill at those is a six heating and a principal hill st tions in siph hetical order -

COONGOR

o e of the command of the definition of the defi

country round

Like its later station Octacamund Coe oor h s eq al facilities for visitors in the way of hotels nd hops while th easy journey by rail lends itself to an ex hange of amenities

Hotel -Hill Oro e

DARJEELING

KANGRA VALLEY

KASHMIR Perhaps the most f mous he uty spot in the wo ld can be reach d by taking train (either O.I.P or D.B & C.I.) f om Bomhay to Rawa! Dair of DB & C.J.Y om forming to Exem-p ndi or J mmu (Tawi)— bout 48 hours— whence the remainder of the journey to Srinage the the capit 1 city of Kashmir about 200 miles by either route is accomplished by motor Dkas-mm temperature of the piace is 08 Fahr and the aver go height of the valley shout of the the sentirely urrounded by it snow covered. As it all health of the third that a miles from the aver go height of the values about 0 vous chacament by rail and stands on the lower it is the entirely urrounded by th snow covered ridge of the main pit test that the stands of the lower lower of the main pit test that the stands of the stands sunshi è To those who b ve spent a long it one ci the number seas estatuy to estrusted it mo on the plains the climate is especially available and live in the Item agent in the Stringer of the recomme deta.

There emery his as in and around Conome in the Conome to the conome deta.

There emery his as in and around Conome in the conome detail the season of the conome detail and the season of

Kodaikanal w s discovered about 18 0 and became popula with the adven of the American hissionaries form Madnr who f und d a colony in the Hills advent the Hills S cossive Collectors of the district chose the S coessive Concessors of the Control of these must be tiributed the many improvements that were undertaken. In p rifcula Mr. Vere

and the mo e adve t f us on h rs back. Th j urney occupied nearly forty ight hours and though the wooded hills and the mou tain air **RAGGIA VALLEY

*The Kangy All I ji sit stad bout 100 miles

**read red he prospect here! I it was 't liguing e at north-east of Lahor at the foot f the

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Dan ! Dhr I hang of the Himislayas There e cellent moto road. An enterprising from

re me galicent! I nd. acess a d may historie nee mad timp! to construct a tramway to

the timp the distribution of the late

about 65 inches, a major portion falling in the during their stay at the station months of October, November and December Pleasant showers are experienced during April, May and June, the season months and help to keep the station dust-free for parties and picnics Neither hot nor cold, Kodarkanal ever accords a warm welcome to every visitor seeking a holiday, a haven of ease and comfort to recoup and rejuvenate, free from the heat of the plains Kodaikanal is the delight of the gardener Flowers bloom all the year round

Water-Supply —The town enjoys the benefit of an excellent water-supply from the Pambar stream which was dammed and converted into a Within the last thirty years, reservolr in 1914 there was not a single occasion on which the water was found to be chemically or bacteriolo-This is mainly due to the fact that the entire catchment area comprising 500 acres has been properly enclosed

Amendies —Kodaikanal affords a variety of exhibitanting amusements to the tired visitor The lake is the chief attraction and is skirted by a three-mile road which provides excellent walks Overlooking the lake are the several residences The excellent golf course is popular during the season The many waterfails make for ideal picme resorts The "Fairy-fails" just below the Observatory, "Silver Cascades" on the Law, Ghat Road, "Bear Shola Falls" extremely pretty and a good place for picmes and "Glon Falls" on the way to Vilpatti, are some of the propular alghts. popular sights

Coaler's Walk (so named after a Lleutenant who was on duty in the district from 1870 to 1872) is a semi circular footpath, by the side of the English Church, which runs along the southern brink overlooking the plains. The view from here is considered by many as unrivalled. On Coaler's Walk the visitor is alone. with nature in its varied profusion Away in the hazy distance lies the ancient city of Madura as at Coonoor or Ootacamund, but the natural and on the right the rugged face of the cliff known surroundings are even more beautiful, and to as the Dolphins Nose

"The Pillar Rocks" arc three masses of gramte, some 400 feet high, which stand on the edge of the same side of the plateau as Coaker's walk but about three miles farther on They The Kulu Valley (Valley of the Gods, so are reached by a fine road which runs through named because of each little Hamiet having its beautiful scenery well wooded with processor beautiful scenery, well wooded with pines and eucalyptus and form a favourite rendezvous for picnic parties Between and below them are several caves and chasms into which the more adventurous can descend

Solar Observatory.—Crowning the heights of the Palni Hills, and 850 feet higher than the lake is the Government Solar Observatory surrounded by beautiful fir plantations

Sport —The adventurous can find big gama within a few mlies of Kodaikanal is not popular on the hills for lack of facilities Hiking finds many votaries The station is well equipped with the ordinary amenities of life

Kodaikanal Club is open to visitors are also the Boat Club, an Indian Club and a Hotels and travellers' bungalows Ladies Club are available The Municipal authorities pub | Trom Pathankot to Manail, a distance of lish annually a list of bungalows available about 198 miles, the road is through well rooded

The station has a mean annual rainfall of for renting and are willing to help visito

For those in quest of real rest, tonic air ar the company of serene nature there is no bett place in India than this lovely hill station

The latest addition to the roads on the hil is the Goselien Road popularly known as the "Forty-Miles-Round" leaving the municipal teaching the municipal teaching the municipal teaching the municipal teaching the state of the control of the contr limits at Pillar Rocks to the Berijam lake an thence to Mannavanur and back to Kodaikana The Scenery throughout is of pleasing downs l contrast to the wooded areas in the vicinity of Kodaikanal

The South Indian Railway has opened a: Out Agency on the hills for through booking and transport of all descriptions of traffic between Kodarkanal Road station and the hills cum Road tickets to the Out Agency are issued from and to all stations in India and Ceylon A regular bus service connects all important trains at Kodaikanal Road station Picasure cars can also be obtained on previous notice at about Rs 20 for each trip

KOTAGIRI.

It is about 14 miles from Coonoor and 18 miles from Ootacamund Motor buses run from Coonoor railway station dally in connection with the Mail trains and the road journey does not occupy more than an hour The bus fare not occupy more than an hour is about ten to twelve annas per passenger for a single journey Cars are also available at about Rs 7 per trip or Rs 10 to and fro

Kotagirl stands, similar to Coonoor, on the lower ridge of the main plateau, but 500 feet higher than Coonoor and 800 feet below Ootaca mund Ooty, it thus enjoys a climate half way between that of Coonoor and Ootacamund—the mean day temperature being 62 degrees. It is also visited by the north cast monsoon and its rainfall is identical with that of Coonoor

There are not naturally the same facilities those who seek rest and seclusion in a mild form it is an ideal resort

Hotel —Blue Mountain

KULU VALLEY.

own dcity) is situated north of Simla and east of Kangra Thero is a fairly good motor road from Pathankot via Baljnath Paproia and on via Mandi through the Kulu Valley to Manaii, where the road terminates and only a track is then available over the Rohtang Pass (13,500 ft) to Lahoul, thence to Leh and Ladhak

From Pathankot to Baijnath Paproia there is also a small mountain railway running a long pull and a strong pull from the lake bund daily service, but the connection for passengers though only two miles in distance proceeding via Amritsar is not very satisfactory proceeding tra Amritsar is not very satisfactory at the present time as the service is Inter and 3rd class only It is cheaper and quickers to travel from Pathankot by bus—the fare Pathan kot-Baijnath Paprola is less than Rs 4 per person

No other motorable roads into Kulu are available but the journey could be made by trekking from Simia and a few other centres

From Pathankot to Manail, a distance of

way nearby ...The Valley is open the whole year and having a fairly temperate climate it can be vited at any time. Climatically the best seasons are from April to May and from Au uto October incl ive Jun and July are usually hot mo the part ut up in Jadan Atrain whitst July in Manall is generally at the state of the part up to the state of t Visitors are advised to take certain of their

own store to which they are partial especially liq or a d tobacco as the e a e not usually obtainable in the Valley a d even when obtain

able the price would be high

comfortable Re t House

Rai n 4 700 ft Situ t d amidst very fine scenery a d a g od e t e for trout fi hing food cc mmodation for European visitor Golf Tenni d Swimming available Hotels— Maydow and The Ebacks

Ro tes—The main to to is the Pathankot at which place visito s can ith r tak the mou ti railway o the morroad to Esigasth lapri thence by ro d to Raison K train d Ma li

The Ka rs Union Motor Service Co runs betw n P thank t and Daijnath P pr la whilst th Mandl Tran port Co and the Kulu V ll y Motor Comp ny run services betwee Edynanth Pap Isa d th Kulur eo run Edynanth Pap Isa d th Kulur eo run the ervices nou ily coun et with the train arrivals to 1 thanks to and callights Pap of but it is d isabi to o d r seats in adv nce

MATHERAN

(,500 ft) —The nearest hill station to Bombay d 1 fo walkers and anybody wanting r t and quiet Rea hed by t king train from Victoria T rmmus Bombay t Neral (abo t 1 h bur) whe c Mathe a may be rea hed by hill r liway bours) or by pony rickshaw or on foot by a good walke

In his wilk round the ei ht in mil s cirenm f rene of Math rea lilli the wither can cases in the least the lea

Lo isa Chowk and Al and r Point

Hotels -S Loda C trl Lord Hindu a d the Rugby

hills offering m gnificent see ery risin on either idde of the V lley 40 relights of 7 900 ft of 1000 ft ft to 1000 ft fto virer Bess runding part of the day nearby — William to come the whole year model the day of the W from Bombay & distance the whole year. of about 180 mile usually take train to Poon and the hire a car f om Poons to Mahablesh war Mahal leshwar is noted f r its delightf i vegetation orchids and illies bloom in April and May

Hotels -Frederick Hotel de Russe Race View

MOUNT ABU

MOUNT ABU

(4 500 ft)—An ideal pl c fo combining the ures of a mountain ring holiday with the archeological excursion. Reached pl ures of a mountain ring nonway inte ests f an archæolorical excursion by B B & C I trains to Ahmedabad thence by The multicentres in Kuin Valley are 1991 is 4.0 If trains to Ahmedabad thence by Banyash P pr 1 (250 ft) The present lemins of the mountal alway it provides the completed by a Th. Roip Lans Motel is comfortable accommodations in P WD Band Guil Rest II nees and Guil Rest II nees the consideration of the consideration from the Assistant with Kale (Sails par) 4 000 ft. The principal for the land is the consideration of the provided by the consideration of the considerat

MURREE

(7 000 ft)—The s mme headquarters of the horthern Comm nd Magnificent views and wiks VI iters take fr in to Rawalpindi whence they complet the rem ing 37 miles by car The principal hotels a othe Ce il the Viewforth nd the Brightl nds

MUSSOORIE_

(7 00 ft)—Much free ent d on account of ft exception lip since climat Rea hed from Bombey hy G I P or B & C I trains to Debr Dun a founey of 35 hour whre it is ne as yet chase o r to m tor which reaches Mn scotle about two hours later

an score about two nours later

M soorle has an accilent water supply
lectric lighti system hopilais vursing

II mes churches h his nd s me of the beat
chool i I di both fo hoy and for girls

What it particula ly boasts of how yer a e
the n mbe of interesting and beautiful walks

and pi ces for e cursions Th I adl g hotels the Charleville Hack man a and the S voy

NAINI TAL

(6 500 ft)—Is the ummer residence f the lovernor f the United Pro inces From Governor Sood walks

Though Matheran i no mo than 650 feet high the are few stations in I dia even though the are few stations in I dia even though the are few stations in I dia even though the are few stations in I dia even though the I may be a state of the I may be a state of the I may be a state of the I may be a state of the I may be a state of the I may be a few of the I may

OOTACAMUND

433 degrees more than 61 66 d grees.

The ni bts a boweve ld nd during the winter mo that the thermometer touches. freezing pot t

One of the main features that distinguish climate in the world and throughout the year Octacamund from other hill stations is the it is very equable there being a variation of length of motorable roads it has The town itself has the appearance of a vast park with its broad well kept roads which traversed country of beautiful gardens and extensive stretches of the studded with ornamental trees. The Road Course of Rotanical gardens in the centre, the Road Course of the road gauge railway system and Botanical gardens In the centre, the Race Course, minus for the road gauge railway system and the palaces of the several noblemen, the Assembly from thence onwards the metre gauge take rooms and the Government House help to make its placo, meandering to Simla through over 10 the town attractive and cheerful The hydro-tunnels

the District and the seat of the Government of Madras for three months of the year from April to July Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then ehanging to motor car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalnyam Via Madras and thence by hill railway of Octacamund

Ootacamund is a Sportsman's paradise where plenty of shooting is available Trout fishing is a special attraction. It possesses one of the best golf courses in India and tournaments are held in May and September

The principal hotels are the Savoy and Ceed

PACHMARHI.

(3,500 ft)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills of Satpura Range, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces A delightful hot-weather health resort Reached by GIP railway to Pipariya Via Jubbulpore, and a two hours motor journey The best hotel is the Pachmarhi Hotel

SIMLA.

The summer headquarters of the Government of India (Central Government) and the Government of the Punjab, the General Headquarters and the Royal Navy, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas at a mean elevation of 7,100 feet above sea level The Governor-General and C -in C are in residence in Simla from May to October every year

From the beginning of October to about the as fir as Narkunda middle of December, Simla enjoys the best lovely

For those who prefer a more luxuriou cleetric head works at Pykara is within 18 miles mode of travel, rail motors are run by the rai of Ootacamund and is worth a visit way and en route the seenery is superb wit Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government of Phododendron At Kalka motor cars are axal able for those who would prefer to travel b road and the journey is completed within 3

There are several excellent hotels in Simla the Cecil, Corstorphans, Clarkes, Grand and fo orthodox Indians, Hindu, Muslim and Royal In Mashobra, 7 miles out of Simla, there are the Gables and Wild Flower Hotels Boarding houses are in the minority, the best known is Talbot House The YWCA and the YMCA hostels are open for the greater portion of the year

The climate of Simla may be divided into four seasons of about three months each starter beginning with January, rough, snowy stormy and raw The second dry and sunny with gradually increasing dust and heat The third rainy, damp and relaxing The fourth bright, eleri and bracing In May and June the average maximum temperature is about 73 degrees. In January and February the average minimum temperature is about 36 degrees.

There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkunda, Kotgarh and Rampur Bushahr are lodged in rest houses that line the From Simla there are 2 routes to Mus soone a distance of 145 miles and little difficulty is experienced for accommodation en route, permission to occupy Dak bungalows and Forest Rest Houses must be obtained from the officials concerned

There are also direct routes to Tibbet, Srinagar, (Kashmir) and Dalhousic, and motor vehicles are permitted to ply by the Municipality on a pass The secnery en route is

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Owing to their immensity and the time and and K2, both about 28,150 ft, though which cost involved in undertaking expeditions into is the higher of the two is not certain the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's Himalayas began some eighty years ago when highest mountain range. There are over fifty surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaksummits of 25,000 ft and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft) and Nanda Devi (25,660 ft) pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintwell have been scaled, whilst there are innumerated by the state of the scale of the schlagintwell have been scaled, whilst there are innumerated by the scale of have been sealed, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest pical is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga product by pioneers must be mentioned the Seniaghus of a bothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft on the Eastern Ibl Gamin, one of the Survey of Kamet, whilst I Survey of India set up plane table at 22,040 ft is the same district plane table at 22,040 ft is the same district plane table at 29,040 ft is the same district plane table at 29,040 ft is the same district plane table at 29,040 ft is the same district plane table at 29,040 ft is the same district plane table at 29,040 ft is the same district plane table at 29,040 ft is the same district plane table at 29,040 ft is the same district plane table at 29,040 ft is the same district plane table at 28,040 ft is the same d

Proneer Climbers - Mountaineering in the height of

made attempts to climb Kangebenjan 700 ft | In 1830 a fourth attempt was made by an and Pauhumi 3180 ft Some remark his international expedition led by replacing the substantial of the substantial of Dybrenfurth The party attempted the f the burvey of India Among the c men was mountain from the Nepalside but were repulsed Babu Sanz Chandra Das who travered the by an ice avislanche which killed one of the made attempts to climb Kangebenjau Jonsong La 0 00 ft

Later in the nineteenth century eame Lord Conway who in 189 mads rplora tions in the Karakoram H m | yas parti ularly in the region of the Baltoro Giacter the gr ate t of Himalayan glaciers and elimbed apeak of 20 000 ff. Sir F neil Younghand p rty H schuller and a porter were killed by a also made expl. tions in the Karnior ms and f all during the expedition accomplished the first eress med th. K. rakona m. 10 the humans of 1 101 a party of young accomplished the first eress med th. K. rakona m. 10 the humans of 1 101 a party of young

secomplished the first cross me of the K rakoram, I me summer or 1931 a party of youngs a number of expeditions into this range and in raked a height of 500 ft on the Briss P at the raked a height of 500 ft on the Briss P at the raked a height of 500 ft on the Briss P at the raked a height of 500 ft on the Briss P at the raked a height of 500 ft of 500 ft on the raked a height of 500 ft of 500 mountain Mummery and his tw Gurkhas wer lost In 1899 D W Fresbileld m de the first circuit of Kanchenjung and explored the

concras orde Gurkaa and ister the p i and Bhott is were trained for mountaine ing and with the adv t of first lass port a e Hima isyan mountain ring ent ed on a new phas D and Mrs Bullock W kman mais a numbe of xpediklons into the K korams and W W

porters Subsequently they are ded a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak 23 200 ft and the Jonsong Peak 4 344 ft

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party but falled at a slightly greater elevation than w sattained in 19 9 One of the

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr F S Smythe specceded in reaching the summit of M unt

anmmit.

The prelimi ry exp dition for the reconn is circuit of Kanchenjung and explored the Special Republished of the mountain Republished of the mountain AN we had not make the special Republished of the Special Republished of the Special Republished of the Special Republished of the Special Republished of the Special Republished f ces were thoroughly examined and relations we e established with the local inthorities On the information and experience of the re com is sace expedit on the second expedition D and Mrs Bellock W Iman made a number of prediction the second expedition of predictions into the K too thems and W Ortham mades number of remarkables a cent with dwise going tendential or a cent of Kabr with dwise going a cent of Kabr which will be a cent of the controverty. Kabru was later attempted by re charge the help of coxygen in Monr of Ass who got within a few feet of that top

Monr I ass who got within a faw feet of that for the present can be called some 60 feet high.

The pre cat can buy opened w the a number of the high of 23 me was a gain to summanded the mean of the country of the second of the country of the coun

proceeded to its main task

Camp I was established Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col 23,000 ft prolonged and arduous work Camp IV, 22,800 ft was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col slopes had been climbed The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological anthoritles One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft Camp III was linked to the North Col by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft from the plains of India in a short space of time

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd But it was pitched at 25,500 ft several hundred feet higher than previously The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and exventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re established on May 28th and on May 29th Wyn Harris, L Wager and J L Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft, 600 ft higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924 They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters went on in reaching 21,000 feet He then succeeded alone and nothing more was heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr C E Shipton's party in 1935.

The 1933 expedition established its base in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April permission for a further attempt to take place 21st Camp I was established Thenceforward from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr E E Shipton This had as its objects Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions, ex amination of alternative routes from the west, the trying out of new men for the summit attempt, physiological observations, a sterio photogrammetric survey, examination of ice formations on the North Col

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escap from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended

The 1936 expedition was led by Mr Hugh Ruttledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut Smith It encountered exceptionally bad Windham weather and unusual conditions Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon northwest wind was lacking to clear the snow away However, Camp IV on the North Col was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col To cap their discomfiture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th Two attempts were made to re open the route to the North Col but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practi le but less found to be not only practi dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers, H W Tilman, E E Shipton, F S Smythe, N E Odell, Dr C B M Warren, P Lloyd and Capt P R Oliver and was led by Mr Tilman It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan Though the expedition falled to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £2,500 as against the £10,000 or more of previous Everest expeditions

The expedition reached Rongbul on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th Wind and cold made further advance impossible

and the party descended to the Kharta valley Several determined attempts to reach the for a rest and to recuprent from influents summit of the mountain in August were bounds chills and sore throats. They returned in the in an end by the break up of the weather middle of May during the commencement of the before they attained success. monsoon which broke on the nuprecedented date of May 5th one month to its weeks easier that named. The rote up the North Col was to ced in dangerous monw conditions and the party in the Market with an even stronger in dangerous sensor conditions and the party perty which sudded annually desired to the stated with an even stronger perty which added annual the state of the date of the state of the state of the date of the state of t monsoon which broke on the nuprecedented dato day an attempt wee made to reach the summit Couditions however proved impossible nwing to deep monsoon snow and the party was to ced to retreat after resching a height of 7300 ft. A further attempt by Tilman end Lloyd on June 11th m t with no more success and the expedition had to be ahandoned

Arral Exp ditum—An interesting side to the off the European could be the Arral Exp ditum—As interesting side to the off the European could be two Austrian Herrar Experition of E creat was a acrial expedition Schneider and Asch birrour recorded which the mountain from the strict of the control of the European could be two Austrian Herrar phing the mountain from the strict of the control of the Carlot of the control of the Carlot of t suronage gas max to the aviators at high it only emembe s f to expedit in were killed a dittindes. The expedition was not p mitht d lo gwith the Sterp port: Mountainering to fly across the Thetan frontier so as to e peris are of the opinion that the esson w s efficied it. Everet to that the allocal successful post were propilities for the ascent of the peak were taken of it. By p mils ion of the N jail the Covernment a line of dight from Purnes the se of the expedition across N pai territory to Alt Everet w a taken in long the good survey photographs as the one-whet good survey good of the good survey good of the good survey good of the good survey g

An interesting mon tainfight of which details were published in 1933 was ne fin all woods with the price of t An interesting details were published and the first point of the first

broke The p rty retreated but owing to the storm and ill equipped camps retreat became a route during which no few r than nine lives wer lost Herren Merki Welz nbach and Wie land and six Darjeeling porters—men who bad accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition

A further G rman attempt to elimb Nanga Parbat w a made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr Faul B uer Durig the second half of July th partys ec eding in reachi ga height of or 123 000 ft hat were fr act to retreat by

discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin ed by bad weather They also explored an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was Mr H W Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi via its south west ridge, Messrs H W of the Survey of India In addition, Mr Smythe Devi via its south west ridge, Messrs H W Tilman and N E Odell being the chimbers to reach the summit This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the siekness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet elimbed in the Hlmalayas

In 1939 the first Polish expedition to visit the Himalayas succeeded in making the ascent of the East Peak of Nanda Devi Unfortunately an accident led to the death of M. M. A. Karpinski and S. Bernadzikiewicz on Trisul above the Milam Glacier

Lt Col C F Stochr, RE, and Lt D M Burn, RE, lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while chimbing on Panjtarni, near Pahlgam ln Kashmir

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 3,625,400 feet, in the western Karakorams, was made by Lieut J Waller, Lieut J Hunt, Dr J S Carslaw and W R Brotherhood, RAF A series of bliz zards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr C R Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by Mr G Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude, cough and the risk of frostbite This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be elimbed in early winter at least

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakorams, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little

After Nanda Devithe most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Smiolchu, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of Inaccessibiin the Kanchenjunga range This was made by a small German party under the leader ship of Herr Paul Bauer Simolchu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himaliyas

In 1939, a party of Munich mountaineers, consisting of Herren Grob, Paldar and Schmaderer, made the first ascent of the Tent Peak in the Kangchenjunga range and attempted the Twins Peak but were defeated by bad weather

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Mr Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by Mr C R Cooke and Mr F Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted Peak

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft by Mr F Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft by Captain P B Oliver and Mr F S Smythe The latter completing the control of the completing the control of the control of the completing the control of the control o on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrat-lassistant Surveyor-General

with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft During this expedition Mr Smythe came upor some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a Mirks or Abominable Snow Man These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the Natural History authorities in London It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas

Garhwal was visited in 1939 by a Swiss expedition led by M. Andre Roch and two fine peaks were sealed, Dunagirl and the Wedge Peak

In 1938 Mr C S Houston led an expedition to the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2, 28,150 ft After failure to obtain a footing on the N W ridge, the party, which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the N E ridge to a height of 26,000 ft

A further attempt on K2 was made by an American party in 1939 but ended in disaster, Mr Dudley Wolfe, and three Sherpa porters losing their lives in stormy weather high up the mountain

Another expedition to the Karakorams was that undertaken by Capt J B Harrison, Lieut J O M Roberts, Mr R A Hodgkin, Dr T Graham Brown and Lleut J Walier together with Dr G A J Tcasdalo and Dr Elizabeth Teasdale The principal objective was Masherbrum, 25,660 ft After establishing Camp 7 at 24,600 ft Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25,000 ft before being forced to retreat by bad weather In descending to Camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as the result of which they were serlously frostbitten The devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster

exploration of the Badrinath, Further Kedarnath ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents was made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr R Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Messrs Shipton and Tilman during their expeditions to the Shaksgam in 1937 by Mr. Shipton during this expedition to the 1937 by Mr Shipton during his expedition to the Karakoram in 1939

The Himalayan Club was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the mana Peak 23,860 ft by Captain P B Oliver and Mr F S Smythe The latter completing the ascent alone as Capt Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised Three other peaks of 21 400 ft, the late Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary 21,500 ft and 22,481 ft were also climbed by Messrs Oliver and Smythe and attempts made India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M C, R E, on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrat-

Freemasonry in India

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Gr nd Lodge of England to Geo Comfret authorising him to open a new Lodge in Ben gal Gf bis personag nothing further is known butunder C pt Farwinter who in the following year succeeded him as Freynorial Grand Master of India a Lodge was cetablished in 1730 which in the Eugraved Lisia is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company and is described as No 72 at Bengal in the East Indes
The next Pro inclai Grand Masters were James
Dawson and Zeeb Gee who h id office in 1740
after whom came the Hon Roger Drake appointed 10th April 1755 The lest named was
Governor of Galentia at the time of the attack m de on the actilement by Surajah Dowl h in 1755 Drake missed the horror of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his poet int though present at the rotaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Citye it is im settlement

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform na that William Markett Provi cial Grand Master that William Maskett Provi cial Grand Master of Calcutta was present at the meeting of that body November 17 1700 and we learn on the same anthority that at the request of the Lodges in the East Indica Cullia Emith was pointed P G M in 1762 At this period it weather cases in the Calcut master of the Provincial to cleet the Provincial Grand Muster an ually by the majority of the Grand Muster an ually by the majority of the rotes of the members present from amongst those who pasted through the different offices at the [Prov] Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep Prov Grand Lodge and who had served as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of Engtend was onnimed by the Grand Master without its being thought an intrinsement of without its being thought an intrinsienten on the precogative in second cance with this practice. Samm! Middleton we elicited IP G witch in 1707 but 1 pas ing it my be briefly obsert d bt a few ye raps louely kind frowing commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762 24 to John Bin itt Comma der of the Admiral Watson Indiaman for Earl South Admits Watson Indiaman for East india leap essed a wish to that effect. The Futthme wh e no other Provincial Lodge is to be (further requested that his name night be I und Middl ton's election was so framed lineared to the body of the warrant authoric forwarded by the Grand Secretary was to ked and raised Deputy Grand Master of the Decean propos as aborg ting the practice of anumal cied. Of the ferply to this application no copy has been times the secondary bed the office of Grand Secretary was established Unfortun telly between the P G L. and the Decean Content of the P G L. and the In Bomb J in 18 Unfortun tely the records of the F G L date back only to 1774 and thus much valuable in formation is 1 st to u Thi Grand Lodge outlined working nutil 179 when it ceased to me t It seems that the fleers were selected [om only two Lodgesmuch to the distilization]

, Madras - The earliest Lodge in Southern | India 180 °2) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1765.
In 1767 Capt Edmund Pascal was an Three others were also established about 1765 10, 1767 Capt Edmund Paccal was ap pointed? O ht for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort 2t George In 1768 the Athol (or Ancienia) invaded thi District and in Athol (or Ancienia) invaded the District and in 1781 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Rodles continued outs these Provincial Grand Rodles continued working peaceably side by side nutil the Union Indeed though not generally known these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long Grand Bodies made an attempt at common long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies the Grand Lodge of England and the Ancient Grand Lodge and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that lo a great measure they anceeded At the Unico is 2813 at the bodies in Madras grave their allestance to the United Grand Lodge One event probable that he remmed the duties of his worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at masonic Messatier the calamity that befell the Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umd t-nl Umra who in his teply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated he considered the title of English Mason a one of the most h nourable that he possessed This domment is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge

> Bombny —Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century Nos 234 at Bomb y in 1758 and 559 in Surat in 1798 both of which were earlied on the II is, notif the Union when they disappeared A Provincial Grand Master J mes Todd was appointed but there is no record that he excited his functions and his name drops out of the Freemanns Calendar in 1709 1n 1801 an Ath 1 Varrant was granted (No 22 to the 78th floor which was engaged in the Masterla, Wat under 8if Arthur, Weilesley In 1818 Lord Morta was changed in the Masterla Wat under 8if Arthur, Weilesley In 1818 Lord Morta was consended and the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Wat of the Masterla Wat of the Wa both of which were carried on the il ta until the there and also to grant a dispersation for holding a Provinct I Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon Mountstuart a Mason h having our essed a wish to that effect. The Petitions

In 18 3a Military Lodge G lon in the We t was formed in the Domb y Artillery and in telled at Poona a No 15 of th Coast of Coromandel outlined working nutil 179 when it reseques years however have been successful on only two Lodges much to the distillation in seems from the season of the distillation of the seems from Lane at second that in 1830 it was substant to the season of the sea of "Orion' secoded and formed the "Lodge now bears No 338 on the Register of Scotland 20s of annot ta orla " ago t

in the secession of some of its members who year 1818 when a Lodge of George No 549 on the obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England
Two years later it was discovered that no notil
fication of the existence of "Orion-in-the West"
had reached England, nor had any fees been
received, although these including quarterages
had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge,
Coverned to the result of Western India," at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen
that been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge,
Coverned to the result of which is seen at the present day
Thus the seed planted of Trabinocolum 1774 Coast of Coromandel 1t was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel fruit resulting in the initiation of thousands of had exceeded his powers Ultimately a new Indian gontlemen of all eastes and creeds, and warrant No 598 was granted as already stated in 1833 Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No 818 in 1828 Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded, but in 1836 Dr James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotiand P G M of Western India and its Dependencies No Provincial Grand Lodge No Provincial Dependencies Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838 A ed Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of second Scottish Province of Eastern India was Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Sectiand hold started which on the retirement of the Marquis of jurisdiction in India By far the largest is the Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction first, the next largest is the third and the number of Dr Burnes, who in 1846 heeame Provincial of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small The Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not Five District Grand Masters independent of each to act in restraint of any future snb-division of the Presidencies Burnes may be best described as being in 1836 in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry But the times were pro-pitious There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevaller Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonio Administration, soon got 36 to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abevance, in order to give support to Lodges 34 newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Per-severance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by

crace of its existence in 1020 the civilan element 1 Scotiand 1 ms Longe still exists in Bompay and From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry Here 'Orion' unrecognized at home, aided flourished, and English Masonry declined until the Rulls of the Grand Lodge of England was again the result of which is seen at the present day Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East a distinguishing, or Speculative Freemasonry eharaeteristle A Provincial Grand Lodge was re established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grant Lodge in 1861

The Grand Lodge of England—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed Bengal

Pollock, PGD, District Grand Master, Dy DGM W A Black, PG St B, Asst DGMs Brigadier H Williams, RE, PDy GSwd B, and JE Hudson Lodges

Madras Lodges Dist G M, Rt Wor Bro Sir George Boag, KCIE, CSI, MA, Dy D G M Wor Bro T V Muthu krishna Iyer, P G D

Lodges Rt Wor Bro Rt Rev The Lord
Bishop of Lahore, CIE, OBE, VD,
MA, District Grand Master, Wor
Bro Lt-Col FR Gifford, OBE, Deputy
Dt Grand Master, GReeves Brown,
District Grand Secretary Punjab District Grand Secretary

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1945-46

Rt Wor Bro Sohrab R Davar, PAGR J S Tilley, P A G D of C W M Martin Wor Bro J Humphery, C B E
A C Bottomley
Dr S P Kapadia
E Proc ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Dr D M Mukerjee N R Paymaster ,, ,, M A Vakil R J Harris ,, ,, ,, Khan Bahadur Palanil N Daver ,, M. Graham Brash ,, ,, E Dibben ,, ,, P C Kapadia ,,

Dist Grand Master DDGM Asst DGM Asst DGM. DSGM DJGW DJGW
DGChap
DGChap
DGTreasurer
DGReg.
PBofGP
DGSery
DGDofC
DSGD
DSGD

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAL FOR THE YEAR 1945 48 2 48

Wor Bro	F Anlton J Banford D C Sut ri Brig Il Shuker J L Writt	DSGB DJGD DJGD DJGD DG Swd Br DDGD of C
	H F Crawl F Lt Col R N Hl gs	D G Supdt of
	It cold to a migs	Works
	G B R pa te	BAGD of C
	Capt R W Robbin	do,
	Khan Bah S N M hta	do
	Dr S D Cam	do
	Bhorilal C phah	B G St Br
	A Arneld	D G St Br
	G T C wing	D G Org
	T 1 Dh rw	D A tt. G Secy
	M V Sree 1 5a Iver	D G Pur
	II S Bhrai	D A G Pur
	f A I 7/	D S Stewd.
	B wan Bah R \ \and k r	do
	I'r M V Mody F R Surti	do
	F R Surti	do.
	G J k nga	do
	D N Pavri	do
	D G Tyl	do.
	I T k mik	do

TIST OF LODGER WORKING UNDER THE RISTRICT GRANK LORGE OF

	LIST OF LODGES WORKING	UNDER THE BISTRICT GRAND	LGBGE OF
		BGMBAA	
		Number	Place
	Orion in the West	415	Poopa
2 5		549	Bombay
7	Bt George	757	
3	Concord	767	Bombay
ě	Union	873	Karachi
ě	Industry		Hyder bad Sind
	Truth	044	Bombay
7 8	Alex ndra	1065	Jubbulpore
8	Emplation	1100	Rombay
9	Corinth	1122	Nagpur
10	Eastern Star	1189	Bombay
11	Fri pdship & Harmony	1270	Igatpuri
12	Cyrua	1359	Bomb y
18	Sukkur	1508	Sukkur
14	B rar	1649	Amraoti
15	Arysn	1700	Bombay
16	Freeislor in Rh desh	2738	Bhus w l
17	Hir m of P t Mastars	1 84	Bomb v
18	Maiwa	1994	Mhow
19	Justice	165	Abu Road
20	Tyrr il Leith	16	Baroda
21	Friendship	307	Ajmer
22	Royal Connaught	377	Ahmednagar
23	Faith	433	Keamarl
24	Dharw r	5 7	I)harwar
- 5	Khan Bahadur B Rajkotwala	2531	Leama i
26	St Andrew	500	Kamptee
27	Kathiawar	2787	Rajk t
28	Rajputana	800	Mo nt Abu
29	Re arch	3184	Bomb y
80		3265	Jubbulpore
31		3275	Bomb y
82		3 84	Poq
33	Ubique in the East	3338	Kirken
84		3465	Bombay
85		3467	Indore
, 26		3507	Ralpur
87		3651	Bomb y
88		3710	Deolali
38	Heat of India	3760	Bilaspur

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY—contd

		2 411211 4011		
		7	Number	Piacc
40	Gymkhana	• 4	3796	Bombay
41	Haig-Brown		3829	Bombay
42	Universal Brotherhood		3835	Bombay
48	Light in Arabia		3870	Aden
44	Knight		<i>z</i> 3918	Deolali
45	Scinde		4284	Karachi
46	Indus		4325	Karachi
47	Leslle Wilson		4880	Poona
48	Cornwallia		5062	Bombay.
49	Dawn of Peace		5260	Lonavla
50.	Justice and Peace		5442	Bombay
51	Reginald Spence		5514	Bombay.
52	Vishvanath		5716	Bombay
53	Morning Star		5831	Bombay

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1945

			-		
District Grand I	Master, Rt Wor	Bro Cap	t A 3	Barr-Pollock, P G D	
Deputy District	Grand Master,	Wor Bro	W	A Black, PG St B	
Acquatant				Todoor II Todoor T	

	,, == . Ottinioi	
District Grand Chapiain	" Rev E W Rogers	2061
District Grand Chapiain	, Rev H F E Tilney-Bassett	1210
District Grand Treasurer	,, L T Cordweil (Elected)	229
District Grand Registrar	, Justice A L Blank, I c S	3102
President of the Board	, S L Boothroyd	220
District Grand Sceretary	, Guy D Robinson, PAGDC	480
District Grand Director of Ceremonies	" H Evans	3130
District Senior Grand Deacon	" J Chambers, OIL, OBL, MC,	3102
	ISP	
District Senior Grand Dercon	,, R N Khanna	5817
District Senior Grand Deacon	,, J K C Derrick	5.3
District Senior Grand Deacon	,, C J Timins	1526
District Tunior Grand De icon	, A L McGrath	3810
District Junior Grand Deicon	,, I Moore	1374
District Junior Grand Deacon	" H W Siren	3615
District Innior Grand Deacon	,, I Noble, o B F	30 11
District Grand Sword Bearer	,, Lt Col C L D Hazciis	438
Denuty District Grand Dir of Commune	H Chlson	2673

District Junior Grand Descon District Junior Grand Descon	,, I Moore ,, H W Siich	1374 3619
District Junior Grand Deacon District Grand Sword Bearer	,, I Noble, OB I	30 11 438
Deputy District Grand Dir of Ceremonics District Grand Supdt of Works	, H Gibson , G L Kells	2672 67
District Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonies District Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonies	,, T P Harrison	4229 3323
District Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonics District Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonics	,, Capt N N Maitra ,, K B Gliosc	3293 3350
District Asst Grand Dir of Cremonies District Asst Grand Dir of Ceremonies	,, N C Gliose, k P ,, G A Rowlerson	234 2018
Deputy District Grand Sword Lagrer	A E Tesery	3400

Deputy District Grand Sword Bearer District Grand Standard Bearer	,, A E Psery R R Kirby	3404 3321
District Grand Standard Bearer District Asst. Grand Standard Bearer	T H Ermer	3054 2436
District Grand Or, anist	,, Ganga Stroop , W Thom	109 1895
District Asst. Grand Secretary Instrict Grand Pursulyant	, J. Illiamilia , S. J. Mastera	1100
District As t. Grand Pursulyant	N Mukerli	9135

District Grand Pursuivant	3, S J Mastera	1100
Di trict A- t Grand Pursulvant	N Nukerji	3,250
District Crand Tyler	, CA Ward	2136
In that Grand Stellard (Chairman):	S I Taisnidge	2476
District Grand Steward	. C A L Burton	ანიი
Instruct terrand has and	II I, shin	3193
Is vie or for oil securit	S. K. Basu .	473
for train for it I where mit	(. M. Shahani	2071

Detrict Grand Steelers C. M. Shahani 2021
Detrict Grand Steelers ... I. C. Mobb ... 2022

The Grand Lodge of Scatland exercises it rule through a Grand Mast r of All Scottlib Freemasonry in India who is nomin ted by the Lodgre under the jurisdiction subject confirmation by the Grand Lodg of cot R W Bro I H T unto (I t. J 1 to cott ad 10 Depute Grand Master 1 at p sent i 1 r of th offic and controls 1 Lodges Und 1 lim th several ditit r t harre 1 th Und r f llowin Grand Superi t nie t

Major G Lennet D re G S pdt S rif r Indi

h Iredala O Snpôt Central India Diwan Lahadur D briraina S tri G S pdt Southern India

The Grand Secretary is it. W liro Kh n Bahadur
J C Mistree JI 17 Murab n I oad Fort Bombay

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at kurn 11 1837 but it was short lived An attempt w a mad out it was short lived. An attempt wa man in 1859 to establish a Lodge in Hombay but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objection ble t er ato a third maonic jurisdicti n in the Fro i ces th robeing twantready rig F glish and Scottisi the Crand Lodg of Ireland deell ed togrant if e warrant In 1911 how yer a warra t was sanction d for the establishm at of Locke L. ha e spru g into bei g one of which is now

defunct The Irish Constitution is govern df India As t Grad In peet r I India II list two As t Grad In peet e f r tl I Iomi y Iresidency who is Wor Dro A Fin. In for Len, at who is Wo Bro I G Rees

Eleven Lodges are wo kin in India at the following places

Bomb y.-- 30 0 263 38 319 419 648 Calculta --20 Laho e-No 19 Simla -No 458

Royal Arch Masonry—Under E gland the District Grand Master in my District is early always created iso Gr d Superinte d nt who ge erally appoints his D puty as Second nd a other Comp nion as Third d pt Principal

Under Ireland there is an local ineladiction nd under Scotland the office is elective subject | Paul b tn confirmati n

The English five Districts are so stituted as ande -Bengal

31 Chapters Grand Supdt Most Ex Comp C pt A B rr Pollock

Mad s O Ch pters Gr nd S pdt M t Excellent Comp Sir G org Bosg k CIE CSI

Bomb y

7 Ch pt rs Most Ex Comp Sohrab R Da r TD Gra d Sup rintendent

2 Chapters Most Ex Comp Rt Rev Lord Blahop of Lahore CIE GBE VD MA DD, Grand Superintendent

HUBBLATCH MASORITY BIMER ECOLI IN THAN SEPARATE CORRELATION OF THE INTERNATION THE DISTRICT OF THE INTERNATION OF THE BIMER OF THE INTERNATION OF THE BIMER OF TH Royal Arch Masonry ander Scoti ad has a

The Is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta

Mark Masonry.—Under Find and Mirk Maso ry i worked unfer the (rand Mark Lodge of Findsand and Wal a and divided into eparate Di tricts but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand M rk Master

B n of 10 Lod es Rt W Bro Capt A B rr Pollock District Grand Master

Bombay ts Lodges Rt W Bro Solrab R Davar

1 0 Or Distri t Gran | Mast r Mad a 16

Lodges Rt ACII M ter Wor Bro Sir G orge Bong CSI MA District Crand

Lodg a Pt W Bro Rt Rev The Lord Ri hop of Lalore CIE G BL. V D M A D D District Grand Master

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Roy I Ar h de rea in Irish Chapters The M k degree is worked in soma S O Lodg s but e sentially in it A Chapters in which the Pacellent It.A M and other degree each be btained E C Chapters insist up n candidates bained & C Chapters insist up n canonava-bel q M rk Master Maso a before saliation. The Mist depres in Scott it Cart. Lodges is Crail does not stroomle the retemby of Itt W Mark Master Thi is confined strictly to Chapters Lack Chapter has a Lodge of M M M works of this tis charter Separate that the control of the charter Separate was a control of the chapter should be a control of the control of the chapter of the charter Separate tha G Chapter of Beotl nd

Rnyal Ark Mariner - The Royal Ark Mari erdeg: I worked in the E glish Con sultniton by I dee attacled in Mrk lodges Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and

only Mark M at Maso can take this degree The ar 10 R A M Lodges and r Bengal Bunder Bombay 5 u der M desa and 4 under

Fanil ber Defrees — There are many, side de gree work in 1 dies of the A ele t ac A cept d Rite n d gr o hisher than th 18 1 worked in 1 dia under 1, sland but under Soutland the 80° is w rk d Tho K ight Soutland the 80° is w rk d Tho K ight under both Lacilate and Soutlab jurisdiction There are for ten 18th D gre Chapters working in India

The Red Crass of Constantins has two Concla e working in lud! With them are worked the degrees of Pils and Kt of St J hn They r governed by the Grand Cou cil in Ingl d direct

The Conclass working in India ara—

No 43 Bombey and No 100 Simla

The Order ni the Secret Manifor has 7 concl ve der Bomb 3 7 under Madres and 1 in Calcutta

Benevolent Associations —I ach District works lis own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educa tional provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances

All information will be given to persons cntitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below -

D G S , Bengal

Guy D Robinson, P A G D C (Ing.), P D G W (Bombay), Bengal, 10, Park Street,

D G. S. Madras

Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Charl P. G. D., P. D. G. W., 1 reemasons. Hall, Kilpauk

D G S , Punjab

G Reaves Brown, PAGD of C (Eng.), Freemasons' Hall, Lahore

Scottish Constitution -It has two Bene Guy D Robinson, P A G D C (Fng), P D G W (Bombay), Bengal, 10, Park Street, Calcutta

D G S., Bombay

Khan Bahadur Palanji N Davar, P A G R, P D G.W, Freemasons' Haji, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay

Scottish Constitution—It has two Bens volent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Benevolence (India), and (2) Scottish Constitution—It has two Bens volent Funds from the Benevolence Funds for information regarding the Benevolent Funds in pplication should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C Mistree, J P., 17, Mursban Rosd, I ort, Bombay, who is Secretary of both Funds

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F I for the year 1914 45 -

I H Taunton, CIE, JP, ICS, PM No 1041 Major Dr S K Engineer, OBE, JP, PM 312 & in 1366 Major G Bennet Dore, PM 1364 N Ircdale, PM 783 & in 828 Dewan Bahadur D Srirana Sastri, ML, PM 1065 H S Jamieson, PM 813 Dr G K Bandles RM 243	Depute Grand Master Substitute Grand Master G Supdt, Northern India ,,,,, Central ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Dr. G. K. Ranadive, P.M. 343 H. Chamberlain, J.P., P.M. 828	-
P E Walde, PM 1127	,, ,, ,, ,,
P M Sundaram, P M 1163	_ 21, 22 21
E B Ghasvala, JP, PM 342 & in 1041	Junior ,, ,,
J M Ralshit, P M 404	,, ,, ,,
Sycd Iftikhar Hosain, P M 787	,, ,, ,,
G N Subba Ramiali P M 1290	Connet Connetons
Khan Bahadur J C Mistree, J P, P M 506 in 1944	Grand Sceretary Grand Treasurer
C P Chowna, P M 1298	Grand Chaplain
Vinayak N Suktankar, P M 485 Capt J H Kjelgaard, P M 813	•
D G Smollett, P M 1066	,, ,,
C F Baggaley, P M 1324))))
Ahmedbhov I A Lalijce, O B E , H G I G (Scot), P M 587	Senior Grand Deacon
C C Schokman, P M 611	,, ,,
Major T H Symonds, M B E, P M 1296 & in 691	22 22 22
Burjor P Gharda, P M 800 & 1366	,, ,, ,,
Capt G F Hardwick, P M 1031	,, ,, ,,
Loylee F Shroff, P M 1069	,, ,, ,,
S L Jones P M 1205	" "
E K Palia, P M 1290	22 22 22
Jal D Chinoy, P M 1297	Tum 07
F J Tilley, PM 338	Junior ,, ,,
Nariman D Adenwalla, P M 475 & 1388	33 33 33
Ramaniklal V Parikh, P M 568	,, ,, ,,
W J K Osborne, P M 568	,, ,, ,, ,,
J A Butterworth, P M 634 J Symon, P M 1131 & in 474	**
Rustomji B Patel, P M 1233	,, ,, ,, ,,
Mohan Singh Chhabra, P M 1281	,, ,, ,,
Dr Syed Zarıf Husain, P M 1384	
N Coombs, JP, PM 490	Grand Director of Cer
Durgaprasad S Laskari, P M 563	Asst Grand Dir of Cer
Cawashaw B Nanavatty, P M 584	,, ,, ,, ,,
Narayandas Bhagwandas, P M 587	,, ,, ,, ,,
B A J Duniop P M 756	22 22 27 27
F P Canteenwalla, P M 800	, ,, ,, ,,
Major E R Daw, MBE, PM 1031	,, ,, ,, ,,
Major E H B Heysham, P M 1127	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Dr H D Khote PM 1297	,, ,, ,,
R J Turner, PM 1324 P E K Eley, PM 568	Grand Architect
2 2 K mey, P M 000	

Office Bearers filt Grand Lodge A S F I f the year 1944 4 -- contd

As Gran I Ar litect

Ofthe Bornes fib Grand Lodge A 2 Staram Banet e PM 3 1 testoriji E 1 bhroff PM "00 1 Anthon I M G4 PM 4 FA Anthon I M G4 PM 4 FA Anthon I M G4 PM 4 FA Anthon I M G4 PM 4 FA Anthon I M G4 PM 4 FA Anthon I M G4 PM 6 FA G4 Cts 13 w ll r

A t (ran f J weller

f r nd lill le Rearer

P J haston W Pate P.M 13 4 fir n17 : 1 Avesta De ter

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9 rd P ar r As t Crand 8 ord Be rer

J H Trevitti K 1 M 1000
S H Elliott PM 11 7
Dewan Ran Bir sawi ey T M 1 0 1364
M 3 Manji PM 1363
Hon bie Le Cod Hort Lall Varun r M 1384
S 1 Athav 1 PM 1387
B J M try 1 M 600
F bk 1 nd 4 y 1 M 600
F Stayman 1 M 613
F N R. Chi. Bir Lall M 1000
F N R. Chi. Bir Lall M 100
F J V Nata Rao I M 1 200
C Bha in PM 1364
J C Highworth PM 668
R L Hudson F M 73

G a d Di ecto f Music Asst Gr nd Dir of Mu le

J C Richworth PM 508 R E Hudson PM 73 B Sch fiter PM 70 A J Wet PM 1008 Re d A J Macdonald R W M 1090 A Busser R W M 179 J Busser R W M 179 J Busser R W M 174 W Mass PM S 138 W Mass PM S 138 PM PM 174 W Mass PM S 138 Gr nd Org nist

Or d St ndard B F G D Hobday R W M 337 Bashir Ahmed Mirza R W M 691 Asst Grand St ndard Ber

Dashir Ahmed Mirza R W M 1 691
Dw rka Pershad P M 6
J Chadwick R W M 1086
Pet Smith R W M 1208
Major Dr Jehangir D Mistri R W M 1363
K D Bhagwagar P M 1366

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S P I for the year Hem Chand P M 1305		15—cont Grand		ard Ber
Rao Sahib P. S. Visuanathan, R. W. M. 1399 N. G. Broun, M. B. L., R. W. M. 661 D. A. Docherty, R. W. M. 335	Gran Asst	d Marsh Grand	m'' Murshi	,, 11
Dads I' Gurder, R W M 175	,	,,	,	
S Melling, R W M 569 Solian Fall Khosin R W M 783	,	*	,	
W A Milsen R W M 828	**	**		
Capt S C Chandler, M B I , P M 1031		•	"	
Mahomed A S Hassan All Shah, R W W 1064		΄,	,	
I N Savena R W M 1163		**	,	
J M Calder, R W M 1207		,	,	
S N Haywood, R W M 1342	**		7 7	-
Jack Shellin, R W M 1389	0	1 7	فحشاء	
Dr Dwarkninth S Laud, R W M 1207		d Inner Grand		Chard
Maniful Goovee, R. W. M. 371 Visiwanath S. Naik, R. W. M. 569 d. in 7.6			Tiller	
G L Bandukunlia, R W M 587	**	**		
J W P Middlemiss R W M 611	**	,,	"	,
K B Pastakia, R W M 800	,,	,,	,,	<i>f</i> >
Dr D Sitaramaya, R W M 1065	7.0	,	•	**
B A Cariappa, R W M 1108	•	*,	,,	,,
E Shippey, R W M 1131	•	**	•	,,
S Kandaswami Mudillar R W M 1118	**	**	er	**
Sved Shaukat All Razvie, R. W. M. 1381	7	10.00	~ · · · · · ·	tie armele
R W A Dayles, R W M 400	1705	dent of	Granu	
Mahadeo A Dhoria, R W M 702 Dr Ganesh V Joshi R W M 735		,		"
Syed Yousuf All R W M 787		*	**	"
W M Conn R W M 813		"	,,	,,
Nadder N N Writer, R W M 1069		,,		
G R Garde R W M 1101		,) f		4
Brij Mohan Mehra, R W M 1281		,,	,	,
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Scientific Surveys

Zoological Survey of India—it was systematic collections since 1814 Organised the line of

are to Investigate the fauna of India, to maintain the National Zoological collections of India and to arrange and preserve the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely The Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and an Anthropological work entitled "Anthropological Bulletins from The Zoological Survey of India" The leadquarters of the Survey are at present temporarily located at Benares Cantt

Botanical Survey -The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India was The Superinunder the control of a Director tendent of the Royal Botanie Garden, Calcutta was ex officio Director The Director having retired sinco December 3, 1939, the Department The duties is awaiting some reorganisation of the Director are distributed amongst (1)
Dr K P Biswas, MA, DSe (Edin), FRSE,
Superintendent, Royal Botanie Garden, Calcutta, (11) S C Sen, BSe (Cal), BA
(Cantab), AMI Chem E, Superintendent,
Cinchona Bengai and Principal Quinne Officer
of the Government of India and (11) the Government of India, and (111) S N Bai, M Sc, Ph C, Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum There is a staff There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a Curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section The Director held administrative charge of the Government of India's einehona distribution in India

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cul tural and an economic justification On general grounds K is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the vegetable resources of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematies, limnology, distribution of plants, ecology and economic botany of plantlife -the work accomplished in pure and applied botany at the Royal Botanie Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the develop-ment of Agricultural Science and Forestry in The irreplaceable dried plant materials obtained by botanical explorations and preserved for more than one hundred and fifty six years at the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and several thousands of indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs and herbs cultivated in the open, prove to be most useful in dealing with such questions of considerable State importance as naturalisation of useful plants, introduction of new vegetable products into the eountry, the adaption of raw produce to the requirements of manufacturing industry, land utilisation, preservation of rural areas, provision of national parks, drainage, sanitation and public health

been such well known members as Anderson, Wood Mason, Alcock and Annandale

The Survey is unique in that all its officers are Indians

The main functions of the Survey travellers and rough chart of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767-ten years after the battle of Plassey-when Lord Clivo formally appointed MajorJames Renneil the first Survey or General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there were carlier settlements in Madras and Bombay

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnalssances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond Indla Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengai landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1703, so that he is debarred from its benefits

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asla, and also for geodetic work

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetle) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations From these the exact "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface This system of fixed points holds together all topo graphical and rovenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has avoided the embarrassments eaused in other countries where isolated topo graphical surveys have been started without a rigld framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together

A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execu tion, and the following are some of those which are earried out in India

Precise levelling for the determination of heights,

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for thirty-nine ports between Suez and Singapore, but due to the war, all Geodetic activities not directly related to the war have been suspended

The Magnetic survey, Observation of the direction and force of gravity,

determine Astronomical observations to latitude, longitude and time,

Seismographie and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a re Survey of India —The first authoritative earth's erust, which have recently led to a remap of India was published by D'Anville in consideration of the whole theory of isostasy

Though revenue survey is primerily a record of individ al property boundari send is u con cerned with the nrface f atures gr und levels and exact geographical position as ential to a topographical survey it was on the whole found ec nomicel to earry out both surveys together

By 1905 however all the Provinces hed taken over the revenue surveys for which they h d slw ys p id and the Snrvey of India w a e abled to conee trate its energies on a complete new s ries of modern topographical m p ln several colours on th 1 inch to 1 mile scale recommended by a commission which s t that time to consider the exi ting map of India

This new se ies had been rend red nec ssary by the natural demand for more detailed infor metion to he shown on map especially aer gard the portray 1 of hill features by contours and proper el ssification of communi ations

While some of the unear eyed place a are in rem tetracts like the Naga hill of A am and the high Him lays mostar acce lob Larg aree in Easten Bengal North Bith r South Bombay Gnirst Sind and W stern Rajputana hove yet to be mapped on modernila s

The a tiviti s of the S rvey of India have gon heyond the borde of India in the pat 'pai to instan was su vey dand mp pd at the request of the local anthorities in 19 7

Large S al Su eys —Surveys nd cords of internatio i tate and provinci Ibo adaries ha alw ys formed important it m i topogr phi siwo k and in cent ye ran m rons Guide hi ps have been published of important

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Forest and cantonm at aniveys

RIV rain irrigation r ilway and city nevers Surveys of te g rdens and mining r ac with such ont ol levelling a le necess y for those operations

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The Headquarters off is t Delhi under

Geodetic Branch Den v Toppraphael Sureys—In the past this Mary) Directs Goodetic Beanch Delt of department used to carry out the harpe scale Dun ther p bleathony. Director Frontier etill conducting this work for Central and Lastern Indi in 1905. The Central and Lastern Indi in 1905. The Delt Dun the Central Dehra Dun (For Geodetic deta et)

> Indian Scienc Congres -The Science Congress As ociation wa fou Indian founded in 1914 I rg ly through the first of Prof P S
> Macmahon and Dr J L Simonsen who w e
> Ho orary Gene al Secretaries of the Congre till 19 1 The general edministreti e work of the office of the Congr s was under the management of the Royal Asletic Society of Bengel till 1939 The Association at preent has a perm nent taff and offic to Upp r Cir ular R ad Calcutt d a at tistical Labo atory at the Pre lde cy College Calcutte

> The main objective of the As ociation is the advanceme tof Scien in India and the amuel eee ions are rg ni d for the purpose of (1) cno racing r each and making the results generally own emong ectens works sin Indie (2) givi g opportunities for personal intercourse and setentific companion hip in ord r to o r come to som tent the last iton in this large country of work rs in sel n and (3) promot ing public interest in science

> M mbership of the As o istion is open to B inte ested in the acti ities of the Congress The Association h s an average total membership of 1 00 The annu i subscription i Rs 12
> There are also 8 i n i M mbe s t concession
> rates The member r elve free of t the proceeding of the an uel ses ions which are issued in four parts

> issued in four parts
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for the prosecution and assistance of research, and plague, who examine the proposals for the propagation of knowledge and experimental research work and make recommendations incasures generally in connection with the to the Scientific Advisory Board The Board causation, mode of spread and prevention of line recently appointed a Clinical Research communicable diseases The Association can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in other countries lighter a technical report describing the research

The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board of which not less than three members have seats on the Governing Body The Director-General, Indian the auspices of the Association are published Medical Service, is the Chairman of the Board in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Secretary of the Board and of the Governing Body Membership of the Association is open to non-officials Every donor of Rs 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every able from Messrs Thacker Spink & Co, 3, subscriber of Rs 100 per annum can be a Esplanade East, Calcutta, on payment temporary member

until 1929, composed exclusively of Was, officials, but in that year the Raja of Parlakimedi made a donation of Rs 1,00,000 to the Associa-tion and was appointed a life member In the made a donation of Rs 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member. In the same year the Government of India, after taking into consideration the question of liberalising the constitution of the Governing liberalising the constitution of the Governing that against the constitution of the Governing that against the constitution of the guestion of pharmacology, indigenous drugs, material mor liberalising the constitution of the Governing tality, helminthology, medical mycology, dra Body, decided to enlarge it by including three contains and filariasis, protozoal parasites representatives of the Indian Legislature, two concerned drops. Lala again, dried Body, decided to enlarge it by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities Incorporated by law in India and one eminent non medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, thus Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association

A Recruitment and Appointments Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association to select and recommend officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta

In order to ensure the closest co operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Mcdical and Public Health Departments used to be convened under the auspices of the Association up to 1938 (In that year it was decided that the Conference should be held biennially in future No Conference has, however, been held since nor is one to be held in 1944 on account of the war) At this conference free discussions were held on the work ference free discussions were held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions enabled the members of the Scientific Advisory Board to make their recommendations for the programme for the following year. The Board is assisted.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Laboratories at Cooncor, which carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India. The make their recommendations for the programme for the following year. The Board is assisted.

The Indian Research Fund Association—by Advisory Committees consisting of workers This Association was constituted in 1911 with on more important items of research, eg, a sum of Rs 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment choicen, malaria, maternal mortality, nutrition Advisory Committee to draw up a plan for the development of clinical research in India Flic Scientific Advisory Board annually pub work done on the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Association during This report is obtainable each calendar year from the office of the Secretary, Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, Scerctariat, New Delhi on payment

and its "Memoirs" and the "Journal of the Malaria Institute of India," all of which are issued under the authority of the Association and have now a firmly established position in the scientific world. These publications are obtain

Since the inception of the Association a large The original Governing Body of the Association number of enquiries have been carried out and from small beginnings great expansion of its activities has taken place Enquiries which cuncer, epidemic dropsy, Lala azar, dried blood plasma, sandfly fever, typhus, bacillary dysentery, snake venoms, fluorosis, etc

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants in aid to institutions and also to outside workers. The ex penditure for the last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per The Association has been supporting annum the Malaria Institute of India, which now enjers international recognition The Association also maintains the Southern India Branch of the Malaria Institute of India at Coonoor, which was previously financed by the Rockefeller Foundation As a part of the activities of Sir Organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ropald Ross supports association with India. Ronald Ross's intimate association with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January, 1927, and named the Ress Field Experimental Station for Malaria" This was transferred to Delhi on 1st March, Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria problem. The Public Health Section of the Institute has been taken over by Government since April, 1940

to food r quireme is The publication of 1 Petrologist and Curator with assistant with Inselts Buildetin No. 23. The Nutritive values leighting rocks and min r1 submitted for of Indian Foods and the planning of satisf ctory assumation by ontelders and sup runtend the Lawring and a symbol of the public useful Muscame collection 1 P is ontologist with Enowiedge about Indian foods with Beel is setted at whater possible? It is indicated with Enowiedge about Indian foods with Beel is setted at whater possible? It is indicated the control of the c of the Association his be n recognised by the Go riment of India as the Nath n l Adviso Nutrition Committee for Ind a

Research wo k at the Nutrition Res arch Labor tories Coonoor b ought to light th Labor tories Coonoor bougor to ugos on high value of dried mis powder see an antisco butio. As a result of this and at the request of the Medical Store. D p rum nt the Associations a borato less at Coonoor have manuf ctured large quantities of mi powder for army purp ses

Ehe Association has set up N t til Reserved Units at th S th G S Med cal College Bomb y and at D cca Unity thy D ca They b v also set up a Clinical R esrch United at the Tata Mem rail H spital B mb y

The Association bave cently adopt d of the v lue of Ra 150 p r mens m ach t nable for p riod of 2 y ars Tb f II wehips are inte ded to e cou age you g m dical graduales who bave shown initiatly and are n idered ach t nable n Idered bitable to u dertake had p nd at rese rcb Fl e s holars we select d in 194 and two scholars w re selected in 1944 to bold th f llowships

Geological Survey —The Geologic I Survey india is one of the old t Geologic I Survey in the Wold The present dpri Bent in w under the Government fill divertment fill be the great I bear was found d in 1851 to the great transfer finds in the property of the great state of the great fill geologic with in I ding an space of the mineral dp its of the ountry must eat

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The Field Staff who spend ab ut half of th year n gological fieldwork i any part f I dia a d the r m ining 6 m the at h ad quartrs ar grouped into the M pping Division quart rs ar grouped into the M ppling Division
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Circles is to continu the detail of scools cal the whole of India. The object of the Mappi g Circles is to continu the detail geological mapping of Indi. Gifteen in the Scieles carry out preliminary investigations a such miner I o curring a ser found during the course of mipping a gloot under keep simply investigation in gloot under keep to the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the supply investigation. The year will be supply the geological guidian necessary in any simplet types of sin er g seel sys a dw trappy lovestigat in a Tby will les supply to geological guidan necessary is any to geological guidan necessary is any topological guidan necessary will perst and give ad it to topological guidan necessary will perst and give ad it to topological guidan necessary is any topolog Pr vin sai Governm nts in ddiffor to the taff of the abo e Circles mall geophysic I taff is being pool ted dequipped. Thir we kin the immediate future is likely to be mily n wate supply nd neineering geology problems. For takin, mineral d posits expling d m sat s nd und ground wat source.

Proving of Wills

Every year, before the programme of the fleid surveys is deelded upon, the Provincial Governments are asked to give details of geological investigations, mineral surveys or (a) An Annual Remew of Mineral Production engineering enquirles which they desire to have carried out Such dofinite programmes of fieldwork may also cover the Indian States, and may be carried out free of charge If, however, any special problem has to be dealt with which does not come under the regular programme of the Department (eg, a mineral survey of a particular area, an enquiry connected with a particular engineering project, or short-term investigations involving specialised goolo gical knowledge), a charge may be made for the services of the officers deputed for such work

The results of the investigations and researches of the Dopartment are published in-

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, which includes the Annual Reports, Annual Mineral Review, and short papers One volume of 4 parts is published annually Every 5 years, a Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, is published as a separate volume of the Records
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, each volume dealing in detail (22) with a particular area
- (111) Palaeontologia Indica, which deals entirely with palaeontological matters

As a part of the Records, a series of Bulletins on particular minerals have been published in These Bulletins are intended to summarise the geological information available in India on commercial minerals. As each edition goes out of print, these Bullotins will formed with a view to providing geological be revised and reprinted.

During the war a strategic branch has been formed with a view to providing geological information and advice for the Allied Forces

- the contents are mainly production statistics relating to the previous year
- **(b)** A Quinquennial Review of the Miner Production of India, giving a review of the trend of the industry during the past 5 years
- (c) Bulletins, summarising geological know ledgo on mineral occurrences—the Bulloting are of longer term interes than (a) and (b)

During the War, publication of the Record (except Builetins) and Memoirs has been suspended, but will, it is hoped, be resumed in the near future

The advice of the Geological Survey of Indle is taken by the Central Government and other on all questions of mineral policy. To encourage and assist the teaching of geology in classes and colleges, the Department presents collection. of minerals, rocks and fossils and gives iecture to students and at times to the public with s viow to popularising the study of geology

geological functions of the Mineral Utilisation Branch of the Dopartment, which was established as a war measure, are being taken over by the newly created Mineral Development Circle

PROVING OF WILLS.

always advisable to prove the Will as early as present, a surcharge of 25% possible If the Will is in a vernacular, it has to be officially translated into English A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the Will All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition Values must be shewn as at the date of the Petition and Probate gage enoumbrances Fees will be calculated on such value The Values of immovcable properties are usually assessed at 16% years' purchase on the nett Municipal assessment, in the absence of a report from a competent architect

Scale of Probate Duty -- Up to Rs 1,000-Nil For the next Rs 9,000 (ie upto Rs 1,000—Ni Service in certain circumstances

2 per cent, for the next Rs 40,000 (ie upto Rs 50,000), 3 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (ie upto Rs 1,00,000) 4 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (ie upto Rs 2,00,000) 4 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (ie upto Rs 2,50,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (ie upto Rs 3,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 4,00,000) 6 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 5,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 2,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 2,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 2,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 2,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 2,00,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (ie upto Rs 2,00,000) for upto Rs 2,00,000 (ie upto Rs 2,00,

In British India if a person has been appointed (or the portion over Rs 5,00,000) 7 per cent executor of the Will of a deceased person, it is In addition to this Probate Duty there is, at

Exemptions from Probate Duty—In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probato duty the following items are allowed to be deducted

Debts left by the deceased including mort

The amount of funeral expenses

3 Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest

In addition, there is general exemption for service personnel killed in action or dying on

all the property and estat me cable or immoveable of the deceased throughout th province in which the sam is granted province in which the sam is granted and is conclusive as to the repress tast into its conclusive as to the repress tast in the proof of the proof o all defines payin their debts a d all perions tensardo or the man payor the deditiving up such property to the perion to an executor dies liter ha ing p yed the Will whom a ch probate is g anted Pr bate can both before he has administ r d all the estate of the will be will a d the appointment may be a pre-by the cost and probate in the desired an inversion of result by I seeke by the cost ary implication. From the cannot control to the cost of th persunce to yp rs n who is a minor or is own for each on more in the whole exist of so minor or untoo and mind. Where several exect is a flat in yb underministient or letters of an interest of the several exect in the several exect in the several exect in the several exect in the several exect in the several exect in the several execution of the several execution are appointed by the order of the several executions and one of them dies the entire tree sentation of the taken are not probable to the several executions and one of them dies the entire tree sentation of the taken are used to the utility of the entire tree sentation of the taken are used to the several executions and one of them dies the entire tree sentation of the taken are used to the utility of the several executions and one of them dies the entire tree sentation of the taken are used to the utility of the execution of the entire tree sentation of the taken are used to the utility of the several executions and one of them dies the entire tree sentations of the taken are used to the utility of the several executions and one of them dies the entire tree sentations of the test taken are used to the utility of the execution of the ex

I property eccords gly In certain case it to accept or renounce the executorship but Court requires citations to be publi bed and when one or more of several executors have served on such persons as the Court thinlas, served on such persons as the Court thinlas, the provider will the Court in y on the deeth interested in the question of the grant of prob te the Will the Court in y on the deeth interested in the question of the grant of prob te without citing those to the effect the nothing chould be done in the matt of the petition for probles without the person connecting notice to the person objecting or not be to the person objecting or the will be analyzed to the person objecting of the will be an about the published and the executor is the defendant of converted into a suit in which the petitioner reful by a writing state of the will be published and the executor is the defendant of the converted into a suit in which the petitioner reful by a writing state of the converted into a suit in which the petitioner reful by a writing state of the acceptance of the will writing the state of the will writing the probate of the will be a suit to the person reconnecting the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the probate of the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a suit to the will be a s Intestacy

Earthquakes

Physical days one finds and ther relating the state of th

recorded from tlns region (April 1843) From the apex of the Peninsnla to Madras, however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's erust, though there is no direct evidence of this These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same certain observations in the ease of the Baluchistan as the one prepared by W D West of the earthquake of 1909 He remarks that certain Geological Survey of India Causes —It will be unnecessary to go into the

origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few remarks on the main causes of these phenomena will be illuminating While minor earthquakes may be due to volcanle activity, the major ones are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust or "faults" as the geologists call them, and thrust planes In the case of thrust planes certain scts of rocks override others, instead of being merely The epicentre, that is the place of dislocated maximum intensity, frequently coincides with these faults or thrust planes, which proves that a close relationship exists between earthquakes and the dislocations A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region A similar fault runs along the foot of the Shan Plateau in Burma while the Kyaukkyan fault runs north and south in the Northern Shan States, and has probably given rise to earthquakes It may, however, be pointed out that it is only such 'faults' as are still active that give rise to earthquakes Thus the faults In the Peninsular area appear to be inert and there fore few earthquakes occur there Although the lmmediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kangra, 1905) in the readjustment of which these move ments occur There is, however, no consensus of opinion on this point for in Norway, where the steep monntain ranges are subject to rapid denudation, there are no earthquakes. The cause may be more deep seated as, for example differential ecoling and contraction of the earth's interior The same result is achieved by the slip plng of large alluvial masses in deitale areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon Dee 1927) The regions where mountain ranges, take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent up strains seeking rellef and are therefore zones of great danger. The vlolent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier of Mich and Sharigh (1931) were of the

Suleiman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges Frequently more than one cause contributes to these carthquakes and the results are then even more disastrous

ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places he near sharp bends in the

Factors Controlling Damage and Loss of Life—The Intensity of the carthquake is not the only factor upon which the extent of damage and loss of life depends Much depends upon the time of shock, the nature of the buildings, the habits of the people, etc. Thus the amount of habits of the people, ctc damage done is often greater in India, where pucca houses are more common, than in Burma, where houses are mostly wooden, though the latter may suffer more from fire, as happen ed in the case of the Pegu earthquake (5th May, 1930)

The time at which the earthquake occurs make: 3 considerable difference to loss of life, for an carthquake occurring at night takes people un awarcs (Kangra, 20,000 lives lost, Quetta, toil of life 25,000) Had the Bihar earthquake, in which 10,000 lives were lost, occurred at night the toll of life would have been unthinkable Dr A M Heron, Director, Geological Survey, makes communities suffered more heavily than others because more of their number slept indoors and, being better off, hvcd in two storicd houses, which naturally suffered more damage The fact to be emphasised is that the loss of life, etc, does not entirely depend upon the severity of the shock,

but upon the time of occurrence and various

other factors

Sources of Information—Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 892 AD and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily Incomplete T Oidham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue Among the works m which records of Indian earthquakes later than 892 A D occur are the Tarikhul Khulafa (History of the Calipha), the Alkamul-fi-l Tarikh by Ibnulathir—a historical work of the Arabians, the Mer-at ul-'Alam, an unpublished work in the ilbrary of the Royai Asiatic Society of Bengai, Badáoní (Bibliotheea Indiea), Báber's memoirs With one or two exceptions no really severe earthquakes took place in the Indian region between January 1943 and March 1945 How

continent Two shocks of slight intensity were felt at Srinagar in Kashmir and at Drosh in Chltral, on Feb 6, 1913, at intervals of 30 Seconds On Feb 9, an earthquake of slight Intensity was felt in parts of Assam Silght shocks were felt over a wldc area—Rawalpindi, Muzassarabad, I Khan Ganhati, Gulmarg and Srinagar 9th Sept 1943, at 1036 IST The on 9th Sept epicentre of this earthquake was near the Hindu Kush Mountains An carthquake of great intensity with epicentre in Assam was felt in parts of Assam and North Bengal, on Oct 23 at 23, 54, IST Slight shocks were felt at D I Khan on Nov 27 at 15 15 IST

ever, a number of shocks of slight to moderate

intensity were felt in different parts of the

On Feb 29, 1944, an earthquake of great intensity, with epicentro in the Maidive Islands, was felt in the Ceylon region at 22 58 IST An earthquike of moderate intensity with epicentro near the Andrama Islands, was recorded on Sept 27, 1944 During 1944 further shocks were felt in different parts of India—Krshmir, Bihar, Assam—but none of them is of much importance

Between Jan 1945 and March, 1945 reported shocks are all of small Intensity and occurred in Nepal and Assam

Much In Kháfi Kháns Muntalhab ullabáb, etc formation is gleaned from the Journals of the Royal Assatzc Socrety of Bengal, the Philosophical Accounts of the later earth Transactions etc quakes appear in detail in the records and mem oirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information here given is drawn

Historical Review -The chronological orenr rence of the more important corthonak a may cane of creat in ensity occurred in Calcutt, and

Indian Ocean was so or ly shaken and about barques were blown two leagues un the river i Indian Ocean was se er ly shaken and about 150 000 persons fost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appear toth in the Tainkiul Kaulais (Illitory of the Califolians and in Alkimitifiel Tainkia According to him both these works mention the month of Sh wwil (Hilra 290) as the date of occurren w Pfore the month of Shawwal commenced 90 days before the 13th of March 52t A D that is the 14th December 893 the date of this c rthonake is fixed by Oldham about the close of A.D 823 o early

6 1 J by 150 -This earthquake effected Atghanistan and Aortheen India It is recorded that great fisures appeared f many parts and there were exten ie isn lipe as mg much d mano and loss of life. In one day as means at the state of the lipe as the state of the lipe as the state of the lipe as the state of the lipe as the state of the lipe as the state of the lipe as t is high much d male and loss of life between 18th July 16 and "not large life and incode ay as many as thirty three shocks we they were not of much importance lide and entinged for a whole me th. Offsham mentions that this earthquak is recorded in 16 and

The Province of F hml was shaken by an earthquake in 155 but no details are a valiable Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1604. On the oth of hisy 1618 Bombay experi need an earthquake i which nearly two thousand it so were lost. The accompany g hurrica e resulted in the de-

struction of se eral years! Lakhugar in Asa m nffered an earthqu ke on the 7th February 1663 Shocks were lelt in certain parts of eastern Ben, al for a period of thirty two days during the y ar 1068

The next earthon he of great lotensity which fected India occurred in 1668 between the dates 2nd—11th May 1ts effect w s so serious that Ssmaji or Samawani—a town of 20 000 in habitants sank into the ground A record of thi

appears in the Ma ari & A lamgi & (Edit 11bl

Indica, p 7t) Following this terrible catastrophe the e was a Following this terrible catastrophe the ewas a percured wn win period of companity quiescence of about 5 miles and hone a failing in Khatmanda and Francisco and the state of

A viol at earthon he accome aled he a hard reare of the more important estimants a may rease of great in thisty occurred in Calcutt. And now be given
The scallest estimants anthentically recorded in india took place about the close of the pear we rect away to steeple of a clurch sank 593 AD or early in 894 AD when D b t or complete that the control of the contro

> Ben I Burm and the Arak n coast wer fected on nd April 1 6 in fact ft is renorited that the em reence of the Arak n coast from the se I due to this arthquake but that is n of vices executatin though partial elevation of the coastal strip prob bly partial elevation of the coastal strip prob by occurred. It is at ted that system were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground fevel Near Entitegon, 60 q re miles of land asnk perm mently under water.

> General shocks of arring int usity occurred in different parts of India-Calcutta Kashmir Ongolo s d the upper reades of the in co-between 13th July 1 6 and m ad May 1803 but

This earthy ske is noted for the f et that the upper portion of the f mou Quisb Minar f R as a res it of it though it I tated th t th Minar wes also stru k by li htnin

16th J , 1819 -This wa ne of the worst arthur kes experienced in India Its effect was aringa kee experiences in India 115 enect was the ac erret in Gutch the chief town of which— lib i—wase mplet ly ruined and 000 persons perished Ahmed b. d. Broach Surat and loona were all affected

In the westeen region of Catch the town of Sind ee a dihen I hoo rings ea was submerged as a result of fidal w es A tra t 15 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the f dos and the ri r had to cut a fre h ch n el across ft.
This ridge is known to the loc i lohabitants a Allah II nd or God a Emb plament

One cry ac creshock followed by minor on occurred on 9th O t ber 18 6 nd re ulted in s crai hones falling in Khatmandu and

brower of metrons with h it is reported fallin into a like cancel has w it so a w an and a secondary and it is

2014 August 1833 -Icht in Kiintmandu (Nepul) and North Biliar In Khatmanda alone greater part of Baluchistan and was connected 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a with an old fault line that runs along the foot similar fate overtook other places continuous agitation for full 24 hours

An earthquake of great Intensity affected Burma, more particularly Amarapura and Ava, on 23rd March 1839 It is reported that shocks continued for four or five days, every fifteen to thirty minutes 200-400 lives were lost and pagodas and other buildings in Asa, Amarapura and Sagaing suffered heavily

19th February 1842 —I asted for about three minutes in Rabui and affected Pesinwar, Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one third of the town of Jailalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished The area affected was about The epicentral area was 216 000 square miles probably near Jallaiabad

Numerous later earthquakes which occurred in different parts of the Indian region do not call for much attention as they were of minor im portance. Two earthquakes which affected the portance Two earthquakes which affected the Decean in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by eartiquakes of any intensity, Sholapur, Maktal, Singrurgarh, Beilary, Kurnool Beigaum were all affected and much damago was This is the only earthquake known in the done Deccan which caused considerable damage epicentre was near Beilary

Severe shocks, local in their effect, occurred in Upper Sind on 24th January 1852 Fort Kahan was completely rulned and about 350 persons were killed

24th August 1858—Burma was affected, but e shocks were not of great intensity. False the shocks were not of great intensity. False Island situated sonth east of Cheduba Island (18° 38' N 93° 551' E) disappeared entirely under the Ocean The same carthquake affected the Punjab and Bengal, but very little damage miles was done

10th January 1869 - Experienced in Assam (Cachar), total area where shocks were feit was 250,000 sqnare mlies

A severe carthquako occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of 31st December 1881 The radius of the area affected was about 800 mies, and the total area over which the shock was feit was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles most of it being sea It was feit at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Agra Ootacamund Callent in India, and in Burma at Akyab where it was followed by the eruption of a mud voicano in Ramri The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr

30th May 1885 —This earthquake, although comparatively not so severe, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3,000 persons perished in The epicentre was a few mlles west Kashmir The radius of feit area of Srinagar 450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles

14th July 1885 - The epicentre of this earth quake was north west of Daeca It was felt violently throughout Bengai, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam The area affected was approximately 230,400 square miles

20th December 1892 —This was felt over the There was of the kolak range in a h h F direction Traffoot of the range is are by a depression and numerous springs which are indicative of the fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about 21 feet! The earthquake was, however, local in its effects

> The worst earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on 12th June 1897 Stone build lags in Shiliong, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Syihet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected Over 1 600 lives were lost and the earth quake was felt in an area of 1,730,000 square The earthquake was caused by a ' movemiica ment along a thrust-plane or thrust planes and along secondary thrust and fault planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of alout 50 miles. This movement was due to the rellef of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth

The district of Kangra in the Punjab suffered heavily on 4th April 1905, more particularly because the slocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep There was heavy the loss of life—20 000 persons having pershed The The area affected was 1,625,000 square miles. Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north The carthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Hlmalayas

21st October 1900 — This earthquake affected the Kachhi plain, Baluchistan Considerable damage was done and over 200 lives were lost The radius of the felt area was about 15 15 miles The clongated epicentre was N W —8 R The earthquake was presumably in direction due to the presence of a fault, though, the area bolng covered with alluvium, this is more or less eonicetural

A violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States on 21st May 1912, and was feit practically over the whole of Burma, Slam and Yunnan An area of 125,000 square miles was affected Shocks continued the following day and were followed on the 23rd May by a severe shock which was felt over an area of severo shock which was felt over an area of 375 000 square miles Numerons after shocks continued in May, June, July and August, when they finally ceased The epicentre was close to the great Kyanklyan fault in the Northern Shan States

No severe earthquake is recorded during the six years following the last earthquake in Burma, but a violent shock was felt on 8th July 1918 and affected Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, North west India as far as Lahore It was most strongly feit in Srimangal (Assam) where many ten estates were runed The total area over which it was felt was 800 000 square miles This tearthquare and the strongly of earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground, tun Altho gh the area is co ered with ivi m nd dire t obs r atious ire not po sibil prob bilty of a ch a rore of eakne s

file area around Raw ipindl Peshawar and th North West Himslayas was at thought to be on eted with the se lault

Assam was shaken by a servire thought of the minimum and ratime and the service of the service o

of the Balu hi tan thou k and alo t 00 property outs, ols a hear one of caime a live were lot. It was real nor that the start of the neighbout hood of the town must be seen for the start of the start tie eerthq kes were connet i with the brobent nith Stelm n light i kilharillis tock are regarded a e yu salati as o e big h at nith S telin n light 1 kilhari lilis il ulun o alle o a re locat d in for a chiends rer Lions of strain where earth sre, lon The eighth ke iltrusting ments are likely to occur. mmy ments are likely to occur

this of the constraint which is latticed in a constraint to the constraint of the co st thought to be on eted with it we limit 15th J ay 1934—This the North Bihar it it is as been sho in that the 10 s of this earth quike 1 still fe h in our minds it was

6th January 1938 -Two shocks were felt November 1939 which was felt at Jammu, at Drosh in the Chitral District, North West Mianwall, Delira Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Rawal

14th April 1938 -An earthquike shock was felt at Monywa In the Lower Chindwin district Burma, at 7-47 a m Cracks appeared in the walls of several buildings, but there was no loss of life

3rd May 1938—Two shoels were felt at Intervals of about five seconds at Shiilong in Assam at 10 21 pm. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds There was very little damage over the valley to property and no loss of life

16th August 1938 —Shocks were experienced in the Upper Chindwin district, Burma, and were felt over a fairly wide area The shocks which iasted about 30 seconds, seem to have been severe at Kalemyo Pucca buildings and Pagodas tumbied down, but there was no loss Smaller shocks were also feit at Mawlalk Paungbyln, Mingin, Indaw, Kalewa, Homalln Tabyin ete

7th February 1939 -Two shoeks were felt at Drosh in Chitral at intervals of two seconds, but there was neither material damage nor loss of life

Reports received by the Geological Survey of India from various parts of India and Burma show that 82 earthquake shocks were feit in 1937 ln Indla With the exception of the rather severe shock of 14th November, whileh orlgi nated in the Hindu Kush region and affected a considerable tract of north-west India, the rest were of slight intensity unavtended by any damage to hulldings or persons

Regionally the shocks were distributed as

foliows -

Burma, 28, north eastern India, Including Slkkim, Nepai and Tlbet, 31, north western India, Including Kashmir, Chitral and Baluchistan, 21, and Peninsular India, 2

The epleentre of the shock of 14th November 1937 has been located in the Hindu Kush mountains, north-west of Drosh, in Chitral This has been deduced from observers' reports and from seismographic records available from the Meteorological Observatories at Bombay, Agra, Calcutta and kodalkanal This shock was felt at such distant piaces as Kabul, Dehra Dun, Simia, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan and Roorkee

At least slxty earthquake shocks were felt in India during the year 1939 Fortunately all these shocks, without exception, were of slight intensity and exused neither loss of life nor serious damage to property

About twenty of these shocks affected the unstable Assam region, of which four were felt at Dhubrl, slx at Gauhatl and a like number at Shillong, Kashmir, Drosh (Chitral State) Quetta, Rawaipindl, Giigit, Lahore, Shikarpur (Cutch), Peshiwar, Begumpet (Hyderabad State) and many other towns experienced shocks during the year

It is unnecessary to give details of the large number of shocks felt during 1939 for most of these were of minor importance Mention must however, be made of the earthquake of 21st There was no loss of life or damage to property

Frontler Province Another shock of the same pindl, Sringar, Daihousie, Kabul, Gligit Skardu, intensity was felt on the 7th January, but there etc. Its epicentre was in the Hindu Kush range, was no dumage or loss of life being situated at 36° N 75 5° E. Its focal depth was 200 KM

The intensity of this earthquake at Srlmagar and Gligit was VII on the Mercali seale At Srlingar three shocks were feit at intervals of 10 seeonds ench Cracks developed in the walls of the Observatory and other buildings in the city At Gligit, which suffered three shocks at intervals of 2 seconds each, boulders slipped down from the surrounding mountains and dust spread all

During 1940 earthquake shocks were felt at Gulmarg in Kasimir, at Barmer (Rajputana) and at Bhuj and Radhanpur in the Western Indian States

At Gulmarg two shocks of moderate intensity were feit on the 3rd August at 14 45 (IST) and cracked walls of Autcha houses Shecks of me derate Intensity were also felt on 8th August and 21st September, 1940, but apart from eracks in Intcha houses no damage was done Barmer and Binij experienced a slight shock on 31st October while Bhuj had another shock on 13th November, 1940

There was no loss of life or serious damage to property during any of these carthquakes

A large number of earthquake shocks occurred In India during the year 1941 It is unnecessary to give details of all these but particulars of three or four of the more important ones may be given

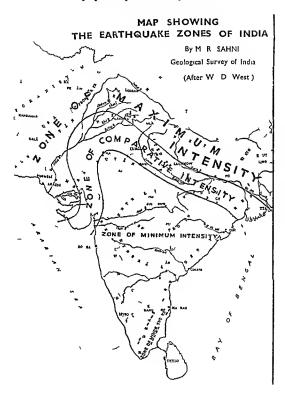
An earthquake of moderate intensity took place on the 21st of January 1941 at 18 16 hours (IST) with its epicentre to the north of Assam The shocks lasted for about one Assam The shocks lasted for minute but no damage was caused

Another earthquake occurred on the 26th June at 17-27 hours (IST) This earthquake whose epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of Nicobar Islands, was of very great intensity and was feit in Madras, Cluttagong, Chandwali, Colombar 18 the Colombo, etc Extensive damage to buildings occurred in Port Blair where 4 persons were killed and 4 seriously injured The duration of the shock was iess than half a minute

On the 30th of June at 23 58 hours (IST) & shock of moderate intensity was felt at Port Biair Its epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of north Andaman

Another earthquake occurred on the 29th of September at 8 5 hours (IST) at Quetta The shocks lasted for about 35 seconds and caused damage to Laccha buildings and mud houses in Quetta

Three earthquikes of slight to moderate intensity were recorded during the year 1942 reported On 22nd March a quake of moderate intensity was felt at 7.38 hours at Lahore, Rawalpindi and Simia The epicentre was in the Hindulush mountains A third earth. Rawalpindi and Sinila The epicentre was in the Hindukish mountains A third earth quake of slight intensity was felt in parts of India on the 15th of May 1942 at 22-25 hours (IST) The epicentre in the hindu Kush



Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs | Bombay, Delhi and Madras General Post Offices of India is vested in an officer designated and of the larger of the other head post offices Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs | whose office is attached to the Department of Posts & Air of the Government of India For the efficient working of the Department there is a Limincial Adviser, Communications. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director. General one Deputy Director General, Postal Services one Deputy Director General, War two As istant Directors General, Establishments one Assistant Director General Pestal Services

Balm bistan Lach of the first seven is in charge of a Postmister General and the Slud and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director Posts & Telegraphs The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Cautral India and Rajputana Agencies

The Heids of Cheles are responsible to the Director General for the whole of the postal ar rangements in their respective encles including those connected with the converance of mails by rullways, inland steamers, and air services All the Postmisters General are provided with and Assistant Postmasters General while in the Sind and Balachistan (Irck the Director is assisted by Assistant Directors In the Bengal and Assam Circle, there is in Additional Postmaster General for the province of Assam with headquarters at Shillong, who works under the Postmaster General The eight Postal Circles are divided into Divisions each in charge of a SuperIntendent of Post

are duectly under the Postma ters-General The Presidency Postmaters have one or more Inspecting Postmaters a Lordinate to them When the dities of the Po-tmaster of a head office become so oncrous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Po thuster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are imploy The more important of the offices sub ordinate to the head office are designated sub offices and are usually established only in sev n Assistant Dy Directors-General and one towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact Post wn Plan and Officer all classes of postal business with the public, all clieses of postil business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which for postal purposes, the Indian Empire is submit accounts to the hard offices to which divided into cight circles, namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Central Midras, Punjab and North West are direct drainings with Government for illustration of the country of the land. Uni ed Provinces and Slud and treasuries The officer in charge of the an office works it either single handed or with the a-si-tunce of one or more clerks according to the amount of business

Branch offices are small offices with hmited functions ordinarlly intended for villages and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small p y or of extrucons agents, such as school masters, shop-keep re, lad halders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small emuneration. The audit and accounts work of the Pot Office.

is entrusted to the Accountant-Gineral, Posts nd lelegraphs, who is an officer of the linuxed Department of the Government of India and is not sub-rilhate to the Director General. The Accountants General, all of whom, with the processory of the order of the processory of the order of the processor of separate necessary st ff of clerks, perform at separate he adjunctors the actual audit and a counts work of a certain number of postal circles

In accordance with an arrangement which offices or Rulway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors. Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other like to the same district and other like to the lead office for purposes a number of client post office. The lead office for purposes a number of client policy and expectally in towns by opening subordinate to the head office for purposes a number of client towns by opening subordinate to the lead office for purposes a number of client towns by opening subordinate to the lead office for purposes a number of client towns by opening subordinate to the lead office for purposes a number of client towns by opening of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, under the control of the Post Office.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Aden, Nepal, Caylon and Portuguese India except ne Indicated below t is as follows -

1	when the when the potage when the partacles wholly is insufficiently properly properly	
Letters	Anna Ples	
And e ir additional tola Book and pittern packets	1 6 1 0 Double the pre-Double the defict	
For the first five toles or fraction trace of the first through the filter and the lift toler,	0 9 (chargeable on deliser))	
or tracify the real luexcess of deel	0 3	

Postcards

Single Reply 9 piea

Rs a

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full 1 eply postcards esmot be sent to Nepal.)

P reel (prepayment compulsory) Parcels not exceeding 1 | seers (1 000 tolas) in weight - -

Not exceeding 40 tolas

For every additional 40 tolas or part of that w isht

Δ G Regi. tration 1 parcels weighing over 440 solss

All parcels to Aden should be registered. There is no parcel ser i e to Vepai. These rate are n t applicable to pa cels fo Ceylor and Portuguese India

Reg tr hon fee Rs a For each letter postcard book or pat

tern packet or parcel t be regi tered 0 \$ O d nary Money O der fe z

For every sum of Rs 10 or fraction thereof 0 _ In the case of m new orders for C sl o nd Portug ese indi the rates pre cib d f foreign rupe mon y o d ra are applicabl The s is no money order service to Nepai

Telegraphic money order f —Th set f for ordin ry m y ord rather ph h r c i tel t th r -Th a me as tele Inland (the ost of th telegraphic advi to Aden and C ylo in respect of those countries) telegrams for the tual nu used in the telegram d l tance c rding a the telegr tual nu br of w the remitis to be a E tress Grai OF me sage In addition to the above a supple mentary fee of two nn 1 i led on e cl

telegr phier on y orde There is no t legraphic money order service to N ral o P rtuguese India In the case Ceylon the telegr ph harge is calculat d In the case of

th rates shown b low -E press-Rs 2 6 0 for th first 1 words a d

3 an fo ch ad lit! al word Od ary -Re 130 fr th first 1 ard z ann fo each dditional w rd.

Value papable fee -Th see ic lated o the m unt specified f r r mittance t the se der a d re the s me as the i e for o dina y mo y orders

Insur ce f es

Where the value insured does n t exceed Rs 100

e the value in ured ex ds R 100 b t doe not exc d I 200 Where the 1 1 red ex ds Rs 200

but doe not xee d Rs 300

ev rv addi ional R 100 r fr ctl thereof over R 300 and upto Ra 1 000 0 -I snna 6 ples For every additional Rs 100 or frac ion ti ere I over Rs 1 000

As regards Aden Ceylon and Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff

As nowl dome I fee -For each registered article I a a

The Foreign Turiff (whi h is not applicable to Aden to Ce ion to hepal or to P tuguese india except as indicated below) is a f ilo s ---

Letters -To Aden Ceylon hep land Portu guese It dl -Indian in! nd rates To Burma compniory in the case of additional tola or part ti ereof

> 31 nmas for the first ea d annas to es 1 addition. Ceylon To all other countries outce or p rt of

> > annas Postcards ingle 4 sen s_ Peply

Postcards to Burma Single 1 anna and annas ceply

Print d Papers - | anns for every 2 ounces r part of th t weight

sr Papers -For a p cket not Si an as in looune in wight

For every ad little al on ees or part of that weight Sampler -I a fo fir t 4 nunces and 2

aje o cestb re iter Pri t d Papers Ets n s Pap g and S mples -fo Burm 9 pl 10 th first five tolas and for every additional 5 tolss or part fthat 6 pI weight

Pa cels

Parcel postage v i frdifferent c untri s s how i th Fo clar P t Direc oryl el led inthe P t nd Telg ph Gulle infor stion tl in t it r t of po t ge on parcel ir C cat B it in a d Aott in Ireland i given helow -

> reels t v dig ib in w ad ddresed t Gra Brital Norh I land re for s () P reels in w igi t Norh I land re for arded sn ii t ti i itisi P t Offic the r tes f post ge pplie ble to su h p r els b i gas follows —

Fia Gibral tar Rs a p For p reel 180

Not ove 3 lbs O e 3 lb but not over 7 lbs Ω 0 51 1 0. 11 3 15 2 6 3 0 11

These parcels are delivered by the post 10 countries on which money or office and the postage paid carries them to to be drawn sterling, the rates destination

Limits of Weight.

Lellers -4 lbs 6 oz

Printed Papers and Business Papers-To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, British Australasian Colonies, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate 5 lbs

To Aden or Ceyion-No innit To all other destination 4 lbs 6 oz

Samples — To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesla, and Bechuanaland Protectorate 5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolus To all other destinations-1 lb 2 oz Parcels —11 lbs 20 lbs or 22 lbs

Limits of Size

Letters —35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 231 inches in any one direction If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 linehes in any one direction

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter

To all other destinations—35 laches in length breadth and thickness taken together and 231 inches in any one direction. If in form of roll 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction

Note -Printed papers sent open, ie, without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards, wheti er folded or not should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 21 inches in width

Samples — To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, To-o (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protector te-2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth If in form of roll, dimensions in ail cases are 39 Inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 linehes in any one direction

To all other destinations-35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 231 inches in any one direction lf in form of roll, dimensions in ail cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction

To Aden or Ceylon-2 ft in length by one foot in width and depth

Money Orders — To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows -

Rs 1 3 0 On any sum not exceeding Rs 10 On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not n К exceeding Rs 25 On any sum exceeding Rs 25 0 for each complete sum of Rs 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas

To countries on whileh money orders have toilons -Rs a

0 4 On any sum not exceeding £1 exceeding £1 but not exceeding 0 7 £3 0 10 ., ,, £3 0 13 £4 ,, ,, ,, ,, 33 £4 £5 1 0 ,, * * 1> 0 £5 1

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that is the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annus If it does not exceed £2 the charge shall be 7 annas, if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 anass, and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 anas

Registration fee

For each letter, post card & packet of printed or business papers and simples 3 annas

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—insurance fees mentioned under "luland latiff"

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India

Annas Where the vnine insured does not 51 exceed Rs 200 For every additional Rs 200 or

51 fraction the cof Note—Insura ce service to Burma and ritish Somaliiand has been temporarily and

British Somaidand has suspended

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British l'osxessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance if avarlable

Annas Where the value insured does not 5} exceed £14 For every additional £14

fraction thereof fee - 3 nnnas for each Aci nou ledgment registered arricle 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese

India Air Mails —Letters, posteards and packets can be sent by air in the inland post as well as to certain foreign countrie on payment of special Air Muli fees Such letters can be registered lineared articles cannot be sent by Air Muli average to foreign with a registered Air Muli average to foreign with a registered and articles cannot be sent by The Inland Alr Air Mili except to Ceylon

fees are as follows -6 ples plus ordinary (t) For a post card postage

1 anau for each (ii) For a letter and preket tola or part thereof plus ordinary

For Air fees to foreign countries, see the postage Post and Telegraph Guide

Air Letter Service—A new light weight "Air Letter 'service for use by civillang has been introduced from the 1st December 1944, but he expectation of the which is available for writing to most of the Empire countries and H M s Forces oversea The postage rate is 6 annas per air letter

A special air letter form is avail ble i om post proces i reesed. Pitae on est at rapi affices at a cot of 6 anna per form. Similar i from India is 4 mnns if you ted by a minbr of forms of yri at the mountature be ring an indiction that they have been approved by the late of a Circle can also but of the public man of the late of a Circle can also but of the late o

Air letters cannot be registered or insured nor are any enclosures pe mitted. No other facility such as express delivery is available

-The airgr ph a r ice w I trod out on h bruary 104 for cutw d corresp lence from Indla to the Unrted Alnadom. 15 5 al gr. pls were carried to the first consignment a figure which is to be com t ken for an airgraph to reach the Unit d hi g dom is 7 days

The fi at sirgraph service f om the United Ki g dom in India nri ed in har chi on June 11
191 and contal d 7 400 airgraph. The
second n ri el on the 1 th with 23 000 airgraph. and the third on luna 14 with 35 000 arrgraph and the third on luna 14 with 35 000 arrgraph. In the first con mment was letter from 3 Ir L. S. Amr. S. Reterv. of State for India to 11 L. the viceroy. The nigrarph act ice which in the w. d. of Mr. Amr. y. b. Id. bel. L. S. u rull contribution to the was effort. I ap.

of other nationalities operating under Briti h control

Al graph aervice is also n allable for tran missi n of photo rayhs of purely personal and domesti n tur provided they ar n t affixed to incrept fo ms but are produced directly on sen it ed paper upon which is also pri ted a replica of the off lai airg ph form. The a u iti d forms are not supplied by the Post pared with about 15,000 airrr phs d Tatched a u ltl d forms are not suppil d by the Post at prese t to the U K only Tio average time Offic h t rvice in this respect i rendered by acl cted pl oto-raphers who have been utborised to and tak tie prod ction of airportrafts in arlous town of the col try. The rates of post ge per irportraits are the ame as that for The ordin ry signapha

Mgmtud fB in in the Po t Office --At in 1 1st454 th wr 1 2872 pr m n nt and 2 304 tempo ary Pot & Tel gr pl official 811 pot offices and 158 000 miles of mail lines D i g the yr 1 575 million articles includin 51 million regite d The relation to the way of the second of the

Telegraphs

Up to 101 the telegraph ystem in India Poem ster G ner I and a autiable number was admitted as part depth entitled one es and then i enter the hard and it is a part depth entitled by Dit to an Itely I have not entered by Dit to an Itely I have not entered by Dit to an Itely I have not india in the D patter it of the bound in the I offer the water rate and india in the D patter it of 10 lides it S related is who we estated and india in the I will be seen to the latter it in the state of the complete of the water in the india of the I state in the complete an ignimation in the I starts in the complete an ignimation in the Ti graph in a t gle off rasa e p rim ntal two D p t nts for r with a vi to the e nt lamsig n tary f t t d

nts elio d by the Sere dit d ed from it April an of the Direction in addition mary f'tt the period state of the best o

in Telephone work there is one Deputy Director General (Telephones) and in Wircless matters there is one Assistant Dy Director General (Wireless) In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. These five Circles were divided into eighteen Divisions each in charge of a Divisional In 1922 Sind and Baluchistan Circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi This Circle is under the charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and tals unification was gradually extended to other Circles The fusion was completed in March 1930 The telegraph traffic and the engineering brunches in the Circles are now controlled by the Postmasters General and the Director of Posts and felegraphs, Karachi There is also one Deputy Director of Telegraph Traffic as one Deputy Director of Telegraph Traffic each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madra-to look after the speedy disposal of traffic There are now 23 Lugineering Divisions With effect from the 1-7-1939, the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wircless Branches have been amalgamated at a Single Service viz,—Telegraph Engineering Service—Class I The audit and accounts work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Dupty and Assistant Accountants General Inland Telegrams and Tariff —Telegrams sent to or received from places in ludia or Burma or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows -For delivery in India Private and State Express Ordinary Rs a Rs a Minimum charge 1 10 0 13 Each additional word over 8 0 2 n For delivery in Burma Private and State Express Ordinary Rs a Rs a 2 12 1 6 Minimum charge Each additional word over 8 0 0 For delivery in For delivery in Ceylon Lhasa (Tibet) Private and Private and State State Ex Ex-Ordi-Ordl press nary press nary Rs a Rs a Rs a Rs a Minimum charge 2 0 2 8 1

additional

The address is charged for

2 0 1

word over 12

0 8

Additional charges.

Minimum for roply-paid telegram eherge for an ordinary telegram

Notification of delivery

Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram

Multiple Address telegrams, copying fee for each 100 words or less in each copy beyond the first 4 annas.

Collation . . . One half of the charge for an ordinary take gram of same length

If both the offices

For

For acceptance of an Express telegram turing the hours of origin and destination are closed.

If only one of this office is closed.

If the telegram has to pass

delivery For delivery ln in India Press telegrams Covion Ex Ordi-Ex-DIPAE nary press Rs a Rs a Rs a 1 8 0 12 8 1 Minimum charge

i ach additional 5
words over 40 in
respect of India,
each additional four
words over 32 in
respect of Ceylon

The address is free

Greetings Telegrams—Inland Greetings
telegram service has been suspended as a temporary
measure

Inland De Luxe Telegrams—Senders of Greetings telegrams to or from offices in India may use their own phraseology in such telegrams on payment of 2 annas in addition to the charge appropriate to the class of message (Express or Ordinary).

These telegrams will be delivered in specially printed art! tie forms and envelopes

a This Dr Lune service is not applicable to 4 telegrams for Burma

The sender of a DE LUXE telegram should write before the address the special instruction = LX=which will not be charged for

Foreign Thrilf - The ch rges for loreign; telegrams ary with the court to lied they are addressed. The rates per red lortelegram to countries in Europe America etc foll ws -

C bles are not now accepted to the following enemy or enemy coupled countri s --

British D pend neles in Borneo Allonna Diller of the Country of the and Trenganu) French Indo China Germany and Trever. Hungary Jar Japane e pos l ns Manel u ta 1 wanet ne leased territory Formora Marian or L d one I lands M rsh ll 1al o and Caroline 1sl nd S hatten Jap nese occ pied lerritors S games say here see the certain (meen di whole (in see cos ill e and Shangi il) Labu n Lat la Licchtenstein Lith nia Tre Acti erland k. st I dies (Sum t a Jaxa C lebes and Dutch Borneo el) Portugue e Timor Th Stratts Settlement Thaila d Wah I I d Yugo kayla The And n n and Meol ar Islands n po ti n P Burma and New Gul e and Sovict Russia as are in enemy occupation

Orly Deld DLT Rau Isalas Europe IRC-Great Brital and Norti en trei nd ircland 13 6 Belglum H II d Ò 0 10 ŏ 7 Switzeria d 10 S_i In 10 France It ly City of the Yatican Ottar Offices 01 01 ŏ tŏ Norway ŭ iò ż Bulg tia ě išt Ri sta Turkey Czecho-Slovakia 0 101 0 Uni note with Af ica and S W Afria a IRC 0 13 0 61 0 41 im ri a via 1 R.C-O dv Defd D.L T N A Cables R a Rs Ort sto Q b Sci ti te ris 1 R C 0 13 0 63 0 43 68 Imperial and the late of the C M nitob 0 13 0 0 0 0 4 cou BC.n IRC 1mpe lal 0 18 0 58 0 48 w lork Bo ton etc. 1 11 0 131 0 0 Phil elphia, Wa 11 gton etc. 0 141 0 10. Chicago 1 0 0 11 Ban Francisco Scattle 11 0 I 1 10 B e os Alres 1 13 Rto 1 J elro of stagis f J m le IRC wis: Imperial 0 13 Λ 01 0 Havara.

U ge t Teleg ma-Rate double of ordinary rate Da y Letter T tea a s-

One third ordinary r le with a minimum charge fr 5 words

Code telegrams (except for contries within the Bittl Empr) a acc pted t 3/5th of the od nary rate Cod t legr me fo con ri th British impr ar ac exted at of the ordinary rate (14 class 4 5 ulthin th 234 & T Gud)

Telegrams are accept d at all Go rament I I grapt Off ce

Usu I rule appl re arding R gi tration of abb e lated ad lesse Reply l'aid etc

Full lis a p blish d lu Po t a d 1 legraph

Badio Telegrams - For radio-tel or ms ad drag of the grams - for industrial and trained at the feat in the a lin India and trained at the ost that a fromby Cafe the knicht or hid a the carge in this in a per wind per word (cod) in (rdinary) or eight n e rly Il ca e

The folloting are the charge (ex I ding supplies that makery h f b f does light from ontices in India it smitted to f f t exit frought to coast t the same tie d in the pr ceding par graph -

Total en rge rer word Ordinary Code

Ra a Ra a (1) All G emme t or Pri te

R dio-tele rams ex cepti g ti os m tioned In () and (3) b low 0 13 0 8

() Radio tel Tama Brita le 31 Jesty & Shipe יון ול ד Poyal 1 di ¥ 77

(3) Radto tlg m t 8panish or Sw di h stips

the sender of radio-telegram may pressely by H mu tin to fore the ddr's intruction R 1 file lives to be the sender of the sender The sender of th in tructin R 1 f llo 1 ly me tin in f pees nd s n s of lh amount prep ld RI 8 Til expressio co te as ne w rd

DAILY LETTER TELEGRAMS

pi i l nguage

hil re d'alt will telegrapi ically ti ot t tu tral is o y dy of the we ke wekad odi ili th econd dy following the day
Thy resubj to the co ditions
for Deferred to elem t legrams of th of booking The with ce tain x ertl ns stat d below

The hrv f nd D lly Letter T legram is rdi dly tilrd of th h g fo i livate ti gram in the same if the lby th me t b t to ml muun harge q i to the tham [r 5 ord at such reduced rate t I gram

charg 1 0 141 I cluding the indication DLT

D By Lette T ! gram i

The late fee system does of apply to Dally, Greeting Telegrams (Foreign) - Telegram Letter Telegrams and such telegrams are not conveying thritimes and New York wholes a accepted during the closed hours of an other

On Indian lines Dally Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred I o clen telegrams

The only special services admitted in Daily Letter lelegrams are Reply pald Po to the strate, lelegraph restante Multiple addresses, de Luve and telegriph redirection under orders of the addresse

The class prefix for Dally Letter Telegrams 155 038 miles of wire and cable will be DL1

MIGHT II FFER TITIGRAMS

Night letter Telegrams (NLT) are accepted for all Lampire countries except Australa-ja, with which the Dilly letter leicerum Sirvice (DLF) remains in force at the sume rates and under the same conditions is prescribed for Dally Letter Telegrams except as follows .

- (1) They will be delivered on the morning of the day following the day of booking
- (ll) The speelal instruction and the class prefix for Night Letter Leegrams will be NLI

EMPIRE SOCIAL TELEGRAMS

Empire Social Telegranis (GLT) conveying solely greetlings family news or non commercial personal adales can be availed of throughout the hear at special reduced rates, for all lample countries except Sud in

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) for the purpose of transmission and delivery to a territory or place to which NLI service is available is deferred until the morning of the day following the day of acceptance where there is no NLT service but a DLP scrvice is available an Lumpire Social Telegram is deferred and delivered on the second day following the day of acceptance or as soon as possible thereafter Minimum charge for an Empire Social Telegram is Rs 360 for the first 12 words (excluding the Special Instruc-tion GLT-which vill not be charged) and 43 annas for every additional word

The only Speelal Services admitted in Implie Social Telegrams are "Reply Paid" and De Luxe"

Telegrams -Telegrams Foreign De Luxe sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistle form in an envelope of the same character. A supplementary charge of four annay per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (1e). Urgent, Ordinary, Code, Deferred, DLT, etc.) is charged tor such telegrams. This De Luxe Service in not available with U K for the duration of the war.

Posts and Telegraphs—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department of the In

accepted for most non emplre countries from the lith of December to the 6th January Inclusive of special reduced rates subject to a minimum charge for 10 words per telegram Implie countries except Sudan such greeting may be conveyed by means of Empire Socia Telegrams

Growth of Telegraphs—At the end o 1897 93 there were 50,305 miles of line and Compared to this there were 112 100 miles of line including cible and 1053 600 miles of the includes conductors on the 31st March 1914. The mimbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 90 respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1631 to 4,031

The increase in the number of pald telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures -

		1897 93	1043 44
Inland	{ Private State Press	4,107 270 860 382 35,910	17,413,000 4,318,162 31a,853
		1897 93	1943 44
Foreign	{ Private State Press	735,679 9 896 5,278	3,479,212 257,955 76,725
		5,754,415	27,919,873

The outturn of the workshops during 1943 44 represented a total value of Rs 138,30,000

Wireless -The number of messages handled during the year 1943 44 by departmental wireles stations in India was nearly 407,000 shows an Increase of about 23,000 over the previous year

Telephones:—With effect from the 1443 the Licensed Telephone Systems at Culentia, Bombay and Madras and with effect from the 1943, the Licensed Telephone Systems at Ahmedabad and Franchistan Annual Property of the Control of the Co Ahmedabad and Karachi were acquired by Gort on the 31st March 1944, there were about 2,600 exchanges and 116 000 Telephones operated by the Department and Heensed system

Public Health

The history of the Public Health departments in link sees be a for show text yr sea. Du 1 % that period great linguo et enis h 2 bu 1 % that period great linguo et enis h 2 bu 1 % that period great link yr sea. Du 1 % that period great link yr sea. Du 1 % that progress of toral saultation with I in olives the health of the great link yr sea of

Of rec 1 y rs the pace ha bee a speeded by a sedenction progressed and in de were a slable to it if a geat to the x and the control of the property of the pro

VITAL STATISTICS

whot tink Briefly their implication is that Iliaa house from the public leath point of view is sailly out of order and the this ord free parts to be alternated to 12 ho or the public leath point of the public leath point of the control of the public leath of the public leath of the effect of and it on there ridd not did no of the effect is all it on there ridd not did not not be effect of and it of the control of the effect of the public leath of the public leat

in J n 1037 IIIs Freelin y the Viceroy I rd Lidiliphow I we red the Crit 1 Ad 107 B rd f H lth TI is body h d is leidely I to 10.3 win in two should held of the lidely I to 10.3 win in two should held of the lidely I to 10.5 win in two should held of the lidely I to 10.5 win the house Con III the lidely I to 10.5 win the lidely I to 10.5 win the lidely I to 10.5 win the lidely I to 10.5 win the lidely I to 10.5 win the lidely I to 10.5 win to 10.5 win the lidely I will be lidely I wil

ANTI TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

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Tuberculosis sanatorium at Kasinli ! The opened two years upo provides modern methods lot treatment for patients, who mundered nearly 90 last very, and acts is a terching centre for the training of specialists in tuberculo 14. The the training of specialists in tuberchie la number of inderenso is no pitals has increased considerably in recent years new cent e being opened in Trivincore State and in Homb t Presidency, while Baroda State is at a milling arrangements for a special trealment centre Santtoria have been opened in the Punjah and in Sind, while a project for a constorum in Assam received sanction some time ago. In addition, many general hospitals throughout India now provide increased accommodation for tuberculosis patients and improved arrange ments for the diagnods and treatment of the disease The progress of the New I Tuberculosis (linic has been especially Di llis couraging as it has succeeded in it- in in purpose of attricting the collaboration of the general practitioner. I forta to remedy the delicency in frained personnel were made through post graduate courses conducted by the 1s oclation last year in Patna and I shore and earlier in Bombay and Cakutta

CENIRAL ADVISORY BOARD.

In the field of public health administration the most important event was the second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health in January 1939 This Board, which consists of the representatives of the Central Government of provincial Governments and of certain Indian States, was funugurated in June 1937 for the purpose of providing a formula for the discussion and formulation of public health polley Within the short period of its existence it has already given proof of its use fulness. Mention may be made here of some of the valuable results of the joint consultations between the different governments which the existence of the Board has rendered possible during the past three years The problems associated with the health of the motier and child are of supreme importance to every country and, in India, the high rates of child and maternal mortility place this branch of health work in the forefront of the national health programme. A special committee ap pointed by the Board reviewed the whole ques tion and submitted a report, which has been approved by the Board and which should provide for many years a sound basis for the orderly development of maternity and child welfare work in this country

The important part that festivals and large gatherings of pilgrims play in the spread of cholera is a subject of great concern to health authorities in India. While an improvement of the sanitation of the villages and towns through which the pilgrims pass is the most effective means of prevention, its realisation must be slow in view of the cost involved Under the eigenstances the most practical method of minimising the chance of the spread of cholera appears to be the provision of mass protection through anticholera inoculation. The possibilities of introducing a system of compulsory inoculation among pilgrims was investigated in 1939 by a special committee other relating to national reconstruction public licalti in particular, no apology is in for returning to the subject. No useful placed in the subject is no academ

In 1930 the Centril Advisory Hoard a plan of indirect compulsion for the in of pilgrims against chotera The repo Committee on compulsory Inoculation of expressed the deirability of 600 nebetling suitable feetlent centres in the for training out a seeten of indirect irocu plly time northest choices on the lines of th norked out by the Bombas Governmer Pandhurpar pilgrimage. It also empha need of adopting critisis measures wi Committee proposed for providing the fi the trained personnel necessers for ear mass Inoculation

Special attention was pald to ward of fever from fully with the increase c communications with Africa allowed to land in India from the yelle area without having been inoculated or undergoing quarintine. Aircraft arrist rellar fever are is were compelled to pr erribrate that they were effectively disir at either khartoum or Cairo country measures were taken to deal w possible outbreak of the disease The authorities of the Proxincial and Strie ments were requested to report prompti-Public Regith Commissioner even su cases of the disease

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Repeated stress has been laid in the Commissioner's reports on the fact that health cannot be regarded as an entity from the general social and economic life community. It is, therefore, satisfacto the advent of provincial autonomy a conferment of extensive powers on Pri Governments have been followed in provinces by social legislation which y doubtedly have far-reading effects economic ilse and general well being of the Agricultural indebtedness, land tenur industrial problems, to cite a few examp all receiving serious attention and, in 50 legislative and administrative action \$ raise the standard of life, these measure incellably help in improving the stand public health

In order that there may be no undue or pessimism, it should always be remei that, less than a century ago, conditi Great Britain were not much different from found in India to day and that, with res other countries, reduction of the general rate below that at present recorded in dates back to only a few years. There se reason why India should not accomplish has been achieved in other parts of the if only organised effort is continued public support is given to that effort

POPULATION PROBLEM

In successive reports Health Commiss have drawn attention to the urgency at portance of the population problem and question has such an important bearing others relating to national reconstruction it is for instance not merely a matter of the HEALTH SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT Mith in I trie of p p lation out tripping the food upply in the pres it of n restrict

LEPROSY IN INDIA

and are not indeed to the most prevalent in parts of Assam Bengal Bihar Ori a Central Pro in as M dras Hyder bad and Tray neces

Lep osy r flef wo k has been gol Lep osy r lief wo k has been go! n in labils fo long time Ap rt from the Central and Pro in ial Co rum ut; and some lo s! Pranisations the Mislon to Lepers and the I dian Council of tie British Empire Leprosy Reli f Association have played an important role in thi fi id

Miss n t Leps —Founded by the late Mr wil dey Ball v th first a Jam was bolt at Chamb Punj b in 18 5 The Missi n bout 30 leper houses with about 10 00 mass of the Missi n to has a late the late of the Mr. Provinci 10 of a late the Mr. Provinci 10 of a late the Latest n base of the Mr. Provinci 10 of a late the Latest n by middle ground to a late the Latest n by middle ground the latest n by middle ground the latest n by middle ground the latest n by middle ground the latest n between the latest n below by making grants on a per c pita tasis

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LEPROVE IN TUDIA

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arrand a il at the 8 h i neprosy ar arran d n u at the Sh i a do er 1000 do tors from Indla nd nt a few f om abrond b ve att nded thes p cl i courses In ditti let edm nstrations i Lepos are pl nto th LT.M and DTM i esat the bool

(w) Publication and Propaganda "Teprosy in India" a quarterly journal published by the Association is a record of the study of leprosy and of auti icprosy work in India and other countries Recently a new propaganda book entitled "Popular Lecture on Teprosy" by Dr Dharmendra has been published, which gives the main facts about leprosy in simple and non technical language

Other actualies—The Association has played an important role in the Conference and Committees etc appointed in India to formulate principles of anti-leprosy compalgu Recently it has collaborated in the production of the "Report on Laprosy and its Control in India" and the "Report on Leprost Survey" by Committees appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Health, Govt of India, and the Indian Research Fund Association respectively. Tho former gives a comprehensive survey of the leprosy problem in India, and will serve as a hasis to formulate the principles of anti-The report on leprosy leprosy work in India surveys deals with the principles of the surveys as well as with the practical outlines of the work

The treatment of leprosy—The mainstay in the treatment of leprosy has been injections of chaulmoorga (hydnocarpus) oil or its pre parations Recently encouraging results have been reported by the use of certain sulphone lareas and then widely applied

the disease and in order to study the possibility drugs such as "Promin" and "Diasone's of evolving suitable methods of isolation of It is set too early to assess the value of this infective cases for the control of the disease group of drugs in the treatment of ignory The treatment with chaulmoorga oil is of value in Individual cases. It cannot be expected to control the spread of leprosy with treatment

> Control of leprosy - Leprosy can be controlled by raising the general economic and social conditions of the population and, by preventing contact of infective patients with healthy people, specially children The only sure mothod of preventing contact with infective enses is the isolation of these cases in leprest hospitals, sanatoriums, or colonies, etc. Great difficulty is experienced to provide institutional accommodation for all the infective cases in The total accommodation in all the country the institutions in India at present is for about 15 000 patients whereas a rough estimate of infective cases places the figure at 21 lakhs Sa some other methods of isolation are urgently needed to supplement the institutional isolation

The two alternatives are the isolation of the patient in his nome, and the isolation of ali the patients of a village or a group of villages in huts made in the outslitts of the village Home isolation is practicable only in families with sufficient financial resources. Village Isolation appears to be specially suited to India, problem and limited with its big inprosy problem and limited resources It is desirable that methods of village isolation should be developed in suitable

BLINDNESS IN INDIA

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical; and sub tropical countries, blindness is most prevalent and only recently have people come to realise the gravity of this huge problem

India is regarded as a land of blindness by many in foreign countries, whether this statement is justified or not, at present it is difficult to

It is probably correct that there are about one and a half million blind persons in India and for every one person blind there are three partially blind, out of a total population of about 360 millions whereas the census figures of 1931 show about haif a miliion blind persons

The system of ophthalmie relief now prevailing in Egypt was started in 1903 by a gift of a sum of £43 000 hv Sir Ernest Casselis Thus arose the ophthalmic section of the Public Health Department under a Director of ophthalmic hospitals and a start was given by establishing eye hospitals These hospitals became a definite branch of the Egyptian Government in 1906 The scheme subsequently developed, the cost being borne partly by Government grants and local taxation and partly by donations and subscriptions

Between 1904 and 1914, sixteen eve hospitals were opened in various parts of the country, the permanent hospitals being reinforced by travelling eye dispensaries which are an important part of the system

to count the number of blind, although the of 4,66,95,536 (eensus 1931)

method is very simple to earry out, i.e., a person is considered blind when he cannot count the fingers of a hand held up in front of his eyes at a distance of one foot

This is the method followed in Egypt and this was adopted by the Government of Bengai in the census of 1931 at the suggestion of Lt Cel C O'G Kirwan, CIE, IMS

The first biind relief Association in India was started in Western India in the Ratanguri District by the late Mr C G Henderson, I CS, in 1919 In subsequent years, several branches were inaugurated This Blind Reijef Associa tion earried out a special survey of the blind in some districts with the following results and wherever this has been done, the census figures have been found far too low Nasik Dist 4.4 per 1000. Byapur 2.6, Ratnagirl 1.5, the corresponding eensus figures are 1.74.0 7 and 0.7. In the United Provinces a Deputs. Commissioner lead a court made and found no less missioner had a count made and found no less than 9 persons blind per 1000

Mr Henderson resigned from the service in 1928 and an All-India Blind Relief Association was started in the year 1929 due to his devotion and energy

Ortant part of the system

In India there has been practically no effort 35,000 blind persons out of a total population count the number of blind, although the of 4 66 95 538 (consult 1931)

In March 10 of the 4s celation for the Fre en and hospitals but operations ero only done little of Billottes Benear was started in Calcultist where in door accommodation can be with a strong Committee with Sir George arranged Bankh, the then Chief Justice of Bengal a All operative works ere s spended o e week. President

The first noteble donation of 500 dollars was receiled from Mrs. Winlfred Holt Melher Founder Secretary New York Association for the Blind New York USA who with her hu band came to finds in connection with the work of prevention of blindness Six years i ter in March 1936 the first travellin eye di prasary was started in Bengs I vy this As ocla tion out of a gift of its 35 000 from Their Haje ties Silver Jubilee Fund the amount being the budgeted r curring cost of the dis pens ry for five years

By 1940 the Association posse sed four such tra elling eye dispensaries and it was in 1939 to that the Government of B agai a actioned a recurring grant f Rs 15 000 for three years. In M reh 1941 this Association added one more tra elli g eye dispensary making a total of

five now operating in Beng 1

These tr velling eye dispensaries have been started as a temporary measure until su h tim as there are mo e eye surgeons and sufficient eye hospitals accetered throughout Hengri Upto March 1941 85 606 cas a have hen freated and 8 071 operations have been per

All operative works ere a spended o e week before a dispensary is due to move on so as to enable the doctors to complet the after care of the operations they have done

In addition to preventive and curative works medical officers as a routine method c rry 11 t n er ameration of the bil d by method whi h re almple and accur to They also carry ut chool I pection ri systematic surv y of eye defects amongst sel ool students

Considerable progress is in le in 1934 with a schere which the Indian Red Cross Solty is eight out in cooperation with the Astional in titute for the Bilind London for at the single state of the single state of the single single said care of the syes. The Notional Institute gave a great of £170 for the purpose out of which gave a gre tof \$170 for the purpo e out of which a sum of Rs 1650 was gien to the Association fo U Frewe tion of Billid cass Beng I (through ite Ber I Fro Incl I Bran h of the Indl n Red Cross Soci typ for ore I ing lectures in echoots I B I and with UI amount this Association UI tered a ourse of two lectures each in 8 zelo I fu B ngal

the Algorith sectioned throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard throughout Beegard through Beegard t

MALARIA.

Malaria is without doubt India a msjor pulle i smilenter to influence the incidence of mal risheaith problem both from the point of view of a cendently not better of the control of the c

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The Mainth in-titute of India, which has for by either authority until proposed prevention year past been engaged in malaria schemes have been thoroughly investigated. researches, has made clear the directions in which practical nutl malaria works should be tackled. The time scenis ripe for a wider use of the knowledge available, but it is much to be feared that financial stringener will continue to handlcap progress Recognising the importance of the malaria problem, the Government of India some veirs ago placed a special grant of ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Lund Association for miling research. On the advice of the Public Health Commissioner, the Governing Body decided that this grant should be devoted to intensive control schemes extried on for a period of years in restricted areas in order to demonstrate the practical method required for reduction of the meidence of malaria **Pollowing** that decision, grants were made to four provin elal Governments on the conditions that those Governments contributed amounts equal to the IRI t grants and that approved schemes should be placed in charge of experienced anti-In addition, a grant was made malarul officers to Delhi Province for auti malarmi work in the Najafgarh Health Unit area and for additional schemes in the villages lying round the cities of Delhi and New Delhi

In Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces suitable areas were selected on the recommenda tion of officers of the Malaria institute of India n consultation with the provincial Directors of Public Health The grant to Assum provided additional lunds to the Assum Medical Research Society which had been engaged for some years past in intensive antimalarial work it is believed that these five year schemes will not only be of great benefit to the local populations concerned, but will form a valuable guide to all Governments and malarlologists in India in planning future anti malariai work

Recent malarial surveys have shown that parts of Eastern Bengil, formerly regarded as free from malaria, are subject to moderately severe outbreaks of the disease. Mularia is largely a rural problem in India and during the past few years different methods of combating the disease have been tried intensively in certain parts of the rural areas of Delhi province these measures deserve adoption in other parts of India. Much of the minor sanitary work necessary for eridicating mosquito breeding can be carried out by the people themselves if they are prepared to devote a small part of their lessure to such labour Draining marshes, elearing the jungle, filling up hollows in which water collects—these are put of a village lm provement scheme to winch the villagers should contribute their share of work for the common

Whilst all these facts Indicate that the problems associated with malaria have by no means been lost sight of, they are so important that much more requires to be done before any marked general reduction of malarn incidence Both governments and local will be obtained outhorners will require to allot much larger sums than in the past for anti-malarial works if permanent betterment is to be relieved Moreover, no expenditure should in future be sanctioned cheap cost

finally approved by skilled malariologists

PLAGUE

Plague in India started in Bombay in 16 and, within a short thae, the disease spre widely through the country It reached maximum in 1904 with a total mortality 1,143,903 In contrast to this the averannual mortility from plague during 1935 & was 18,759 That a considerable reduction in its geographical distribution has also take place is clearly indicated. The N W F Pro vince, the Punjab, Delhi Orlssa, Bengal, Sind Assam and Ajmer Merwara were free from the disease during the year, while in Madras Presidence. dency plague was prevalent only in a mild form After a marked decline in the number of plague dea h4 from 24,560 in 1933 to 406 in Bombay Presidency in 1938, this province registered an increase to nearly 1,500 deaths in 1939. In the other provinces the position in 1930 was sub stantially the same as in 1938. However, the However, the history of pingue through the centuries is a warning against taking a complacent view of the reduced prevalence of the disease in India It is known that the disease can smoulder in its endemic homes for long periods and that, on certain occasions, it acquires an increas d striking power and spreads far and wide in epidemic waves into distant lands, to retreat again after a while to those areas where it permanently resides While therefore it is gratifying that plague as a public health problem has been of decreasing importance within the past decade, the fact that endemic foci exist makes it imperative that no slacking of effort for its complete cradiention should be permitted In fact the fight against the disease both by administrative measures and by research into its epidemiology, treatment and prevention has continued uninterrupted during the whole period

A considerable diminution in the incidence of plague has taken place in India within the last decade This satisfactory position was main tained in 1940 when the provinces of Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Sind, North West Frontier Ajmer-Merward, Delhi, Orissa and Assam reported no cases of the disease The Punjab and Beng it were also reported free from Infection except for a few reported excess. Bombay Presidency vione experienced a relatively extensive epidemic, the number of deaths from plague being 5,573 in 1940, as against 1,472 v. 1993. 1,472 in 1939

In March 1941 it was announced that ex Bomby with sulphathazole in the treatment of plague had yielded results which appeared to offer an effective cure for this seourge Lt Col 8 Sokhey, Director of the Institute, said that by the use of this drug at Bettiah in Bliar and later at the Plique Hospital at Latur la Hyderabad, Decean the percentage of recoveries in uon septicemic cases was cent per cent while in septicemic cases the cure was 80 per cent. The drug was prepared at the Institute and was available in quantity at a Institute and was available in quantity at a



Mosopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Junior Red Cross was 6,63,029 in 16,958 group Warderton Proposition in Magazetamia and less against 6,17,021 in 15,076 groups in the Waziristan Pxpedition, in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross

objects in all about 117 inhas

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstauces In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to Join the International League of Red Cross Societies having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world wide League of humanitarian societies A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920 This Act handed over the balance of the tunas of the Joint War Committee to the new Society and anthoris ed it not only to direct the utilisation for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civii purposes As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are com-pletely decentralised, and are being carried on through so Provincial and State Branches under which there are 024 sub branches

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are

1 The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised

2 The care of those suffering from Tuber culosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have con tracted the disease on active service or not

Child weifare

Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for inospitals and health institutions in need of them

Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, auciliary to any organisatious which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society

Home Service Ambulance Work

Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Lorces whether on the active list or demobilised

The Society has five grades of subscribing members, namely, Honorary Vice Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Their respective subscriptions are Members Rs 10,000, Rs 5,000, Rs 1,000, Rs 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs 150 and any thing between Re 1 and Rs 12 annually or consonaated payment of Rs 50 The number of adult members of all categories enrolled during 1943 was 29,348 as against 28,374 in

previous year To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amougst the future generation, the Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population the 50 Provincial and State Branches, 27 have organised Junior Red Cross groups, which is a clear indication of the fact that this children's branch of Red Cross Society which seeks to develop a child's personality by encouraging his individual initiative, making him think and act, is being firmly established all over India At the end of the year the total membership of the

as against 6,17,081 in 15 976 groups in th previous years

Constitution—His Excellency the Vicero President of the Society The Managin is President of the Society Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to b nominated by the President and 25 member of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice President nominated by Provincial or State Branches, sciented by the Society at the Annual Genera Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President

The pres at Charman of the Managing Body is The Hon'bic Mallk Sir Firoz Khan Noon k 081, k 01E, and the Secretary, Sardai Bahadar Baiwant Singh Para 0BT

The Indian Red Cross Society professes itsel as an essentially Indian Society Most of its members (about 96 per cent.) are Indians It is controlled in India. Its headquarters are at The Society received a gift of a New Dellai lakh and a half of rupees from H H the Nawat of Junagadii to build headquarters offices in New It has branches in every Province of British India and in several Indian States These in whee are again sub divided into districts, so that there is a network of Red Cross centres ail over India The provincial branches appoint representatives to the Central Committee, called the Managing Body This Central This Central body, after deduction of management expenses, distributes all its income from invested funds among the branches for their activities

Like other Red Cross Societies, the Indian Society has never lost sight of its primary obligation to act as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Service in case of war It maintains a Central Supply Depot administered by head A large number of military hospitais quarters are supplied with additional equipment and comforts, and these are much appreciated The Bengal Branch has a Literature Committee, which supplies regular parcels of literature to troops, especially to those stationed in ionely outposts, and many grateful letters of thanks are received. Discharged soldiers suffering from chronic discases, particularly tuberculosis are referred by the Army Medical Service to the Red Cross, which follows up the men on their return to their villages, and arranges, where possible, for their treatment Under this scheme many hundreds of cases have been dealt with

The greater part of the Society's income is ent upon its peacetime programme it seemed to those who directed the Society in its early years that the first and most crying need was to teach mothers how to bring up healthy children and child welfare has been placed in the forefront of its programme

The health visitors employed in the child welfare centre are trained at Health Schools where are at Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Poona, Lucknow and Bombay Several students from India have been constant acceptance by the India have been granted scholarships by the League of Red Cross Societies to follow the international courses for Public Health Nurses in The training is now arranged by the Indian National Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation with the London help of a scholarship given by the Indian Red Cross Society from the income of a special endowment received by the Society from the Silver Jubiles Fund Silver Jublice Fund

Special mention must be made of the Army care but unable to receive relial from any other child well re-centres most of which receive public or charitable Fund generous support from Red Gross funds. These generous support from Red Cross funds. I nesse-entres are run for the wives and children of B itish and Indian troop and are doing excellent work. The Central Provinces and Ber r Branch of the Society opened n Aursery School in Nagpur and tils ploneer school ander Red Cross auspices has proved a great success

Popular health education is carri d on steadily by the Scelety by varied methods Health lectures in many different vern culars are regul rly organised under Red Cross anapices

illustrated by films and alides A large number of civil hospitals in India receive regular assistance from Red Cross fund

The number of nurses on the Ped Cross Roll remain d the same as last year to 84. The Sub-Committee admit latering the roll consider d Sab-Committee admi Istering the roll consider d ways and means of 1 er sing the strength Roll of the target appel to n en a fact that the roll of the target appel to n en a fact that the roll of the

FINANCES—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to close in Ju 19 0 with a c pital invest ent f. the face all e of with a c pital invest ent f. the face all e of with a c pital invest ent f. the face all e of and face of the first investment of the face of and face for the funds in close a like and its finances at the end of December 1941 good at a capital in estiment of the face of the province of the first investment of the face of the first investment of the face of the face and its finances at the end of December 1941 good at a capital in estiment of the face of the first investment of the face of the face of the first investment of the face of the face of the first investment of the face of the face of the face of the dependence of the fac under the Act to the Pro inclas Brau he in proportion to their contributions to the Central Our Day Fund

The India Forces Medical Atte C e Fund which ws in tituted at the headquatter of the Society at the end of 1941 to p o id of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the particle of discharged at other medical of the particle of the control o

With the app o i f H E ti Viceroy fh rul s for the administration of thi Find we amended to cov r th case of indian wh has e served in the peems war with any of th Allied Forces and are in need of medical after

In relief of distress caused in Ben al and Ori sa as well as Coel in and Tra alcore St t hy food shortage during 1943 the Soel tv has played a e y useful role it h pro ided abo t one lakl blankets nd is s rvin rulik feeds daily to thou ands of d tituto children nd expect at and nursh moth is For this relief work the Society ha rail dover Rs 7 lakhs and reclived ge e o s a i tance in ash and kind from sister Societies and Government

On the outre L of sea Central Joint War. Committee of the Indian Red Gree and St. Jonath Committee of the Indian Red Gree and St. Jonath Committee of the Indian Red Gree St. Jonath Committee of the Indian Red Grees and St. J ha Ambulance Ascelation operate as one h runo fo ut it in fler war ork. This Cutter John War Committee one to of the Chairm n f the Indi n R d Cro-Society and of the Lecutile Committee St. John Ambulan is ocidin with non-official members of these two bod the Director of members of these two bod the Director of Belleik | S to In India and the Red Crow Co mull be 1 and dilt n a Central Honnor S to Committe of 6 members was seen by S to Committe of 6 members was seen by S to Committe of 6 members was seen by S the Fro 1 | S and Lt B an h. Heatt Red Cross Comm | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Comm | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Comm | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Comm | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Comm | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Comm | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Comm | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Comm | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Comm | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee | Iner and ta as O Iriman Red Cross Committee ments of the forces

With the expansion of our forces both in with the expansion of our forces both in Indi nd overse is the commitments of the Ce tral Joint War Organi tion have been constantly ine asing There as Indian Red Cross Commi slo s i to Middle Ea t and Iraq and a third wa in M lav i addition Red and a taird wa in at law 1 addition Red Cros ervic h s to be giv n to o r si k and wounded in Aden Burma nd Ceylon as well as to those in on hospitals in India Other matters dealt with a state of the activities of the nation thouse in our inopitals in India Other matters deat with at the C tro are those on a cited with our prise or f w in energy hands The individual of th enemy occupied territory

Arti les of hospital clothin, surgical d es ings ARL HE OF ROSPICAL COURTE, SURFICAL OF SESSIONS AS Del perpared by o or 1 000 work parties in th 8 Pro in latand State Joint War Org. misstons during th. yea. 1941 nearly 3 00 000 items of work party output were completed.

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL) AND

St JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (EMPIRE OF INDIA).

The St Join Ambulance Association was Membe 8. Annual Members and Annual founded in 1877 by the Order of the Hospital Associates. Their respective subscriptions are of St John of Jerusalem in Lugiand, and has Rs 1,000 Rs 500, Rs 100, Rs 5 and Rs 2 for its objects -

- (a) The instruction of persons in remiering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden lilness The instruction of persons in rendering and in the trusport of the siel and injured,
- (b) The instruction of persons in the ele mentary principles and practice of marsing, and also of hygiene and sanilation, especially or a sick room ,
- (c) The manufacture, and distribution by saic or presentation of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines factories, and other centres of industry and trame

(d) The Organisation of Ambuiance Corps invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps

(c) And generally the promotion of instruc tion and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and lujured in peace and war independently of class, nationality denomination

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910 It has since issued over 5,54,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestle Hygiene and Motherer if and over 2,000 tokens such as Verwiese, Modelliers, and Reviews and Vouchers, Medallions inbels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects tion over 1,111,000 certificates have been issued in the elementary course for school students known as Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation

The object of the Association is not to rival but to ald the medical man and the subject matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctors arrival, or during the intervals letween his visits

During the year 1943, 73,410 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Mursing Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft Of these 53,173 qualified for the Assolution's certificates in 47,48 in First 4id, 2,80 in Home Nursing, 613 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 302 in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft

The St John Ambulance Association took up the question of training in ARP as early as 1938 Since then it has issued 5,015 certificates in this course, of this many are Brigade personnel During 1943, 51 classes in this subject were held at various stations and 4°9 qualified for certificates—72 for Instructors, and 367 for ordinary certificates. This instruction has thus made great strides at various towns in India in constitution that the level A.R.B. measures for the nection with the local ARP measures for the protection of civil population from air attacks In order to assist in the speeral drive in this subject the Government of India gave a grant of Rs 10 000 in 1941

The Association has five grades of members

The income of the Indian Conneil at head quarters consists primarily of interest of scenariles a fixed annual grant from Govern ment, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions

Their Excellencies the Vicercy and Viscounte: Was ell and His Lacellency the Commander in Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 23 members form the Indian Connell The general business of the Inhan Council is conducted by an Lecentive Commitee of whileh Sir Cameron Bidengeh, ROLL esi, 10s, Knight of Grace of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, is the Chairman and Sardar Bahadur Baiwant Singh Puri, obe. the General Secretary

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas is a m isormed alsciplined hody of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid and in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates They meel together recularly for practice, are Inspected and re examined annually and nader take to turn out for public duty whenever required

The Brigade in India is commanded by Sir Cameron Budenocia as Chief Commissioner for the Impure of Italia Under him are 10 Projects eovering almost all the provinces in Britin India and some of the Indian States, with he alguarters at Lalore, (aleutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Luchow, Nagrur, Patna, Delhi Karachi, Peshawat, Shilong, Indore, Cuttack and Sceunderabad, and there are three also on the North Western East Indian and G I P Rallwitz In charge of each Di tree there is an Acceptant Commission. there is an Assistant Commissioner or a Commis ioner necording to the membership strength of the District and as the work of the Brigade hes so much in the medical and surgical sphere, the Officers in Churge of the Districts are generally the administrative heads of the Civil Medical Departments of the respective pro-vinces It is their business to organise and maintain the training and efficience of Aminianes and Nurshig Divisions and to see that they are available for public service on occasions when they are required

At the end of 1943 the Brigade in India con sisted of 41) Aminiance Divisions, 187 Nursing Divisions and t4 Cadet Divisions (boys and girls) with a total membership of about 18,000 These Disions render first ald on public occasions for example festivals processions and public assemblages of all klnds. At times of special emergencies they turn out promptly and remain or distributions. and remain on duty so long as they are required Some of the recent occasions when Brigade members have rendered valuable service are the Bihar Earthquake (1934), when Calcutta members established a camp hospital at Monghy, the Quetta Earthquake (1935) when Lahore members living in-railway trucks at Quetta station gave a limital balance to a calcular neonle namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors Life station gave valuable help to the stricken people,

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THE IOINT WAR ORGANISATION

of the

Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulan e Association

Indian Red Cross Society and SI Jhm Ambulan e Association
On the outtre 1, of war in the received in India in many office it it is for the certification of the control of

of all possible comforts and help to Indian facilities in hospitals and convaisseent depot prisoners of war, and the other with the pur chase, storage and distillution of Red Cross stores and comforts for the slek and wounded

Parcels to Indian Prisoners of War-By the Central Organisation, every Indian prisoner of war in German hands is provided every week with a 10 ib food pired, specially planned to supplement prison camp rations and each man is given a periodical 'next of kin' parcel, containing comforts and necessities. and with warm clothing and footgear These are packed and despatched through the Inter national Red Cross Committee, Genera, by the Indian Comforts Fund, I ondon, for the Joint War Organisation in India

The present rate of dispatch is some 15,000 Each parcel costs approxi parcels a week mately Rs 68 To Indian prisoners of wai in Japanese hands individual pareeis could not, at the time of going to piess, he sent all com forts and Red Cross stores have to be despatched in bulk, as opportunities for shipping them occur, being distributed to the men by Inter national Red Cross delegates in the 1 ir East

Comforts for Sick and Wounded -To the sick and wounded of the Forecs in India, over 400 different kinds of Red Cross stores, including 115 items supplied by voluntary worl parties, are available through the Depots maintained by the Central and Provincial Joint War Committees

These depots supply on demand every military hospital in India, in addition to Field Ambil lances, Casualty Clearing Stations, Staging Sections, Field Hygiene Sections, Convaicscent Depots, Ambulance trains, hospital ships, river steamers and other miseellaneous medical units Hospitals and all medical units in the Middle East, Iraq, Iran, Aden and other overseas areas, as well as hospitals on the Burma Front are supplied either direct from India, or through the Depots maintained by the Joint War Organi sations Oversers Commissions, in Cairo, Bagin dad Basra and Ahwaz

It is an inspiring sign of India's progress in manufacture, that the purchasing officer of the Joint War Organisation has found it possible to place with manufacturers or deilers in India orders for the great majority of articles supplied by the Indian Red Cross to the extent of many lakhs of rupees In addition to Red Cross stores for the sick and wounded, very large orders for comforts and amenities for Indian prisoners of war are also placed in India

to the Joint War Organisation's activities is the capacity and range of part-time Voluntary provision of occupational and diversional therapy Organisations

personnel for this vainable work being large provided by the Women's Voluntary Service Physic therapy apparatus, specially designe for the exercise on approved lines of convalence. wounded is supplied to hospitals selected by the Medical Directorate

Aided by substantial grants in aid from the British Red Cross and St John, the India Joint War Organisation serves British sick and wounded in Indla and in Iraq and Iran, in addi tion to the sick and wounded, and prisoners o war of all Indian Services and the Merchant Navi

of Red Cross Services-The Growth growth of the Joint War Organisation 5 services cover haif the world-from tines Lurope in the West to Japan in the East-1: crapincally portraved in the great increase, year by year in its expenditure for the relief of those dependent on it Lypenditure during 1944 is estimated at Rs three crores, nearly twice as much as was spent in 1943, this great increase Lypenditure during 1944 is being due to the vast expansion of the Forces, the lnerence in the cost of supplies, and the need for reserves -to be built up

Public Support-Tho Indian Red Cross and St John is almost entirely dependent for the maintenance and expansion of its essential humanitarian services on the generosity of the That the public realise how people of India much these services mean to the sick and wounded and prisoners of war is shown by their ready response to the Joint War Organisation's appeals notably the first all India drive for tunds during Red Cross Week 1943, when over a erore of rupees were collected, and a further drive in 1944 is expected to result in a sum of over three erores

In addition to the services emimerated above, Red Cross Postal Message Bureum are main tained in Bombay, Caloutta and Madras for communication with relatives, other than internets or prisoners of war, in over 30 enemy occupied countries

The Indian Red Cross Welfare Service is a pald, uniformed body which indertakes duffes in British and Military hospitals, such as handi erafts, Red Cross Store Keeping, librarians, letters or messages to relatives, enquiries from relatives, protein and chapting services the relatives, postal and shopping services, the tracing of missing soldiers by interrogation of wounded comrades, and other activities. This service is not in any way intended to replace the activities of Members of the WVS The main purpose of this service is to obtain better An important and greatly appreciated addition eo ordination, and to undertake work beyond the

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

In India, faellitles for the eare and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders is still very lnadequate. To serve a population of voer four hundred million, there are only 17 institutions with a total recommodation for about 15,000 patients. Most of these institutions are ilttle more than lunatic asylums where hardly any provision exists for modern methods.

In India, faellitles for the eare and treatment of the persons suffering from mental disorders is probably for Mysore State Mental Hospital, Bangalore, which is a cost of over Rs 5 laklis, is very well equipped for the eare and treatment of 300 early mental eases. hardly any provision exists for modern methods of treatment

The Bangaiore Mental Hospital is not merely Many patients are even con modern in its buildings and architecture but

proportion of insano to sano of 3 per e ry tal r il nt o a re lly adeq te scalo

is also pro Iding facilities for freatm at of 10 000 In the United Kin J in the proportia a patients.

All forms of shock therapy are undertaken in he Z slant it is on much a \$\cdot \text{et al 10 000} \text{ include. Insulin shock and Ca dissolven in the rest with these \$\text{it in the }\text{it in }\text{it in }\text{it }\text{b forms in loss Surgicial approach to it be brain by an ansymbol that there of the buffer by and of Prefootal Lew compy I are idition if it is \$\text{V x Z calculud }\text{I clude the }\text{I in the do not in the best of the buffer by the borne in the best of the buffer by the buffer According to the 1931 census out of a total Tre of indi have un ler conton 1 on population of 35 83 8 (India and In re) a part 1 po two re, not nection the proxilion there are 120 04 persona inspecimal 1, 2 f 2 1 1 f cill 18 for 10 steath, ent of men

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India

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THE WOMEN'S MICDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA

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to engage for duty anywhere in India After, three verrs of probation have been sitisfactorily pissed their appointments are confirmed

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service - Illis Service ins a sauc tloned cadre of 14, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities Silarles range from Rs 200 to Rs 250 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India

Two of the 18 members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, mig be deputed appointment

bу the Tyccutive Committee for po graduate training

3 Ordinarily four years shall be spent the reserve before a member is considered appointment to the Women a Medical Servi but the Lacentive Committee shall have por to shorten this period in special cases in the reserve shall be considered by t Lecentive (ommittee when appointments being made to the Women's Medical Service but shall not of Itself constitute a claim

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships I and was Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society and the founded in 1903 by I ady Curzon, with the object lincome is expended as grants in and of training of scenning better standards of midwifers schemes for dals and midwises maintaine practice by the dals of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs has secured by public subscription in 1903 and a further sum of Rs. 1,39 000 was added to the I and in 1935 from Their Majestics Silver lublice I and The Fund is now adminds tered by the Maternity and Child Weilard Service 1 Secretary to the I and

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was nurses and residences for the medical and teach opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th ing staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delh February, 1916. It is a residential Medical Colours within easy reach of old Delhi city. The legestaffed entirely by women and was tounied grounds are enclosed and adequate provision to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of is made for the seclusion of both students the Queen Empress. Lady Hardings took the initiative in rushing funds by public subscription observance of purchase cannot however, be to meet the cost of buildings and equipment guaranteed in the case of students. As the Thirty lakks of rupees in all, have been given hospital patients are all women or children, it is, for these purposes, mostly by the Rubing Princes for exemple necessary that students should, in for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes for example, necessary that students should, it and Chicis of India After Lady Hardinge's their final year, attend a brief course of instruction death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial on men patients at the Irwin Hospital, Delhi The Majesty Queen Mary that the Institution should College buildings contain a Hirriy, Museum, serve as a memorial to its founder and be called lecture Rooms, laboratories and offices.

tative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to HE the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian citizen of Delhi, a private lady resident of Deiln, the Chief Medical

Hostels are provided for all students. There are good playing fleids and a large swimming pool by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Luganeer, Delhi are good playing fields and a mage of the hospital is a was opened early in 1938. The hospital is a was opened early in 1938. The hospital is a was opened early in 1938. The hospital is a was opened early in 1938. The hospital is a was opened early in 1938. The hospital is a was opened early in 1938. The hospital is a was opened early in 1938. The hospital is a second playing fields and a mage of the hospital is a was opened early in 1938. The supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States Students are property of the MB, BS degree of the Panjab University, with which the College is afhiliated

Officer, Delin Province, and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India Delin The Honorry Secretary who is itso a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Director General Indian Medical Service An officer of Indian Audit and Accounts Service acts as Honorary Treasurer The College and Hospital, together with separate hastels for 186 Medical students and 95

Attached to the Hospital there are (1) a Training School for Nurse, and (2) a Training School for Dispensors All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the ease of (1) from the Nursing Superint adent, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, together with separate hastels for 186 Medical students and 95

NURSING

Whilst findle ennot show the complete chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which exists in England there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidences, where the chief hospitals, in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staff are maintained, and a slice to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees. These Hospitals also act as training matatutions and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to

to the services of a Sister, and a reduction in the fees paid for those servics. Thus members of the Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient

The control of the Association is in the hands of two Committees, one in England and one in India

The English Committee is responsible for the recruitment of the staff in the United Kingdom, but fully trained nuises are also elluble in India and the Central Committee has the power to enlist them on the spot

In addition to this duty the Indian Committee deal with all matters of administration delegating to the Provincial Branches questions of local significance

Her Majesty Queen Mary is a Patron of the Association

Excellency the Her Viscountess Wavell is President of the Central Committee in India

Hon Secretary -Lieut Col H Williamson, IMS

Chief Lady Superintendent —Miss C Wilson, Central Committee

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association. Vicerigal Estates, Simla, and Viceregal Estates, New Dolhi

The Trained Nurses' Association of India and The Association of Nursing Super-intendents of India.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded in 1905 and incorporates the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India It is affiliated with the International Council Hospital, Palwal, Punjab of Nurses and the National Council of Women in India, and the Nurses' Auxiliary of the Chris tian Medical Association is an affiliated Associa Its objects are -

- (a) to uphoid in every way the dignity and honour of nursing profession
- (b) to promote a sense of espirit de corps among all nurses
- (e) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession
- (d) to elevate nursing education and to raise the standard or training
- (e) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination, certifi cation and registration

The Association has accomplished a great deal in rusing the standard of nursing throughout India, in improving nursing legislation and in courses for nurse providing post graduate administrators, sister tutors and health visitors

It strives in every way to promote efficient and adequate nursing for the siek and to improve conditions, not only for nurses but primarily the Nursing Journal of India Rs 6 and Rm for patients The Association is self supporting whose monthly salaries are Rs 50 or under a and is maintained by the nurses themselves

The branches of the Association are Thus Health Visitor's League, the Midnives' 1 d to and the Student Nurses' Association number of qualified members 19 3,103 student members 1,345, totalling 4,448 official organ of the Association is The Nu Journal of India

> Patron Her Excellency Lady Wavell

Vice Patrons The Hon Lady Hope, Mar Lady Colville, Bombry, Mrs Crsey, Ber Lady Glancy, Pinnib, Lady Dow, St. Lady Twynam, Central Provinces, I Hallet, United Provinces, Lady Clow, Ast Lady Lewis, Orlssa, Mrs Hry, Baluchie Her Highness the Maliarani Sahiba of Transparent Her Highness the Princess of Barray core and Her Highness the Princess of Berar

Hon Legal Aduser S Webb John CIL, OBE, ED, Legislative Departn Simla

Miss A Wilkinson, 8, Com President sioner Lane, Dellii

E Vice Presidents Miss L E Macken Miss M Craig, Mrs E A Watts, Mrs N I tord, Miss T K Adranyala and Mother Linesbuge

Officers General T N A I General Secretary Miss M NAI Office, Viceregal Est Abram, New Delhi, Hon Trensurer, Miss Hutchi Office of the Director-General, Indian Med Services, New Delhi, Editor Miss M Abram, TNAI Office, Viceregal Est New Delhl

Health Visitors' Leag Hon Secretaries Health Visitors' Leag Miss M Korah, Lady Reading Health Sch Delhi, Midwives' Union Miss S Rot Delln, Midwives' Union Miss S Rot Lidy Reading Hospital, Peshawar, Stud Nurses' Association Miss E Checketts, Me

Representatives of the Nursing Services of the Mursing Services of the Military Aur Affiliated Associations Patter-Miss J Services (India) Chief Principal Diatr RRO, QAIMAS, Chief Principal Maint GHQ Medical Directorate, New De Madras Government Nursing Services M D Chadwick, Office of the Surgeon Gent Lady Mini with the Government of Madras Indian Nursing Service Viceregal Estate, New Dellii Miss C

The Augulary Nursing Service Miss Hutchings, Chief Lady Superintendent A N Office of the DGIMS, New Delhi I Nurses Augulary of the Christian Mediassociation Mrs Hirwood, M M Colle Association Mrs Hirno Hospital Velloic, S India

Membership Membership is open to quo fled Nurses Health Visitors and Midwives w have completed their training in hospitals Health Schools recognised by the Association All officers are fully trained nurses

Entrance fce Rs 3, Anni Subscriptions subscription which includes monthly copies the Nursing Journal of India Rs 6 and Nurs entitled to pay half fees

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

The women a movement has had a remark bly smooth run in India Imper eptibly but steadily during the pa t ten or twenty years the won e of India ha e acquired a merous rigits soci ! and legal no less than political Their political enfranchisement has been nchie ed with con

Three lundaments; causes have jed to this r u keble success first the de p veneration th ti gi en by the Hindu a d Muhamnad n reli lons to the leminine aspect of lif equ its with the masculite a shown by the import an I god I sees by the necessity for the p esence of the wife at all ceremo I a performed y a Breht on by the idea or tie a cred \ster3 of wom ni ood i plied by ti purdab and by thege eral eneration of motherhood. Se oudly the tie was psychological for new era wa begind fo the findin pe il by the intro duction of sciemes of reform in Indi go rni ent pla ed to ki e barb of repre sent ti en rament on a porress et ex-tended scale. The door wa bing opened to t mpi ts sigo ru nt but ply men w re bet g in ited to enter through it sithough wome compose half the popul iton of the cou-try and it h d bee by ti j int efforts of men a d women that the sgitation f r form i the so erno t had been m de The me a d wom not look we too a sake ed and too fair no did to allow thi log tit to remain ne if a did not to to remain ne if a did not to to y we in Bitain did not to to y we in Bitain did not a their neet vi tori h d bro ght vi log to the cated to the control of all side cated to the control of all side cated to the control of all side cated to the control of all side cated vi ldly t the eon lous of all ed carelibel cities of won n the whole quart was also a o tio at diternitio incoes its that Indi wo en to id beging a ligh a tatu

as wom n i othe p t of the Empire Though the Significant franchise was grated to the wines of the Bombay a did dras Fresid nies of er fifteen ye ra ago it wo of indied us bers the tit did not ake w olimited i ut bers th the document a large largecton we c close a did adopto for twa m d whe it was did uty with drawn from M fras wom soom yers lat r Gyer i UO wone a q illord to the large who was a did to the large with the large with the large was considered to the large with the large was a large with the large with the large was considered to the large with the large was considered to the large with the large was a large was a large with the large was a large was is voted. "Gver 1 00 wone a a liberal revolution of the price tan be Bombay Corporation of data price tan be Bombay Corporation of the price tan be been as a left of the strength of the stre

that women began to wake up o their position of exclution by British law form any al are in repre entative go ernment int roment of o e of their own s x Dr Besant ti stated positical at ity and solitic i it cou clossue a monest won n to a very gr t exte t Th rpe noment fr glyl grub le expre ion t ti rfree cs cam vin le Secr tary of State for I d's cam t Inala to in esti te a d st uy I d an aff ira t fi t hand in 131

During the Hou E S Montagu visit only one women ad rutatio waited o him but it was rep es utati e of wom rhood in all parts f India and it b ought to bis ootice the v riot s for a which wore a were speci ity desirous of recomm n !! g the G vernment to earry out

The first ci lm tor Soffred wo was eint addres presented the wo was eint addres presented the wo tat it. I leto le All india Women s Deputation which waited upo hi in Si dras 5 the 18th D cc b 1917 The ection refer ing to enira chis m at me its full a otation

Our lot e te, as one half of th peopl lire ty f ct d by the de and in the n lted (III d M: II Rel rm) f n e (I S) th t the M bers th C uncil h ld b elected directly by th people on as broad f cils a post by the peorle on as broad f clis the and in the Me ra d (8) f nel he should be broade ed sod (8) th t the I not he should be broade ed and xtended threetly to the pe ple We pray the who such a frichise is being drawn up wome my e recognide popi dishibit may be w ded I such term as will not did it lifty our sex b t flow our w m th am opp rund ti of raprese tation as o r men In agr ing d of the above ntio with th d Hem ra dum to t full m or Leal elf Gor ntsh id be inneed tely grat d we g quest if it sh il I clude the rapre it tion quest it it ah ill clude the rapper it thou of ur wom a policit the has bee ad it dip ce full r the p at twenty p r 1 Lo 1 3 ff dove me a policit the has bee ad it dip ce full r the p at twenty p r 1 Lo 1 3 ff dove me at a the r things and the content to the co of ti Ir nchi o for ervice in public tifs

The year 1918 was doubt disconverting the Germint force to il justice a dispetiency of indian W mas Sifrage but this project a mor difficult in the Lit was a dis pro ed a mor difficult in ther pro ed a mor silincult in ter it was a di-ampoil e not first in t th ugh the Secretary of State had give a ymp thetic reply to the All I dl W men D put tion yet when its Sch eof Ref I drawn p by him d Lord Lh im I rd as th toon i his left to India w p billed ome u I w w wa mada w polited ometi It was wigt the ris of the positical agits the night its wide ing of the electorate was one tion is: Home Ruls between 1914 and 1917 I the ref rms suggested. When the South

borough Franchise Committee was formed to almost entirely based on property, it remained investigate the suggestions regarding franchise in this Scheme, the women sulfragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill Into Pirllament in July 1919 a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses ol Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis Mrs Annie Besint, Mrs Sarojini Nahin and Mrs Miss Herabal Tata were the Women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India

The House of Commons decided that the gues tion was one for indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Logislative Conneil should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a it years' time limit Until after that period women were limitigable for election as Legislative Councillors

Reviewing the position about ten years later the Simon Commission showed the extremely United extent to which wonten enfranchised in the manner set out above, had become quall fled as electors in keept in Burnar where it was comparatively high the percentage of women electors to adult female population was less than one in Madras it was one, in Bombay 8, in Bengal 3 in the United Provinces 4 in Bihar and Onesa 5 and in Assam 2—in Burma it was 4 6 per cent

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women became enfranchied Other provinces followed suit, and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right Very con women began to adorn the benches in legi-lative chambers first by nomination and then by election justified the confidence placed in them by spon foring and successfully carrying through many measures of upilit and reform in regard to the status and influence of women. They had so much proved their worth that the Simon Com mission remark in their report 'The women's movement in india holds the key of progress, and the results it may achieve are incalculably It Is not too much to say that India Freat cannot reach the position to which it is pires in the world until its women play their due part rs educated citizens

Burlag their conclusion on these observations the Shuon Commission whiled to bring about a substantial increase in the cristing ratio of young to man voters. In exerci ing the option allowed to them of enfrenchising women the arm term as man, the proximital legistatives did instead racks a significant per ture lit to long is the qualification to note was note, compared to 29 million men.

gesture, because India's women do not of property in their own right

The Simon Commission affirmed that a furth step in developing women's suffrage in Ind should be taken immediately and added may perhaps be found possible to add to the present qualifications two others, nimely, (being the wife over 20 years of age, of a ma who has a property qualification to vote an (11) being a widon over that age, whose husban at the time of his death was so qualified I uddition, the educational qualifications shoul apply to women over 21 as well as to min The Simon Commission maintained that women suffrage should be a cardinal point of the "frat thise system" and suggested "qualification for the vote which will not confine it to the few women who have property qualifications"

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in severa direction. A great awakening has dawned of them. The ruising of the age of consent for nurriage, then holition of the prietice of dideating girls to temples, the demand for legal and property rights vis a-vis men eint odled in come of the reform meisures—all have tended to raise the status of indian women in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the world nave marched from reform to reform, and their outlook is for ever widening The Gundli movement evoked an unprecedented outburst of service and sacrifice among Indian women who were thrown into the thick of a politica struggle from whileh the vemerged fully conscions of their poilth il rights and responsibilities. The part plived by the two representatives of India nominiood at the India Round Table Conferences held in London brought them and their kind in the linc-light

Small wonder, therefore, that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in thanne of those enjoyed by them before that dite In terms of number of series women have been allotted 6 seits out of a total of 150 reserved for Britl h Indla in the Federal Council of State and 9 out of a total of 250 x0 Assembly reserved in the laderal Provincial Assembles, women have ro creed to them 8-1 ats in Madras, 6 in Bombas, 5 in Bengal, 6 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punish in Biliar, 3 in the Central Provinces and Berst.
1 in Assam 2 in Orlses and 2 in Sind

But by far the greatest improvement in women s political rights occurred in the librall sition of the frinclilse qualifications affecting Women live been entranilised wie linve the property qualification in their cos right, or are wives or widows of menso qualified or are wive of men with n service qualification of the peneloued widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces or who po sees in the recognition women not holder its literies quilification. Women not holding it requisite qualification in their or n eight est required to apply to be enrolled, staffing their derived qualification, but this procedure lat been wrived in some provinces. By merry of been writted in some province. such enfranchisement It is orthwated took than six million women fagrings 316 (4) units the Act of 1919) have been given the right !

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awakened womanhood of Indla irrespective of the differences of easte and community, race and

class

This organisation, it may be noted, has latterly shown a tendency to transgress the requirements of sectional plea and strayed into wider political It is not, however, difficult to explain aeth ltv this development The women's movement gained considerable impetus by the part played by and the status accorded to, women in the intensive politlerl movement conducted by Mr Gandhl and the Congress since 1920 This asso clation, while it has undoubtedly brought women to the forefront of public activity, has also served to bring their outlook in line with that of the There are doubtless members of the fair sex who hold pronounced views on women's rights and yet do not share the extreme doctrines of Mr Gandhlor the Congress but It can safely be said that they are in a minority in the All-India This will explain the Women's Conference somewhat pro Congress polltical views expressed at the annual sessions of this body

Kasturba Fund — The work in connection with the emancipation of Indian womanisod and the improvement of the lot of Indian women, particularly in rural areas, obtained an enormous stimulus in 1944 45, thanks to the well supported Kasturba Memorial Fund created for the commemoration of Mr. Gandhi who dled under detention in February 1944 At Mr Gandhi's request the trustees of the fund deelded to apply the collections to the establishment of a countrywide organisation to improve the lot of Indian women, especially in villages. This is proposed to be done by providing opportunities for Indian women to secure cducation, acquire knowledge of basic spiltary and luglenic lines and to become alive to their social and political rights. An essential part of the plan is to equip rural areas with up to date maternity hospitals and elinics In order to fulfil this ambitious project a large number of women are being trained in special eamps so that after adequate equipment they can scatter themselves throughout the length and breadth of the land and carry the message of women's uplift to every nook and corner of rural India Among the subjects handled in these training camps are first ald and home nursing, child welfare, village nursing, licalth vielts, rural sankation, balanced diet and cheap remedles The object of these training camps seems to be the raising of an army of experts called "Gram Sevikas" (servants of the village)

Women Jurors —A notable development affect right Indian worsen was the amendment of the Rules of the Bombay High Court enabling women to sit as jurors Lighty women responded, and in July 1944, for the first time in India, fifteen wermen were summoned to serve the large of the on the jury at the criminal se-sions of the Bomba, High Court Thanks to the whim of the ballot box three women were empanelled to try a case in which a young man was enarged with stabbling a woman

Women in Miner The keen awareness which the leaders of the women's movement and the ting word is illustrated by the repeated care and preservation of food, avoid waste is

protests registered by them against the lifting of the ban on the employment of wemen in These were echoed in Parliament when mines made apologetie Cabinet spokesman references to the need for ensuring adequate supplies for coal for war purposes and premiled to secure a revision of the position at an early date

Bombay Session —The annual session of the All India Women's Conference was held in Bombay in April 1944 under the presidentship of There was no se sion Shrimati Kamaladevi of the conference till the end of 1915 "The Women's movement," she sald in her presidential address, "Is an essentially social movement and part of the process of cnabling a constituent part of society to adjust Itself to the con stantly changing social and economic conditions, and trying to influence those changes and conditions with a view of minimising irritations and conflicts and making for the largest measure of harmony Thus it operates as an integral part of the progressive social structure in the broadest sense, and is not a sex war se as many mechanically believe or are led to believe for the issues round which it revolves, such as right of votes, inheritance, entry into professions and the like are an intrinsic part of the bluer Issues striving to overcome the prevailing undemocratic practices that deny common rights to certain sections of society. It is therefore a common of the common of the common common common to the common co therefore a comrade to the struggle of the backward castes and the long oppressed class seeking alike to regain the lost inhoritance of man's inclinable relative. man's inalienable rights

"The Conference would do well to concentrate on a few items and do them well First in importance I would place the training of social services, so eminently needed yet so grievously needed closely allied to this is the neces ity for training women in handlerafts and fostering hand industries. They will provide a means of livelihood to many helpless women. Incident ally, they will add to the industrial production of the country of a live hand to the country of a live hand to the production of the country of a live hand to the line had a live of a liv our country at a time when it is not able to meet our needs

"As essential and as searce are the health As essential and as searce are the near services, particularly nursing A rough set of figures say there is one Nurse for every 56,660 people or to 250 square miles The Health visitors are about one per 350,000 The materials and child walkers may exact is mostly maternity and child welfare movement is meetly a week end show and the entire country can boast of only 800 centres to enter to such a real area and normalistics. area and population. All this makes an appar While admitting that the Women Conference is not the body which ean build up complete health service to meet the country requirements, I feel sure it ean make a smill in appreciable contribution. It can recruit were to the nursing profession, encourage many rest girls to take courses in public health nurser, first ald, industrial, hygiene, etc., and also for more of such courses introduced in our tdictional and specially the title of the courses of the course of the courses of the course of the courses of the course o tional and social in-titutions

"Although the food problem is the mo thing! ening at the moment and tends to overslar most others its causes are beyond the forest the spower to remedy. As women larger to be the regulators of food in the lone liest should be more sensitive room time ever to be

daily consumption as all o in tavi h hospitality [which in the present settin strikes on a pain fully I congruous. Workin out of halanced di ts with the limited thin available we ild also billy

The wor t su" rers in this tracle drama are children Way and methods in I be southe by u to see that our chill ren will hitn reality means several fu use nerations to some are not tope les is modermined. We shad be gul ty of a grave erims if we do not get ti is ri I ted irrorediately

In cut rin to the daily needs of the mere man we too often pros ly realect the cultural side the d licate creations in wort son and colour in which the dreams of mankind full ex-pression. The Confer nee must real se its era possibility in fortering creatile work. It can encourage women aril ta and t troduce them to the public. It can place their writin a with publishers articles with editors it can organise publisher article with editors it can organize coverts and exhibitions and when playwrint produce their plays. This would be it for rel as-foods of creatic e treams and direct them into used in channel ther by eart his the cut terms with of our country a wealth with a can only now truth by the harpiners it trines to then the give and them that receive.

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th same shert bed goal of nation lifteed in by warted patt. But to be sight of the goal would mean the per tion of the trouble tive this great org leation at rei for s li re rec an Isoel Isoil tarity. It tit I in it very esture eff erole and function it it it ild remain non marti n unattacted to any real a s tool or wnv

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HINDU LAW REFORM

As the result of increasing con lown a sand ad it in Io an explanat ry statement on the part of indian wom n g n raily of it in the control of the result of the result of the result of the result of the result of the result of the somewhat vague and co trailectory in the somewhat vague and co trailectory in the somewhat vague and co trailectory in the somewhat vague and co trailectory in the somewhat vague and co trailectory in the somewhat was the result of the rest of the result of the result of the result of the result of the set up a Committee to ov ri ul and collier the limin Law This Committee which is set up a Committee to ov it ul and roulity in the control of the flau Committee which is the flau Committee of the flau Committee which are the flau Committee drafted two and the flau marrier. We have the second of the control of the control legislation of the control of the control legislation of the control legislation of the control of the contro

According to the propes of changes despite and allowed a share-lift riot of life them—in and allowed a share-lift riot of life them—in and daughters are then about a control of their talk titance librate, we are dislet into the class accrained laimarif pe and lift riag tilher can be performed in the control of the class accrained laimarif pe and lift riag. I liher can be performed in the control of the class and the cl

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the All India Wom no Conference has ver-laid stress on the need for complete Last equality between a yes and succeed that n con and daughter be given equal shape in same is and respection canto for the troops simultaneous succession and that all oth hich proved very popular and recalled gate classes of holds to guided by the polacions of all respondition from the nuthwrites claid a roll complete equality. They supported the mongams clause with no e explons poin in out that second marriages were not more ere aligned there was the law of a log-lon in extreme there was the five of a top ion in extended to men rendered to a support of literests and Seguine marriage is a period clibit rate of the vork perform I cliently and considered to make computers for all marriages. As the master of the various units, she said, made computers for all marriages. As the variety of the various units, she said, and of the master of the various units, she said, and of the master of the various units, she said, and of the master of the various units, she said, and of the master of the various units, she said, and of the master of the various units, she said, and of the vari chapter got to press the Committee is en and if the vort put performed it my trott fut's fire in colletting the evidence; othered from various

As the war came nearer India, Indian women began to take a more realistication of the position of India. They set are t Indlan of enterthirm it and hope ality for the men of the three lighting forces both Indian and reallette or anising constructive v ork in order to protect Pritish. The WAS (I) also helped to look the masses not only against external danger infler the war exparated families of all servicement but also against luternal commetion in an in computation with the Indian ked Cro, the mergency in the official side too a fillip was given from illiprates rud truch's handerafts to conto the enrolment of women in the national way value can be used in the social sphere, they varied for the Indian ked Cro, the varied special sphere, they varied for the social sphere.

As India's expanding arms needed every officer who could be spired for training and leading soldiers it was decided to refleve officers from elerical duties and replace them by a Women's Auxiliary Corps for India Among the duties for which women were enlisted are switchboard operators, telephone orderlies, of India to determine the switchboard operators, elected in offices and units store-women in ordnance, he plan and other units, dispensaries, "plotters" in observer of women all over the country made their units, dispensaries, "plotters" in observer of women all over the country made their counts, dispensaries, and ambulances, etc. contribution to yietory The Committee is a certaining the views of different womens are unisations in the country on whether womens are unisations in the country on whether womens are unisations in the country on whether womens are unisations in the country on whether womens are unisations.

That women in India took a prominent part in war effort is indicated by the fact that a large number of them s rved both in voluntary organisations and as drivers, nurses clerks store women switchboard operators dispensers plotters in the observer corps, driv rs of motor volicles Soon after the outbreak of the wir the Government of India provided them with large opportunities to prove their usefulness, and a large number of them took advantage of this Likewsle, there is immense scope in peace a large number of them took advantage of this time for the W V S (I) I adv Bird hoped that facility. The throwing open of R A M C and the time for the W V S (I) would switch A R P mursing staff to women may be cited as the members of the W V S (I) would switch A R P mursing staff to women may be cited as the members of the W V S (I) would switch a R P mursing staff to women may be cited as the members of the W V S (I) would switch a R P mursing staff to women may be cited as the members of the W V S (I) and beginning the company of the W V S (I) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the company of the W V S (II) and the company of the W V S (II) and the company of th various jobs in the army

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for exacuces and distressed families in Lorma and were ne ociated with milk clinics and work in India's familie are 15 ts this chapter goes to press, the reorganist tion committee appointed in the Government of total days of the committee appointed in the committee appointed

organisations in the country on whether women should continue to be employed (in corps or otherwise) in the armed forces. Gen Sir Claude Augustules! Auchinical, Commander in Chief expressed the hope that the organisation would go on after the command the war adding that if he had anything to do with it he would do his best to see that it was kept on as part of the fighting forces

examples The Women's Auxiliary Corps over to social srevice and help and managemented by Lady Limitingon, attracted do famine relief work, attend to destitute, hundreds of women who replaced men doing interest themselves in rural life and take hundreds of women who replaced men doing interest themselves in rural life and take part in welfure work for women and children

The Fisheries of India

The Frsheries of Indi potentially rich s suspice ous and prindiced of the population et yield mere fraction of what they could out the property of the propert

Madras

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manufactured and sent to the Government Oil) for a period of five years commencing f Fretory, Calicut, for purification and blending Up to 30th June 1913, 18,612 gallons of refined oil were produced at the Government Oil Inctory and 21,933 grilons were sold. The Government specified the construction of a factory in Caheut for the manufacture of shark liver oil The construction of a building for the oil factory

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches In training men in the technology of curing, eanning and oil manufacture, in co operative propagands and the supply of zoological speelmens for the use of college classes and museums The last named has filled a long felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe as they can be laid from the Laboratory Assistant, lisheries Station, Lanur, Madras, at moderate prices A Lechnological Institute was opened at Institute was opened at Institute of the first transport of the 1942 to provide for the training of teachers in fishery technology after their regular training in teachers training schools and to provide courseof instruction to fishermen and others interested in different branches of the fishing industry including navigation

Curing -Fish curing is practised l ish extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts its present success is due primarily to Dr Fruncis Day who, after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty free salt for euring purposes within feneed enclosures He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts salt suggestions were necepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government At present there are 105 fish curing yards scattered along the coast During the year 1912-43, 2,516,881 mainds of fresh fish were brought to these yards for 387,250 curing and maunds of were issued for the purpose. The transactions in these yards resulted in a surplus revenue over expenditure of Rs 15,550

Pearl and Chank Fisheries —While there is no prospect of a pearl fishery for some years to come, owing to the absence of spat fall in the banks, a distinct revival in the clink trade | District was evidenced in the keen competition for the purchase of the last two sersons chraks A total of 458,894 chanks were fished during the verr 1942 43, which will fetch a gross revenue of and other local authorities at a nominal Rs 1,29,776 The rearing of Pearl oysters in for introduction into mosquito hunted continuity with the feedbar of th captivity with the implied possibility of the of water, these anti-malanal operations production of cultural pearls near Krushadai proved snecessful in the places where the Island Pamban started in 1922 has been accounted to the place of t Island, Pamban, started in 1933 has been success- authorities have given proper attention t Another experiment in marking of chanks direction given started in 1931 to study the rate of growth, of Gouram in rural areas was actually pu mortality and migration of the chank in its operation by stocking fine tanks selecte natural haunt, is continuing and so far 4,631 the purpose

the lease of the chank fisheries off the coast ing was constructed under the anspices of Ramnad belonging to the Ramnad Estate Superintendent, Government Museum, M

1st July, 1912, and a total of 195,465 were fished in 1942 43 and they will revenue of Re 75 425

The Inland Fisheries—The Inlan eries of Madras compare unfavourable those of Bengal Many of the rivers in the hot season and few of the many the was completed in January 1942 and agents for of irrigation tanks throughout the rathe sale of the oil were appointed in various hold water for more than 6 to 9 mont provinces of India a consequence, inland fisheries are organised and few men devote themse fishing as their sole or even main occu The eustom is to neglect or ignore the value of these streams and tanks so they are full of water only when the s shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles owners or lessees of the fishing rights ti to eatch fish. The result is a dearth throughout the greater part of the year, for a few days, and often much waste in The chief fresh water fishes of ec quenee importance are the Murrel, notable virtue of hyling for a considerable period water, and various earps including Cath and the well known favourite of min in India the 'Mahseer," Co and Hisa In the Nilgiris, the Rainbow has been acclimatised and thrives well Government working in conjunction wi Nilgiri Game Association maintain a ha at Avalanche, where quantities of fry arch and reared for the replenishment of the s of the plateau Mirror earp fingerlings been introduced in a pond in the Migiris, Nuwara Eliva, Cevion Fishing rights large irrigation tanks were transferred Government to local authorities many year these tanks are now being reliequired by G ment in order that they may be stocked p cally by the Department, the results have shown a profit on the operations. To the necessary free, 3 fish farms are in ope. In these the chief fish bred are the Go obtained from Jana, and Litroplus has the excellent attribute of the land breeding as well in brackish as in has the excellent attribute of the and breeding as well in brackish as in water, both protect their eggs while deing, a useful liabit. Both the Gourania, Etroplus are largely vegetarian in diet Department has been endeavouring to lish Catha, the quick growing carp of economic importance, into the Cauverys since 1922, and direct proof of the suct the efforts of the department has been obtained to a source of the succession of the success by the capture of hundreds of young ca almost all the anieuts and slutees in the T: A further activity is represent the breeding of small fishes especially add to feed upon the aquatle larve of mosqu These are supplied in thousands to municip A scheme for the populari chanks have been marked and liberated

The Government sanctioned the taking over saryabout this institutionat Madray The the lease of the chark feelows of the chark feelows.

nd was firown on n to the public on 1st the Presidency. The wisk though begun in July October 1909. The Superintendent to e nm nt 1936 fasted only for 13 m ntl s and had to be October 1909 And Superintendent to e and off Mu eum had charge f the Aq rinm f r t n ye ra till 1919 sh it was tran f r d t th Department of Fi i i s F ver si ce its open the being th dirst in titution of ils kind in A in if has been immen ely popular with the p ltic A total of 65 36 persons visited it e Aquari pa during 1941-4 and the receipts a nount d t during 1941-4 and the receipts a nount d the Rs 5 105 against n expenditur of 1 to 00 n a cout of war mer rency the built line wa required 1 roller prove the trament ordered the losure of the Marke Aq art m nd it was clos d on 8 h Mar 1 101

Deep Sen Fishing and Research -The annu Ireport of the P bile Health Commi sion r wan me sie erme tof indt for 1032 stat stats that the stoalland re of liftlith india am mats to only 44 ser per head 1 th pop 1 tion but liowing for fors to and un will 1 d and fallow la d o ly 0 croper head is u d rod-crop at it in undetent ir earth pr c i pop lation dith the pop 1 til 1 cre 1 to a pair mates a d by joint will prob bly it a materim. with the Go ernme tof Indi for I 933 stat a pop inton din frhe popititi i ret i g st nalarmi rate a dby 1041 will prob bly e ch 400 millions The fi ding of the e a no of 10 i i that agricult e i sr the dis-maxim m prod citon u de p Th n the ret asset it e sh e distan-Th n the ret asset it e sh e conte inter-tion of the content of the content of the Department h s b mdeavouring to ply list fr add poperagrif in lime he free each.

Behaving to a be a measuring to by its fr adpoper part in imp ing if e catch a and method I ca go! A herme to augment in A hanply of the Preside cy.

The A h man ha a futly chaustive knowledge of the Abel a log the cost p to 7 fathoms. If the cat t s of 6 h r to be improv dit is a cereary to certain-

(1) what kinds and q antitles of fish a av liable beyond it hims nd

To reconstantly the second sec uitable mod r fishing boot to supple the content of

bruptly stopped wam ur offett n hment It w however pos ibi to compit d rin

It w nowever por 101 to compit d fin thi iortherlodasir yof po 1st 18 xillag 1 will and of ponds in the orill g w ra ximin d Tio f it f sn the n po 101 to give ti int y l protienum rou enquires for wast of stall and f ls ad ice on matters grid greath of fill n ponds a t wells is beln gin as far a politic For a com-prel neive dit neive research on the vatious prel mare at a nave research or the value problems red if not in occurre or the hist ry breeding seasors itsability for stocking waters it efficied cenditions of growth and the physical and chemical character of the water suited for each steir ene nics ridiscases et a scheme fra fresi wat rij lowical at tion was drawn ap and a netioned by the Imperial Council Agric liur I liese rel and if Government of 31 draw h a netio ed the envisame t m at! alway re o mis dila diy fapre ding mong il m ed cati a ani the latita f thrift mper ace and co- perati The work has m ntl mong to see that note in the last of family the mer nee and co-perful. The work has been ape fully success I ton the West Const. Than interest in monoperful a societies In 194 43 in the with a six with 195 and 195

The need lor peel leport t promots co-opera tion am ug fi heri ik and to renew and atimn () how to reloit these de p-sea fabers of tecooperatis oci tiest more effi in twork consultable of the cooperatis oci tiest more effi in twork the consultable of the p-sea fabers of the

to Cole Futther perime to are below the Turn They given proficed but to pla ned Hurnal Piscientiare—As res if I is a manufaction of the Poyal Cummi sion I in the Poyal Cummi

General—The value of the fisherics of lishery knowledge and far sighted and eo this extensive deltaic region lies primarily line the enormous area occupied by inland investing public will be considerable waters—rivers, creeks, including the samples, opinion of the experts is that no stream trees. waters—rivers, ereeks, jheels, odd swamps, opinion of the experts is that no stream treets asy nothing of paddy-fields and tanks.

These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish diet which is widely prevalent among the better eastes in the south. the demand for fish is enormous Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstay of the population and not less than 80 per cent of the people consume fish as a regular item of dlet It is calculated that 1 6 per cent of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2 6 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacea Divisions 190,865 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing and 272,579 are maintained by the sale of fish. As a freshwater fisherman, the Bengali is most in gonlous, his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective -so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (Hilsa ilisha) which annually nugrates from the sea and estuaries in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds in the Ganges and the other great rivers Other valued and abundant river and tank fishes are the rolm (Labee roluta), the hatla (Catla catla) and margal (Curhina margala), prawns and shrlmps abound everywhere Of Important slirlmps abound everywhere Of Important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the blickti or bhetki (Lates calcarifer) and the muliets are the most esteemed, apart from these estuarine fishes the most valuable sea-fishes are the Mangofish or Thread fin or Indian Salmon (Polymemus) and pomírets The sea fisheries are as yet little exploited Taking everything into consideration, it can be safely stated that the fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and is far in access of any other province

Historical — Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K G Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities at the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler Golden Crown being employed for the purpose The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish Much atten large quantities of high class fish tion was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involv ed by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped With ever-increasing de-mand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more bright. The trade, however, is a difficult one to organise The trade, however, is a difficult one to organise disheries are concerned Bengal has of necessard without a rare combination of technical a more limited scope for its activities the

successfully with a company prepared to de and utilise the local fisherles carried on by I fisherman, provided the two main difficult rapid transport and proper preservation c Originally one fish are overcome Department served the needs of the two Vinces of Bengal and Blhar and Orissa tion was effected in 1920 after which fisher Bengal were administered by the Direct Agriculture The Bengal Lishery Depart was abolished under retrenchment in 1923

During a lapse of 14 years after the clesu the Fisheries Department, the price of fit Calcutta has been soaring high consequent of rupidly increasing demand and the unher monopoly exercised by the small group of ve Interests The economic condition of the ac fishermen was gradually becoming worse di oxploitation by the capitalists and the fish in general were getting depleted due to val causes at work With the increase of distress public naturally clamoured for the re estab ment of a Fisheries Department to protect fisheries interests and to organise and dev the fishing industry on modern lines and improve the general economic condition of fisherfolk. The Bengal Government there appointed a Fisheries Expert to survey existing condition of the Fishing Industry in Province and Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of the Fishing Industry in the Condition of th Province and to suggest schemes of developi with a view to augment the fish food supply examine the ways and means of bringing abo reduction in the ruling prices of fish, an stimulate commercial enterprise in spet transport, better marketing arrangements, establishment of Cold Stores and Facti for fish by-products. The services of Dr. Ramaswami Naidu from the Madras Fish Department were requisitioned by the Be Government He surveyed the industry submitted a report to Government as a re of which a Department of Fisheries was stal in May 1942 with Rai Bahadur Dr S L H of the Zoological Survey of India as its Direc to organise the fish trade under the War er gency conditions, to conserve the exist supplies and to conduct investigations on t fisheries with a view to increasing the food suf in the province

Fresh water mussels are used extensively Dacca in the manufacture of cheap buttons and in many cases pearls also are for in the mussels which the pearl dealers gat and sell in the various parts of India Dacca bangle factories carry on an import local industry of very ancient standing, the material is almost entirely obtained from South India and Ceylon chank fisheries alrereferred to

Potentialities -So fir Madras or Bomb y Pra tically no coastal | It is intended to timulate p duction by the mino industries exist, neith r do the natur i irredistribution of ry of su tabl speeds and to conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without much difficulty. There would appear to be good propected for a tew flosing can extend the conditions are supposed to the conditions are supposed to the conditions are supposed to the conditions are supposed to the conditions of the condition of the conditio Bay of Ben al nd in the estu ries as enormous Bay of sen at not in the estures as schormows:

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The import nee of the fr. h w te fish tes of
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A scheme for the imp oveme t of tank fi heri is also der the co ide tio of Governm at

demand for fi h both from the milit ry a d tivil populati n of C leutta and other u ban area. Uni riunat ly the supplies are lim ted on account of the effect in and tran p t difficult s
but cheme are unde prep r ton whereby in
so ord atton with the military uthoriti
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Other F bey if he y in estigations carried to they the first if Toological Survey of Indian and the first in Toological Survey of Indian and the Toology Department of the Too

Bombay

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t atrides have b en made in the Bombay fishi g lad try in the curse of the past n using year tryin in curse of the past in ye rs. This poper slied oin large meas ro t. the watening among the fi hermen who are traditionally a conser thy peopl and the introduction of the trying that is very leaded large each of the trying and the traditionally as a strongly ingrained prejudiction. d cu toms ba e to b v re m

No war y of the fiblt industy in the Bombay Faild | 1 c my my c to be compile without ref rice y y c to be compile without ref rice y y c to be represented by the best of the Brab y Fr idency published in 103. The volume I as it rebouse of I fo mation The volume I as the rebouse of I fo mation and the fish t ad I riceral a c to I have the set of the State of the set of the set of the set of the State of the set of the State of the

When as Bengal's Saheries are at present special is all ties are needed such a rapid combond principly by built of water those of | in a upply of | in d stores and go rio milety with the explication of the wealth of the Saheries of | in a supply of | in the stores and | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in the saheries | in t Bub? concerned save in Rind Atmost nitrely with the explication of the wealth of the see Bomb y! favo red with a coast line boundlg with elleut harbor 1s for sisbl get fit a fair we ther season last! g for som sev n m nith a d a fashing pop lation m alive to their sportu iii a d more darl g than the solt the siter Freit cles Bomlasy than the solt the siter Freit cles Bomlasy B mb y se fisher: r of ve y gr t importance figan
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A pecial d partment exists for the deve lopm tofth fisher! of the Province of their organisation on provessiv lines. The depart in t is I charge of the Divertor of Fishe les nd has be a specially of thated with fit throm the final half yer beginning April 1 194. This then the administration finisheries was the rape shall be a finisher with administration of the first property of the Dir for finding in the final street, it ubject of Fineries. f om 1918 and had to a t me two officers in the
D partme t aged upon fi hery i estigati n
d d elopment. A st am trawler was b ght d d clopment "As i am trawier was 5 gat and the fish t ad I g nerd a d o i in for wo k in Dombay m tr in 19 0 nd beg for the first of t

- The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachl, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does
- The establishment of a bureau of fishcrits information
- The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government, and
- The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research

Dr Sorley, in his report, also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites

New Era Started —A move in the direction outlined by Dr Sorley was made towards the end of 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways his suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, at Danda, and was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R I M) and suitable alterations were made to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been possible aroused the interest of the fishermen, who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields

placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches the "Lady Sykes" and the "Sir Lastly, a fisheries information bureau h Erederick Sykes" for the use of the fishermen also been set up. The function of this bure nt Danda has been encouraging is evident from the fact ed with the local and other fisheries. That every year since then has seen an addition information collected by the bureau to the number of vessels. The following four useful to the fishing industry, as it furnish vessels have been built since then by parties information not available to them before connected with the fishing trade

(1) The "Lady Sykes", (2) "Sir Frederick Sykes", (3) "Lady Brabourne, (4) 'Lord Brabourne', (5) Nooremohamadı''
(Old), (6) 'Nooremohamadı'' (New), (7)
'Chandtara'', (8) "Karamat' (9) Salamat',
(10) Karımi'', (11) 'Khajalınd', (12)
Murli', (13) 'Ruparel', (14) 'Rizakı'',
(15) Hydarı'', (16) 'Lada Colville'' All (5) Nooremohamadi" these launches have been built either in Bomb iy

The launches operate between Bombiy and the Kanara coast. The success which attended the introduction of the experimental launches encouraged private individuals to invest in similar vessels to transport fish. The number of privately owned launches at present is 16 @

or along the coast

Larger supplies of fish made available by the launches have induced the flow of private capital in Bombay During 1944 45, 540 gallons of into channels intimately bound up with the fishing trade. Several lee factories and cold later than the storage plants have since been set up at Malwan Vitamin concentrates and Vitamin tablets.

Dr Sorley's more important recommendations on the Ratnagiri coast, and Chendia, on Karwar coast In Bombay, quick free The establishment of a marine aquarlum plant employing the Z process has been inst by a Russian technician at the Kermani me at DeLisle Road and an icc factory and a storage plant have been constructed on the of Crawford Market feature of the last plant is that it has a nui of small chambers which are hired out at s fees either to one individual or to ser collectively This plant also provides for quick freezing of fish

> There is also an see factory and a q freezing and storage plant at Sass Dock (Bombay), where all the launc both Government and private, land their eate This factory and cold storage plant have me long felt want and proved an undoubted b both to fishermen and owners of launches sailing craft It has obvirted the need obtaining ice from remote centres in the c thus saving a good deal of time and expenditi The existence of the cold storage plant at Dock is a welcome facility to the fisherm who are now able to store catches at any h of the day or night when retail vendors are on the spot

A unique feature of the Bombay Governmen fisheries scheme is the provision made to tr youths of the fishing community in the runn and maintenance of motor launches with t ultimate object of enabling them to take chai of their own launches whenever they decide go in for these on in extensive scale I improvement of the economic condition of t fishermen is the paramount considerate kept in the forefront of the whole schen which aims at confining the entire fish trade to the fishing community itself a climinating the need of employing technic hands who are not fishermen by either easter Encouraged by the results, the Government hands who are not fishermen by either easte

That the progress of this experiment is to collate and supply information connec ed with the local and other fisheries information collected by the bureau

The war has led to an investigation of the possibilities of the manufacture of oil from shark livers to replace the dearth of supplies occasioned by the stoppinge of imports of Con Liver Oil from Norway

A simple process of oil extraction, not involvin the use of any complicated machinery, we devised and demonstrated by the department to the local fishermen and to the fisherme at Ratnagiri, Jaitapur, Malwan and Shirodi The demonstrations were largely attended and the fishermen were greatly impressed by the fact that a new occupation and a freeli source of income had been opened out to them. A a result of the demonstrations the fisherine earnestly took up the work of oil extraction and have regularly been sending to the Fisherine Department oil extracted by them. This is refined by the department of the chemistry

About *** 000 lls of 01 um Vit minat ms B1 | floors Thi step will ensure the curing of were supplied t it 5 pr ly Department of the floor ment of India dr it the a y is rimm for the floor ment of India dr it the a y is rimm for the superiority of the old i a quest may be supplied to the old i a quest may be supplied a visit when the old present of the old is not the property of the old is not the property of the old is not the property of the old in the property of the old is not the property of the old is not the property of the old is not the property of the old is not the property of the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old in the old is not the old in the old is not the old in the old in the old is not the old in the old in the old in the old is not the old in the o

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Lack of barbour, cold storage facilities and capital to introduce better fishing methods make great potential source of fishing Hilsa improvement of marine fisheries a very difficult problem. The standard of living of the sea-fisherman is extremely poor and calls for imspecies. These breed only in rivers and in lar provement In some fishing centres the fishermen live on fish alone for days together Im provement of the financial position of the co operative societies, legislation limiting the Sambalpur An organised fry trade exists iniddle men's activities, establishment of fishery Lakhannath in the Balasore District Government. co operative societies, legislation limiting the schools are some of the problems that confront the attention of Government

(11) Estuarine -The Chilka lake forms a eompact fishing area and vields extremely tasty fish and prawns The lake is leased ont by Zamındars to merchants who have huilt up an organised fishing industry The export averages 75 000 mds per annum and consists of mullets, blickti, pomfrets, mackerel, Indian salmon etc The fish is preked in see and exported mainly to Calcutta Other estumine fishing centres are Kirtanjakhuti, Kujang, Chowmuhun and Sonapur Lately, due to intensive fishing, there has been a scarcity of adult sized fish in the of Government fisheries under control of the Chilka lake Poblems of controlling the mesh of rets after studying the he history of important fishes are under consideration of the ITC A R and the Government Prohibition of indiscriminate fishing, killing of immature fish, observance of close season, etc., are post war problems to be tackled

bunds which resemble rivers during rains as the Sambalpur District Collection of fry carried on every year in Balasore, Cuttack as ment fry distribution centres supply fry Cuttack, Sambalpur and Lakhannath The fisheries are owned mostly by priva individuals Government fisheries are controll

by the Revenue Department Although peor realise that pisciculture is profitable, the multip owners of water areas prevent active develo The activities of the Fishery Departmen have been confined to propaganda whie without executive authority, have not led appreciable results The prohibition of killir of fry in eanals, paddy fields, etc., by legislatic and of letting of sewage into inland water construction of dams with fish ladders and placer

The Punjab.

The main duty of the district staff in the to he adopted for improvement of trout fisheric past has been to enforce provisions of the Punjab | The action taken is as under — Fisheries Act 1914 and conserve the existing Fisheries by patrolling livers and streams, in Kulu Valley was changed from "1st November catching and prosecuting poachers and issuing to 1st day of March" to "10th of October to 1st day of March" to "10th of October to 1st day of March" (both days inclusive) however, now been entrusted with Development of Fisheries in addition to their duties of policing and patrolling. The staff were given suitable training not only theoretically but also practically in this connection in March, 1943, and have established a number of fry Farins in each district under their control to stock suitable stretches of water with fish. The number of fishing licenses issued during the year was 10,057 as against 8 203 in the previous year. The increase is due to strict supervision by the staff and rise in the price of the fish which induced the fishermen to take out heenses receipt from l'isheries in 1943 44 amounted to Rs 1,14,184 as against Rs 78,243 in 1942 43

The catches of fishermen were on the whole at Mahili satisfactory in all the districts

Trout -160 Trout licenses for trout waters were issued in Kulu as against 174 of the last vear The decreise is due to the fact that visitors to Kulii were less than last year and a majority of the European Anglers that came for decrease in the issue of monthly and sensonal heenses. As compared with the last year the fishing conditions in the Kulu Valley are improving gradually. Tark in May, 1943, a preceding of the Arglers and other residents of Kulu Valley was convened under the Chairman. Kulu Valley was convened under the Chairman-old trout farm at Mahili a new site at Pat townsissoner at Fatala Additional Tunnelal Kulu has been acquired for another trout farm townsissoner at Fatala Additional Tunnelal Kulul has been acquired for another trout farm Commissioner, at Katrain to discuss the measures. This site is fed by Sojun Nali which is no

Fishing Season in Beas and its tributarie

Worm fishing was prohibited,

Four additional watchers were appointe 3 for putrol

The fee of netting in portion from mil 3/1 down to Bluin was talsed from Rs 6 t Rs 12

Anglers Association was formed in Kult

6 5,000 eyed ova of Brown Trout wer supplied free of cost to Mandi Durbar to Stoc Ubl river

Measures so far adopted to improve the trou Fisheries in Kulu Valley are as under -

(1) An indopendent Official has been pu incharge of trout forms with his Headquarter at Mahili Sub Inspector of I isheries previously incharge of Form and district work has bee transferred to Kulu and put Incharge of district work and put Incharge of district w work only

(21) 20,000 eved Brown Trout ova wer imported from Kashmir for introducing fre-The ova hatched out satt blood in Kulu

factorily

The prawns english in Sind waters belong with a view to making a survey of the Fisheries to a big manne group 'Pen ield ie' which are of this province, both manne and inland, and normally inhabitants of sea but migrate into to examine the possibilities of developing them estuaries of lower salmity in quest of their food. He has completed a part of this survey and the predominantly diatom recous character

kınds

language

3

"Thairo" the biggest 'Kuliri" the medium 1 5"-9"

4"6 'Kidi" 2'-4" the small

A good number of sharks (Saw fish, Hunmer head, and other several ordinary sharks) are explured specially during the months of August September and October and again February and March One variety, the "Basking' shark March (Rhinodon typicus) which grows as large as 60 feet is occasionally fished with harpoons. Its liver yields a large quantity of oil

There are at present two private shark liver oil factories and they are manufacturing a fairly good refined oil, fit for therapentic purposes which is being marketted both as concentrated (20,000 1 u s) and standardised oil (1,600 1 u s)

There are two distinct oyster fisheries in Sind,—both present in the creeks which constitute the mouth of the Indus and its network, specially between Karachi and Ketibunder These are (1) Edible Oyster and (2) the windowplue oyster which yields peuls. An auction held in the year 1944 45 yielded only Rs 800 under certain conditions

The most popular fish in the Indus is the Pulla or Palloh (the well known Indian Shad) This fishery is under the control of the Revenue Dept who lease out different stretches of the Indus The Dumbra and other fresh water earps and prawns are other items in the Indus fisheries

The Hub river which forms the west boundary from Sind and Baluehistan, contain the wellknown sporting fish-Mahseer (Barbustor)

Aplianius dispar (Cyprinodon dispar Day) a well-known mosquito larvivorous fish present in fresh water pools around Karaehi and is used to a certain extent to combat malaria

Two Dehydration Factories started here to meet the requirements of the Defence Forces stationed in India were closed this year as such products were no longer in deniand

Madras Fisheries Department as Fisheries Expert | centres

in report on this is now under preparation. In the meantime the following schemes for the The priving comprise of the following three development of the fishing industry were not. The names are naturally in the local prepared by him and submitted to Government

- Edible oyster culture and establishment of an oyster park
- Development of prawn fishery and manu ficture of seini dried prawns
- The establishment of Smoke houses for smoking Hilsa and other fishes
- The establishment of five Government fish enring vaids in the Sind coast for production of good quality eured fish
- Stabilising the fishing industry and improving the socio economie conditions of the fisher folk
- 6 The establishment of Hilsa Hatchery and a fresh water fishery research station
- The establishment of a Marine Aequanum ın Karachı
- Deep sea fishing experiments with modern type of power crafts and tackle and introduction of fish emrier launches for expeditious transport of fish
- Establishment of demonstration plants for the manufacture of fish manure and fish meal by the utilisation of fish waste and non economical fish
- Establishment of a Marine Biological and Technological station at Karachi
- Establishment of an up to date whole sale fish market with cold storage and ice packing freilities close to the new fish harbour at Karachi proposed by the Port Trust
- State control of the production of shark liver oil and its other products
- Of the above schemes the first four lave already been sanctioned by the Government of Sind and are being put into execution

Other schemes for the conservancy and development of fresh water fisheries of the province are under preparation

Steps have also been taken to improve road In August 1944 the Sind Government communications for expeditious transport of appointed Dr M Rimiswami Naidu of the fresh fish from fishing centres to consuming

United Provinces.

risheries investigations in the United Provinces date back to the sixtes when Dr Day, as Inspector General of Fisheries made a survey of the inland fisheries of India. His report on the fresh water fisheries of India. (1876) includes replies to his questionnaires to District and Taluq officers in the United Provinces which contain valuable information, most of which still holds good. One of the results of Day's the general impression that Mr. Edge dealt anyestigation was the engetinent of the Govern

tion with a reference from the Punjab Govern- his recommendations in the report and his

Fisheries investigations in the United Pro | ment about the regulation of fishing in the

the general impression that Mr Edge dealt mainly with sporting fish and not with fish as food for the general public, his investigations were comprehensive and his recommendations by the Government of the U P in 1920 in connection with a reference from the Punjab Govern-

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The Hydershind Is heries Department was good item of diet may be available to the culti-est iblished in 1941. Investigations and prell systems and villagers. Mramabad and Medak minary survey of many reservoirs and I inks have been carried out, and about 100 varieties of fishes have been collected Perennial rivers Klatna God w wi. ınd Manjern, but are most of their tributures dry up during There arc blg reservoirs summer m unv and more than 35,000 bit, tanks, besides thou- inds or small annual ones Murrel the most common and popular fish, which is obtained in large numbers during the hot season. and there is always a scarcity during other periods of the year. Breeding and enture of fishes is being taken in hand, and fish farms near the City and in the Mizmailand district will be established soon where, besides indigenous fishes, Gourann and I tropius will be kept for beeding Stocking of the reservoirs and tanks will also be done on an extensive scale, and some breeding grounds of Citin and other fishes have been located The public are taling interest in fish culture, and several high times people have started their own concern. Maliseer and other rat lishes are amongst the sporting fishes

A pian less been submitted which aims at the development of insheries in districts so that a suggessful

vators and villagers. Alranialized and Medak districts have been taken up to start with, and this work will gradually be extended to other district. A five year plan has also been formulated under the Po t-War Planning scheme for the development of Telingana districts so that fishes may be available all the year round in large quantities. It is expected that if these parts be fully developed llyderabad may become welf sufficient to a great extent so far as fish is concerned

Lour Helicimen's Co operative Societies have already been started, whilst others are being formed in the City and districts. Fishermen will be taught the latest methods for catch lng fishes in deep water, and other facilities to improve their condition will also be afforded

Orgenas, Gambusia, Brachydemo and Leomus have been introduced into the ARP static tanks for controlling the breeding of moquitoes and have proved very successful I or the control of Guinerworm disease Barbus tir'o and Barbus sophore have proved quite

Travancore,

is nithingted to the University of Tray incore and saited fish, the greater part of which is sold is now under the control of the Professor of in the adjoining tamil districts and Ceylon Marine Biology and Pisheries who co ordinates research and idministration

The coast line of Francheore is 172 miles long and is margined by a shallow water area, within the 100 fathon line, of nearly 3000 square miles Out of this vist expense of fishable waters, only villstance of 5.7 miles is exploited at present and the value of the industry to the State at present is estimated at Rs. 1,20,00,000 per year. The surf swept coast is singularly deficient in harbours and during the monsoon months. fury of the breakers is a source of great limdrance to fishing From Cape Comorla to Trivandrum the unsinkable entamarans composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible by rall. Although, by this means, it was found easy going fishing erift. From Quilon to the possible to send frozen fish to all important northern most boundary of the State small inland towns in South India, the method did not country made canoes are used and from October provo a commercial proposition owing to its to June, when werther conditions are favourable high cost and the competition of iced fish from seine nets are extensively employed Malabar, consequently it had to be abandoned

The esteemed table fish of the coast consists. of pomfrets, seer fish, several species of horsemackerel, tunny, Jew fish, whiting mackerel and thread fins In economic importance, however, shoul fish and fish of inferior quality such as butter fish, sardines, white batt and ribbon fish take precedence Butter-fish, sardines and prawns are abundant in the northern half of the eorst, white eat-fish, white bart and ribbon fish are predominant in the southern half. This This eonspieuous difference in the distribution of shorl fish has been found to be mainly due to shorl fish has been found to be mainly due to the differences in the nature of the ser bottom During favourable seasons, butter fish, white batt, ribbon fish and eat fish are so greatly in excess of the local food requirements that large quantities are salted and dired both for inland consumption and for export Travaneore pure form after elliphorating traces of free acids

The Department of Listenes of the State exports annually about Rs 23,00,000 worth of

As the important shoal fish are seasonal in their appearance certain months are more favourable for fishing than others During these favourable seasons large entenes are landed dally along the coast and the only method of conservation of the large unsaleable surplus is salting and drying. But realizing that salted fish is devoid of some of the essential properties of fresh fish, the Government opened a refrigerating plant in the metropolis for the preservations and storago of fresh fish

The Department also succeeded in devising a cheap and efficient method of picking frozen fish for transport over distances within 72 hours

for the duration of the war

Fish Curing -The prevalent methods of fish curing being impefect and very often universale the salted and dried fish produced in India are usually inferior in quality, which accounts for the low prices they fetch and the limited demand for them In order to stimulate demand by improving the quality, the Department of Fisheries has prepared a scheme of higheries methods of curing and experiments on dehydra tion of fish are in progress

export Travaneore pure form after ellminating traces of free aclds

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MYSORE STATE

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The main object of the 11 ners. Department ! is to effect proper conservation of the fisheries on scientific lines with a view to hierea-ing the production of food fishe and to alleviate the economic condition of the fishermen in the

うしつしゃ Job am with at is proposed to start the di velopment work in selected areas in the Kolar Diefrict and gradually extend it to other perisof the State

COCHIN STATE.

The marilime State of Cochin South India, plan for a lag smoke and heat from a common has three types of flately namely, marine, oven for smoking and dehydrating separate lots estaurine and tre h witer. Its soulle cu stline lucludes 19 700 acres of bulwiter abounding in different varieties of fish brought in through the natural openings in Cochin and Grang more Thanks to the heavy moncoon months bearing down rich feed from the mountain and fore a tracts of the Interior the State has her hest so i lishing during the ramy balf of the year

ត្តពិព័ត Marine Estuarine Fishing -- The State has over 800 see going boat, which brim in on an average 23 lakits mounds or the every very consisting of Sardine and Macketel (thron h gillingts) miscell meons varieties life butter fi in ribbon fish, sole fish silver bellier and horse mackerel (caught by bost seine) and shorks rays, seer and other bigger varieties (he haning)

The bulk of the mansoon citch is needed to meet the demand within the State itself while a fraction is salt cured and exported to the markets of Travancore and British India. The annual export trude in cured fish amounts to about its 5 likhs per year. Due to wir conditions, the demand for fish within the State has so mounted up of late that no surplus la now left for its export in ice

Prayn Fishing -The sea, the extensive lagoous and the piddy lands on the cost produce of the year All the varieties are nourshing and tasty. Before the war Burma in general and Rangoon in particular used to provide the best market for hard dried prawn pulp from the State, the annual export amounting to Rs 15 lakhs, but with the fall of Burma now markets have been explored in India and Cevlon with partial success. The Department of Indicates has now resources for preserving prawns in air-tight times which keep the product well preserved for periods ranging from 8 months to one year In the post war era it is quite likely that the State's rich crop of prawns may form raw materials for a caming industry within tho State

Preservation—Salt enring is the most widespread and perhaps the only preservation process which is dependent on the sun—Artificial drying or dehydration is generally resorted to during the monsoon Smoking of fish is also encouraged as there is a demand for this from The Department has devised a Department the Army

of fish in different chambers

Fish Oil Industry - Shark liver oil Riv fiver oil the now being produced by the Department. The hammer heads and saw to he a see fumons for the healing qualifies of their oli particularly in ophthalinic and pulmonary troubi thar liver oil which has a very high percentage of Vitamin A has an exceedingly good mariet in the State. The Cruder form of this oil is used for caulking boats and polithing The stearm is made into in ecticidal leather oans and lotions

Shell Fish Industry -This Indu-try confined to the collection of little heaps of shells vashed ashore. Shells are calcined in Hins to produce lime as a cottage industry Near Wellington Island in the State, orsters are available, their meat being u ed as a specific la westling ill cases and also as a delicaer. The Hehry Department is now exploring the shella.

Farming-T-fuarino fish farming is Tish another contribution made by the Department In the development of the fishing industry A splendld ground for the enture of mugilis and mill fish has been discovered by transforming the unused built for paddy or cocount into a sort of nursery. Separate areas for fishes such as the Bellith, the Indian salmon and lew Ish which appeal to the sporting angier and the enter alke are also marked and planned for systematic operations

Deep Ser Fishing—The State is working up a scheme for the operation of the bort seine of Malabar with the basal platforms of net for muckerel and of drift acts and hook and line to burte white the basal platforms. for bigger fishes like seer, chornimus, rays and shirks

Fire Socio Teonomie Aclivities of the Depart ment are directed towards the hguldation of niliteraev amongst fisherman, by establishing five fishery schools manned by teachers from the fisher community trained in fisheries technique Canals and roads for facilitating transport of fish are also being opened by the Department Co operative Societies have also been established and are being under the auspices of the

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The Forests.

many Parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but, whether or not our carly administrators realised the importance of the forests to the economic and physical welfare of the whole country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done to cheek uncontrolled destruction with its inevitable results in erosion and sterilisation of the fertility of the land up for cultivation or are converted into reserved. The years between 1850 and 1857 witnessed the or protected forests. The total forest area of first beginnings of forest conservancy in Southern India During the preceding twenty years far-sighted individuals had repeatedly urged, both in Madras and Bombay, that scientific advice in the management of the forests had become an urgent necessity In 1847 the Bombay Government appointed Dr. Gibson as Conservator of Forests for the Presidence Madras dld not follow this example until nine years later, when Dr Cleghorn was appointed Conservator It was a Memorandum of of Forests in 1856 the Government of Indla issued in 1855, arising as it chanced out of the annexation of the Province of Pegu in Burma which first laid down the outline of a permanent policy for forest conservancy in India Progress was delayed for a time by the disturbed state of the country, but from 1860 onwards forest organisation was rapidly extended, though the earlier years of forest administration were full of difficulties Exploration, demargation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of organised management, were long and laborious tasks, which are even yet not completed Nevertheless, large tracts of forest were saved from ruin and were gradually brought under increasingly efficient inanagement was in 1862 that the Governor General in Council submitted to the Secretary of State detailed proposals for the administration of forests as a public estate for the welfare of the country as a "The idea that forest is a thing valuable in itself, and, in truth, just as essential to the community as fields of wheat, sugar, or eotton, took a long time to spring up, and, in fact, is not oven now generally realised in that complete manner that is essential before forest management can be said to stand on a proper basis." With the appointment of Brandis basis" With the appointment of Brandis (later Sir Dietrich Brandis) as the first Inspector-General of Forests in 1863 commenced the scien Whitever may have been the opinions held in the past in some quarters regarding restrictions imposed by forest policy, there can now no longer be any doubt regarding the very substantial benefits which have accrued to the country through the formation of an extensive forest estate and that in her forests India now possesses a property of great value, the future importance of which it is hardly possible to over estimate

Types of Forest —More than one tenth of the total area of British India is under the control of the Forest Department These areas eontrol of the Forest Department These areas in North Burma and the Andamans energines are classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests form an intermediate typo between the wet rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at

Even in the callest days of the British settlement while the boundaries are defined and occupation the destruction of the forests in demarcated, in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the necrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated, while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken British India under the control of the Forest Department on 31st March, 1941, was 98,258 square miles or 11 1 of the total area This was classed as follows Reserved 72,936, Protected 6,772 , Unclassed State 18,550

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of Indla, from tho Himalyan snows to Cape Comorin, and from the arld Juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the Eastern limits of the Assam hills, there is an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on climate, topography, soil and other local factors. Vegetationally, the greater part of Trake managing the Indo Gangetic part of India, including the Indo Gangetic plain, must be considered as in the tropics, but wherever there are mountains, such as the Nil giris in the south and the Himalayas and Assam Burma hills in the north, subtropleal, temperate and, in the north, alpine zones must be dis tinguished, each supporting its own forest types Next to the major altitudinal effects, rainfall 19 the most important factor in the determina tion of the nature of the forests, and within each of the main zones, tropical, subtropical, temperate and alpine, there can be distinguished wet, moist and dry forest types. In addition, various edaphic and seral types occur, dependent on local conditions, such as littoral (beach), tidal, fresh-water swamp, and rivernin forests.

The following is a brief description of the main forest types -

I-TROPICAL FORESTS

Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests -Theee are dense forests, with a large number of tree species all mixed together, but according to their heights forming several canopies of layers. The upper eniopy trees, among which Dipterocarps are usually characteristic, are often 150 to 200 feet high, and they very often have clear stems of 100 feet before the first branch is reached. These forests are found in the areas with the beautest rearful. In the the areas with the heaviest rainfall. In the southern or Peninsular region, they occur along the Western Ghats from a little south of Bombay to Tinnevelly, 1e, in the western parts of Bombay, Madras, Coorg, Mysore, Cochin and Travaneore In the northern or Indo Gangetic region, the type is to be found in the wetter parts of Bengal (the submontance and Chitta gong areas), extending into the damper parts of the coastal strip of Orissa, and intermingled with the next two types over almost the whole of Assam The type also occurs extensively in North Burma and the Andamans



to 9,500 feet. They are typically fairly dense grove (Rhi-ophera, Brougmera, etc.) and Sundin evergreen forests in which several species of (Heritera) forests, typical of salt water swamps Oal's and Chestants predominate but many other Many of the trees have still roots for support, and species are also present, including to pically deel. I haves or pneumatophores projecting upwards duous trees such as Maple, I lm and Prunus

- whole length of the Himaliyas from the North-West I routher Province, through Rachmil, the call water limit in the deltas of the large Punjab, United Provinces Aspit and the Dir-jeeling district to Sikkin and Blantan. jeeling district to Sikkim and Bhutan, at alti tudes from 5,000 to 11 000 feet, and with a rain full from 10 to 100 inches per year, are to be found extensive conferous forests similar to the temperate forests of Lurope and North America. The chief trees are Spruce, Silver Fir, Vedar (Deodar), Blue Pine (Pinus excelsa), and Tsuja Cupress and Few also occur to a less extent Often these trees are mixed together, but pure crops or one or the other arealmost more frequent, depending on the altitude aspect and other con-I vergreen Onle are also often pre ent particularly on southern aspects, while in the grivels and sand, extensive stretches of which damper situations are often many broud level occur along many river courses both in North and trees also typical of laropean forests such as Maple, Hornbeam, Horse Che taut, Birch, Ilm,
- Dry Temperate Forests -In the inner ranges of the Himalwas, where the South West monsoon is feeble and the rainfall is usually less than 10 inches a veir, and that is mostly in the form of winter snow, is to be found extending from 5,000 to 10,000 feet a drier and more open type of temperate forest. It consists chiefly of the confers Cedar (Deodar), Pinus gerardiana and Juniper (I macropoda), with some Silver Fir and Blue Pine at higher elevations Broad leaved trees, such as Maple, Ash and the floim Oak, occur senttered or in pure patches, while the Ohic spreads up from the dry subtropleal zone. The type occurs in Hazara, Kashmir, Chamba, Inner Garhwal and Sikkim. Among the herbs and

V —ALPINE FORFSTS

Silver Fir and Blue Pine

This gives place to an alpine serub above, consisting of dwarf Rhododendrons, Junipers and other shrubs, interspersed with patches of grass land, which form excellent grazing areas in sum mer, when they are covered with a great variety of beautiful alpine flowers

VI —SPECIAL FORFST TYPES

Among various special edaphic and seral forest types, the following may be mentioned -

- 1 Beach Forests—All round the coast, wherever a fair width of sindy beach occurs, there is a fringe of forest in which Casuarina, ori ginally introduced from Australia, is now often fall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden Elsewhere, | floods most characteristic species small evergreen and deciduous trees form a low

from the swamps to provide aeration for the roots

- rivers, and also in depressions, often old river bods, in parts of Assam Bengal, the United Prosinces and Madras They are subject to prolonged annual flooding and have various species necording to the locality The delta type ln Bengal supports the best of the Sundri forests, often over 100 feet high
- Riverain Forests -Along all the larger rivers on the banks of new alluvium are to be found stretches of moisture loving trees, such as I agerstromia flor regina, Terminalia muriocarpa and Salix tetrasperma. On recently deposited South India, are often to be found forests in various stages of succession, depending on how new or old 13 the deposit, on the rainfall and other local factors. Perhaps the most characteristic are the Khair (Acacia catechu) Sissoo (Dalbergia siesu) and Tamarix forests found throughout Northern India from Assam to Punjab These forests are usually characterised by heavy grass, and with protection they slowly change to a more miscellaneous type of forest by the gradual colo nising of other species

VII —THE BAMBOOS

No account of the forests of India would be complete without a reference to the Bamboos, of which there are very many species occurring in the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones Tall bamboos, such as Bambusa arundinacea and shrubs present are many medicinal plants, such as Dendrocalamus hamiltonii, often form a very dense undergrowth in the tropical semi evergreen and moist deciduous forests, while Dendrocala mus strictus is locally abundant and economically The uppermost forests of the Himalayas, from about 9,500 to 12,000 feet, consist of a dense growth of small trees and large shrubs, chiefly Birch, Rhododendron and dwarf Juniper with pitches of conferous overwood of high level the making of paper, but there are still extensive areas of forests with a dense undergrowth of bamboos, which are not at present economically exploitable and which often greatly hinder other forest operation

Forest Policy—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely had down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely

- (a) Forests the preservation of which is essen tral on climatic or physical grounds These are usually situated in filly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the run
- (b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable 2 Tidai Forests—In the Sunderbans of the Ganges Brahmaputra delta, and along the mouths of other large rivers, such as the Mahanadi, Godaveri and Indus, are to be found Man-forests of the North-Western Himalaya

(c) Minor Fore to containing somewhat in | in the Indi n Forest Engl ceri ferior kinds of timber and mann d for the pro duction of wood fodder grazin and other pro

Admm tratic —The forest busin as or in Government of India is carried ut in the Drattm nt of Education Health and Lands The Inspect r Ge eral of F ests i the technical advis r to the Government of India. Admin trati -The forest bushn ss of th Government of India 1 carried ut in the Department of Education Health and Zuade Department of Education Health and Zuade Department of Education Health and Zuade Department of Education Health and Zuade Department of the Health and Zuade Department of the Health and Zuade Department of the Doubling of the Health and Zuade Department of the Doubling of the Health and Zuade Department of the Doubling of the Health and Zuade Department of the

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aconcar, from an batts of allow are that bette trained at Dehra Dun. This college at Dehra pairs many. One has now been remained the Irdus I are to Ranger College, to distinguish it from the new Indix I for to College of the taining of including the Superior for the taining of the Superior for the states, of and I have not the I amore to the college of the I in 1922 a superior course tag exerced for the Provincial Forest Service and then consider the Provincial Forest Service and then consider the term of the forest for the forest for the forest form the service constant of the forest form the forest form the forest form the forest form the form trained at Dehra Dun. This college at Dehra their many of direct recrultment to the old Proving di the training of Iron let November 10%, the training of Iron let November 10%, the training of Iron let November for the Irodian Lorest Service was communed as parallel Indian Lorest Service College is the crability in in the old Lorest Personal Institute at Chant buth, Dehra Dun Hils Colle e, ha e er, had to be closed in socialized 19-2, own to the

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to popular control under the reformed constitution the old Indian I one t Service is slowly disappearing, and in its place such province it building up its own Superior i ore t Service i or the trainin, of officers for the enew Provincial Lorest See vices, and for the corresponding love t Services. of the Indian States the Is han Porest College nas established at New Lore , in confunction with the Forest Records In thute and was The Indian Forest College - The Indian Forest College is housed in the Forest Lessarch College - The Indlan Institute initiding at New Yorkst and is nell equipped with lecture and common rooms, and biological and chemical informatories The nuseums, herbarium laboratories and work-shops and the Central Library of the lorest

Research Institute form an important part of the College, in so far as they are largely used for educational purposes by the Research Officers and College Staff Hostel accommodation is provided in separate biods and there is a common mess. A large playing field with a pavilion provides footbail and hockey grounds, a erleket The staff of the College consists nominally of six-the Principal and Professor of Forestry, and five iecturers, under the Line ution Constr-vative, who is the Director of Liducation for both the Colleges, and under the general administrative control of the President, Forest Research In 1
Institute and Colleges But in addition the
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piteir and tennis courts Forest Research Institute act as iceturers in their respective subjects

The course covers two years, and among other for which accommodation had been provided for which accommodation had been provided. eonditions "An inoneurs degree, not lower than second class, in any natural science or mathematics or agriculture, or its equivalent, ls required as a qualification for eatry, and the combination of botany and mathematics is preferred. The fees are Rs 3,500 per year, and the total cost, including stipend for hving expenses, cost of camp outfit and equipment, and traveiling expenses for field traigling and tours comes to shout Re 12000

pi'r cell ge bulldin a, with i cure and con inon rooms drawla, and on lae ing halls biological laborators and rate our and hotels for the students. The averounding grounds of the main to high at Doha Dana covering about a roce, con titute a small arboratum

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and include tent is court, while there is a soot playing field adject at The " iff of the College consists at pres nt of the Macetor end five instructors. Certain of the Person Offices of the Torest Research In thus of electure on their special subjects. will their therein Saricving and Luciner in et the Indian Foret Coll e allo conduct the core in Impression at the Indian Fores Itan er College

The course covers two verse. Among other co rill loss, the minimum qualifection for ad mi lon to the College is A criticate of having passed the Intermediate Lyamication of any recognised Indian university with one or more of the following subjects - Withe paties, inor, of the following subjects—Mathe ratles, Physics Chemistry, Potany, Zoology. A certificate of inving pased any other examination of an equivalent or higher standard will be admissible. The fees are its 1,500 per year, and the total cost, including stipend for living expenses composite and equipment, and travelling expenses for field training and tours comes to about its 5,265 for the two lears.

course Only there students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States, or who have a knarantee of employment on their successfully completing the course Research—The I orest School founded at Dolra Dun in 1878 became at oa recognised centre of lorest Research in 1906, when at the instance of Sir Sainthill lardies-Wilmont, then

Inspector General of I orests, a staff was appelnt ed to investigate problems connected both with the growing of forests and with the utilisation of forest produce In 1914 the first I orest Research Institute was opened on the Chandbagh Lstate, Dehra

Within a very few years the war demand Pians were therefore made for a new Forest Research Institute on the Runiagarh (New

lorest) estate a few miles out of Dehra Dun, and it was opened on the 7th November, 1929 The old Institute was converted rate the Iadlan Forest Service College, but with the closing of that college in 1932, the whole of the Chand bigh estate was given up, and with many additions and modifications now forms the

training and tours comes to about Rs 12,000 for the two years' course Only those students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces Doon School The Forest Research Institute is under the administrative control of the President There are five main branches of forest research, namely or States, or who have a guarantee of employment on their successfully completing the course Holders of the College Diploma as styled "Associates of the Indian Forest College" and Silviculture, which deals with all the production side of forestry is under the direction of the Sil | trains of trucks being drawn by-elephants which viculturist Much of the actual rese rch work is how er decentralised and done by local p ovin cial silviculturists in the p o lines but the Cent ral Silviculturist co ordinates their wo k d es all ral Billyceliturist co ordinates their wo \(\) d. es as \(\) in the statistical computing and cases a finite mitton bereast on a livel turnin marked for the following the state of the s s ctions dealing respectively with timber testin wood wo kin, wood preservation timber to the control of the co te ts to b carried out on a comm rel I scale te is to h carried out on a commo let a seasor.
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There is allowed to dealing with the tax n my of Indian insects under the Systemati Ent mo logist The Chemist does research work into drug, ils and ther mino to est product and ther is allo a Soil Chemist who is an aged

on Avicultur I problems The Fore t Research Institute is thu organis d The Fore c Research Institute is the organis of and eq ipped to deal with very aspe t if Fo t Beseath and the wo k it has do e in the past and is doing has gon a lon way t w rids im p oving the prod cil tity of the forests i India on had led to the fuller and but the tuilisation i their prod cits with c resp ndingly increa i Benchil ritums Limited in little all o exist and the city of the condition of the condition of the city of the condition of the city of the condition of th

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hav ben superannuated from oridinary work a dit has b n found possible in this way to tok large hithe to inacc sible re of f rest ry ch ply Eis h re ln India a c e t p t of the t ade in timber lies in the h ads of on tract e who re on the whol re rded trust vorthy if sufficent contr I over thur op ations sex ered

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ONDCHOITING.

Broadcasting -For several years, limited; Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were popular The elubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based

The Government of India decided to appoin a Controller of Broadcasting in India and Secured from the British Broadcasting Corpora to Mr Lionel Fielden, who took up his duties in August 1935 and was largely instrumental in Entitled organization of the new Delhi station financially by a Government contribution based

Government, in appropriet their determina upon the revenue from licence fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sport ing manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes

After nogotiations extending over several on Indian Broadcasting Company Was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services at the former being inaugurated by His Eveelleney the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later These stations had each, an aerial input of one and a half kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they were practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages

All India Radio — The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service, now called Ali India Radio, and instituted a Central Broadeasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee had as its chairman the Member of the Vicercy's Executive Council in charge of the subject

Government, availing themselves of an India improvement in their financial condition, in intend 1934 35 decided upon a large development of their broadeasting service and allocated substantial funds for the purpose unducement for the expansion of broadcasting expected to provide a first grade service at was the constant growth of revenue from distances more than 30 to 50 miles from the Customs duties on imports of wireless material special areas for which they are intended This showed on the out hand a widespread desire

Government was the opening of a 20 kW medium-wave broadcasting station at Delhi This station was actually opened on 1st Janu Its wavelength is 3386 metres ary 1936 886 kc/s) The wavelength was somewhat in conveniently close to that of Bombay, but at the time when the station was erected it was believed to the best length of medium-sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the tribal areas of the North West Frontier. wave for transmissions in India It was therefore appropriated for the first 20 kW station to be built. The Bombay wavelength has since been changed. since been changed

The Government of India decided to appoin

Government, in announcing their determina tion to open a large broadensting station in Delhi, intimated that they proposed to follow this by the installation of modern trans mission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a similar modorn station would be opened in Madras The thorough investigation of general broadeasting problems throughout India which followed the arrival of Mr Fielden led to a revision of these plans, and through his instrumentality the British Broadcasting transmitting Corporation lent India in the early months of and Calcutta, 1936 the services of Mr H L Kirke A valuable report was presented by this official,

and a plan for wide extension of broadcasting

Mr C W Goyder, one of the foremost wireless,

activitles was claborated

Government engaged

and particularly short-wave, engineering experts in the world, to be their principal engineer for construction and research work. Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing plans for expansion prepared by these experts It included new were placed in January 1937 10 kW short-wave transmitters for Bombay and Calcutta and one 10 kW and one 5 kW short wave transmitters for broadcasting and experimental work in Dellil It also included a 10 kW short-wave transmitter for Madras, for service throughout the Madras Presidency, and a 250 watt 250 watt medium wave of the most modern type apparatus is of the most modern type This makes for economy in working and gives purity of rendering unexcelled in any other country. The short-wave plant is considered of great importance, as it provides a measure of service for the whole of The medium wave transmitters are odition, in intended to give a first-grade service on in expensive receivers in the large towns, but cated sub-owing to atmospheric conditions in India A special during the greater part of the year cannot be condeasting expensive at a result of the service on the service of t

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the Increase of imports of wireless apparatus

The first important development ordered by remarkable increased in the proceeding the increase of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered by remarkable increased in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the process of important development ordered in the p remarkable innovation in procedure was regard ed as indicating His Excellency s enthusiasm for broadcasting and to portend the interest he has shown in its development

Licences -Broadcast receiver heenees are much sought after, and desplte a careful crutiny of the pplicants a conklershie wireless recet c and any numb of its mber have been i ued (Most its likenees he now been withdrawn for the first trail wireless to the word of the sets in the

ALL INDIA RADIO

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(Wer effect from to Anguer 1919)

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^{* 1200 1445} on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

ALL-INDIA RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM

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FIGURES OF WIPELESS IMPORTS.

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IMPORTS FOR TWI VE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH

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Buriless Laires From United Kingdom	52,20	1,88,881	39,760	2,56,211	21,025	1,49,381
,, United States America ,, Other countries	of 45,65 26		34,109	67,875 5,529	29,682 248	50,788 2,570
Total	09,12		74,376	3,29,615	53,955	2,02,739

IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH-(contd)

Principal Articles	10 (T el 6	4 43 enontis)	1943 (T clvs	44 mo tl s)	1944 4 (Fle 1 months 1 t April t 9tl f brt)
Component parts f Wireles, recei ers otler th n n 1 s	10	\ tue Rs 60 103	No	V lue Rs	No 3 1 1 8 3 3 198
Others		1 0		341063	33 4
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Unit d States of in c		8 (1		4.4	7
Other Cou tries		1 3 6 17		1 13	86 30 3
Gr nd Tot. 1	1	10 6 158		1 34 490	11 90 €)

RADIO SETS IMPORTED UNDER LEASE LEND

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PHOTO TELEGRAM SERVICE

To the first tim in Indil new photo it let make lee was op di J e 1913 by the look and Gleer phs Departmet I low no London d Bomby y III fil is bit and the U lited St ts W r Inf m. tin O m not be the state of the

by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859 Again, in 1867 Mr Diokson, the woll-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed pro posals for an amalgamation of the three Presi dency Banks On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913 The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a rapprochement on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening bar extending the Banking system India

The Presidency Banks -The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government fulls into three well defined stages Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862, the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government As com-pensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unclininged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was re-moved from their control and placed under the direct management of Government third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the conducting foreign exchange Banks from business, from borrowing or receiving doposits payable ont of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immorable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank ns seenrity At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances Reserve Tresantles were constituted at the Prealdenes towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the bilances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited

modifications until 1920 During the war, tion a sum which shall be for the first ten years

balances with the Hoadquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market

The Imperial Bank of India —Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934 which came into force from 1st April 1935 the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine The Central Board of Direc tors slihll consist of -

the presidents, vice presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards, (a)

(b) one person elected from amongst the

members by each Local Board,
a Managing Director and a Deputy
Managing Director appointed by the
Central Board, (c)

(d) not more than two non officials, noml nated by the Central Government

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director

The Central Government shall nominate an officer of the Crown to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be entitled to vote

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1929 piovision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank The eapltal of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 32 crores of rupees in shares of Rs 500 cach, fully subscribed The additional capital authorised was 7½ erores in shares of Rs 500 each, of which Rs 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs 11½ erores, of which Rs 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank Rs Rs 6,00,000 paid the Balwice Sheet of 18 Rs 6,00,00,000 and the Balmee Sheet of 31st December 1944 showed the deposits at Rs 237,78,30,028 and Cish Rs 28,31,01,060 with a percentage of cash to llabilities of 11 90.

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side Provi slons continued in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are -

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of Indla at all places In British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bink of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bunl of Indin Act, 1934, and there is no branch of the Bruking Department of the Reserve Bank of

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remainers

during which this green this interest with since a control problems of the line of the line of line of the line of line of line of the line of

I s 6 lacs per annum secounting inve tirati n

In con id ration of the maintenance ly the Imperial Hank of India of branck s n t less in () du in, it e n xt fl e years of the a ree me t I 41 cs per s um 37 D vt rot

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Branches Burra Bazaar Fil ce Kumbakouam. Bell ry Lahor (loutte ode Beust Hawsh Lark Cli e treet C leuft Il /Lampore (G P reukbabad Lucknow Bigm 1 Ludhlana Bycull Bombay ill calpur Fero epo Codina Codina lihopal ly Upur Madura Ma del Pombay Broach M malo e handl umt and. It land h tr G Jen Mas lip tam Gjr. Loakhpt L(Süb-Lomb y 11 V rut li rot (5ab Pr Mo t Rod M Iras Mirpu kh a (Sub Abbottabad. Ir uch) Bra chi no c (Sub-1bohar Ontranwal No ghyr Dran h) Adont. Gu lu Montgon ery Moradabad

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Peshawar City Poliachi (Sub-Branch) Poona Poona City Porbandar Purnea. Quetta

Ranchi Ratlam (Sub-Branch) Rawaipindi Saliaranpur Silem Sambar (Sub Branch)

Sargodha

Sitapur Srlnagar (Kashmir) Surat Telileherry Tırunciveii

Simia

Tuticorln Ujjain Vellore Vizagapatam Vizianagram Wardha Yeotmai Yol (Sub Branch)

Tirupur Rajahmundry l Seeunderabad Note -An Execution Branch has been established by the Imperial Bank of India at Laho to deal with the affairs of the constituents of its Burma Branches now closed. All communication relating to the business of the Bank's former Branches at Akyab, Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmer Myingyan and Rangoon should now be addressed to -

The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Evacuation Branch, Masson Narsingdas Building, Tl

Mall, Lahore

Raipur

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the securities referred to in (1) a, b, c and d amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly wise than to the bearer on demand provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1

Briefly stated, the main classes of business

sanctioned are -

Advancing money upon the security of —

(a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India

(b) Securitles issued by State nided Rali ways, notified by the Central Central

Government

(c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on bchalf of district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India

(d) Debentures of companies with limited hability registered in India or eise

- Goods, or documents of title thereto, (e) deposited with, or assigned to the Bink
- (f)Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances
- Accepted Bills of Exchange or Pro (g)Notes

Fully paid shares of Companies with himited liability or immovable pro-(h)perty or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if autho

rised by the Central Board, in 'g (2) Selling of promissory notes, debentures, stock-receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities or goods or documents of title to goods deposited with or assigned to the Bank

as security for advances

- (3) With the sanction of the Provincial any individual or partnership is himited Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge on personal security given, unless such discount wards upon security of estates in their charge on personal security given, unless such discount for the period not exceeding nine months in the or idvances carry with them the several respon case of advances relating to the financing of sibilities of at least two persons of firms uncon seasonal agricultural operations or six months nected with each other in general partnership in other cases
- negotiable securities

(5) Investing the Bank's funds in the

(6) Making Issuing and eirculating of ban post-bills and letters of credit to order or other

Bnying and selling gold and silver (7)

Receiving deposits

(8) (9) Receiving securities for safe custody Selling and acquiring such properties ? (10)

may come into the Bank's possession in sati faction of claims

(11) Transacting agency business on con mission and the entering into of contracts (Indemnity, surety ship or guarantee

(12) Aeting as Administrator, for windin

up estates

(13) Drawing bills of exchange and grantin letters of eredit parable out of India
(14) Buring of bills of evehange payabl
out of India, at any usance not exceeding no
months in the case of bills relating to the finance

ing of seasonal agricultural operations or si months in other cases

(15) Borrowing money upon security c

assets of the Bank

(16) Subsidizing the pension funds of th Presidency Banks, and

(17) Generally, the doing of the variou kinds of business including foreign exchang business

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows —

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance

For a longer period than six month (a) except as provided in clauses 3 and 14 above,

(b)

upon the security of stock or share of the Bank, saic in the case of estates specified in (c) Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mort gage or security of immovable pro perty or documents of title thereof

(2) The amount which may be advanced to

any individual or partnership is hmited

sibilities of it least two persons of firms uncon

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advance (4) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advanced and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advanced and selling in the indian security not being a security not being a security in which a trustee may invest trust monel under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882

= 1 8 63 1 111 9 10 4 1 613 414 317 6 8103411 15 13 43 3 10 C3 80 B ä Debta ce 11 red good m 1 ratto imperiles at Oti r Trustee S curities Oti r Authorised ee ri 0 Go venm t & willes Long Ca. 1 Credit a 1 dr fis Bill Dice ted Fut b et P reference 4.1 ance 1-3LTS Partible # 31st December 1944 w a as f Bows --5 6., 0 000 0 A CA CO CO CO Ħ 18750000 0 0 11 500 000 0 3 5 00 000 0 5 62 50 000 0 11 5 00 000 8 ž ... Th B lance Sheet of th B 1 50 000 abar s of Rs 500 ca h Rs 1 paid bility of 1-11.50 000 lesn d a d Subscribed— 5 000 h res of R 500 ch E. Const shares of Rs 00 each LIABILITIES Authorised __ 5 000 Call d up-75 000 of Rs 500 each paid Re e Li bility Sharehold s-Rs į D posit per sha e to uts Re ve l'un! C pit 1 -Dividend -Der co t Pixed Isah Losns



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ale -		off up to the off up to the ber 1944 It is performed on propert pa ed to pess sion or temporat or temporat			(Staf g Acc sslon		P E	2 E	a De	
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					Liab	E B	Falls Fig. 1			
					oft and I oes Account onting at Labilities — On Bills of Exchang redis	ž	Claims against the B nk n t a knowledged as debts Rs 1 00 057			
					Profit and I oes Account Conting at Liabilities — On Bills of Exchang re	8	9 2			
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during the list 63 years or so — In Laths of Rupees

- Bank of Bengal	Bank Bar of of Bombay Wadi	Tot il	(Bank of of Bombay.	Bank of Total,
1881 230 1886 329 1891 332 1896 225 1901 187 1906 186 1911 192 1912 210	61 5 82 3 97 5 88 5 90 6 93 4 129 7 155 7	9 450 3 482 7 370 3 340 6 325 7 404 6 440	1914 . 2 1915 . 2 1916 . 3 1917 . 1,3 1918 . 6 1910 . 3 1920 . 8	167 167 190 197 187 36 263 38 716 64 549 663 64 206 64 206	68 482 93 580 102 552 115 714 209 2,263 213 1,426 142 786 170 1,634 138 708
30th June 1022 ,, 1022 ,, 1022 ,, 1020 ,, 1020 ,, 1021		IMP 1 LAT 2,220 1,672 1,256 2,208 2,252 3,254 1,004 RESERVI	30th June	1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	796 2,074 1,391 1,596 1,908 582 791
31st Dec 1938 ,, 1936 ,, 1978 ,, 1978 ,, 1938 The proportions wh	o B B Color Government	601 714 976 1,118 1,285 Hovernment deposits has	te borne from tir	1041 1042 1043 1044	2,245 2,200 1,903 8,233
—	of the three Ba	nks are show In Laths of 2 Reserve	n below —	Other deposits	Proportion of Government deposits to 1,2,3 & 4
Ist December 1901 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1919 1920 30th June (Imperia	360 360 360 360 375 375 375 375 375 375 375	158 213 279 294 309 318 331 340 361 370 386 369 958 958 963 940 365	340 307 335 325 307 330 438 426 587 561 487 520 771 864 772 901	1463 2745 2811 2861 3265 3234 3419 3578 3644 4002 3860 4470 6771 5097 7226 7725	14.3 per cent 8 3 " 8 8 " 8 4 " 7 4 " 9 7 " 9 6 " 10 5 " 9 0 " 11 8 " 12 9 " 8 8 " 9 6 "
Bank) 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1983	547 562 562 562 562 562 562 562 562 562 562	375 371 411 435 457 477 492 507 517 527 537 542 520 527	2220 1672 1256 2208 2252 3254 1004 796 2074 1391 1596 1908 582 791	7016 6336 7047 7662 7588 7530 7317 7331 7233 7003 6615 6146 7423 7483	21 8 " 18 6 " 18 5 " 20 7 " 27 4 " 10 6 " 19 9 " 14 0 " 17 1 " 20 8 4 " 8 4 "

Recent Progress

The following statements show the Pro ress made by the three Banks prior to their amalga mation into the Imperial Bank -

In Laths of Papers Bakk or Reveat

-	Capitsi	Reserve	Govt depo alta	Other depo sits	Cash	Invest ments	Dividend for year
1 t December 1910 1911 1911 1913 1915 1915 1916 1917 1917 1919 1919	00 *00 00 00 200 200 200 200 200	176 180 185 191 200 04 13 1 1 1189 100	198 270 34 361 87 265 74 419 584 405 434	1609 1677 1711 1824 160 1978 2143 2934 2392 3254 3398	614 7 9 665 840 1169 785 77 148 894 997 1221	368 6 1 310 319 6 1 793 68 773 779 864 910	14 per cent 14 14 15 15 16 17 17 17

Includes Rs 63 lakhs as a reaerve for depreciation of investments 57

BANK OF BONDAY

	Capital	Reserve	depo sita	depo alt	Cath	In est ments	Dividend for year
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1916 1917 1918 1919	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	105 106 106 106 110 100 90 90 101 110 120	16 107 117 00 183 136 14 35 177 6	1053 1104 11 4 1016 1081 1079 1367 2817 1749 2768 2 48	436 463 315 477 646 4 3 567 1396 64 928 876	169 06 10 3 20~ 276 31 744 353 316 96	14 per c nt 14 14 15 15 17 18 18 19 19 20
		1	BANK OF	MADRAS			
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	48 5 70 73 75 65 65 50 45 45	72 59 75 85 91 86 104 87 10° 104 118	667 6 5 743 805 761 803 960 1020 954 1 15 15 9	184 165 196 219 67 2 6 85 496 71 436 605	85 104 113 117 134 184 161 94 139 175 211	12 per cent 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 11 16
			[HPERIA]	BARK			
30th J n 19 1 19 2 19 3 19 4 1925 19 6 19 7 19 8 19 9 19 9 19 9 19 19 19 3 19 3 19 3 19	547 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	371 411 435 457 477 49 507 517 527 537 642 515 5 0	220 1672 1 6 08 2 5 3 54 1004 796 074 1391 1595 1968 58 791	016 6336 7047 7652 588 630 7317 7331 7003 6516 6149 74 3 7483	3433 3395 2913 2195 358 4503 283 1377 3041 1696 1717 01 308 2165	1652 900 925 1176 1413 188 050 535 409 2960 3077 2970 3973 3932	16 per ce t 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18

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such funo 1935 1936 1937	202 202 203	542 560 7.0	•	7243 7891 8°14	1675 1976 2168	3783 4254 4065	12 per cent 12 " 12 "
1939 1939 1940 Dec	502 562	552 557 562	•	5119 5302 0.07	1623 1459 2452	2576 4280 4857	12 ,, 12 ,, 12 ,,
1041 1042 1044	562 562	562 575 595		16°16 21452	1526 2532 17576	6439 11537 12070	12 " 12 "
1011	1 603	(00		-3774	1082	14513	12 !

· Good Deposits were taken over by Reserve liank as from 1st April 1935

and received the ascent of the Governor General or rediscount by the Bank the purchase from on 6th March 1934 and the Rank berm to and sale to rehedred Banks of sterling in function from 1st April 19.5. From this data amounts of not less than the equivalent of the Reserve Bank tool over the management Ps. I lac, the making of advances to the of the Currency Department of the Government Government and to Provincial of India by the creation of a special department. Governments repayable in each case not later I nown as the leane Department. The as etal than three months from the date of making the of the Gold Standard Pererra were transferred advence, the purel are and sale of Government to the Bank and were combined with the assess securities of the United Kingdom maturing of the Currency Department From July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the reheduled broke deposited the required pero at age of their demand and time liabilities. The Charing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date

The share capital of the Reserve Pant la 5 crores of Rupees in shares of its 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve I and of Rupees Ave crored is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Itapee Securities

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon

Management —The general superintendence India or cisewhere, and for the management and direction of the affairs and business of the of public debt Directors which exercises all powers and does right to issue Bank Notes—The sole Directors which exercises all powers and does right to issue bank notes in British India all acts and things which may be exercised in vested in the Reserve Bank and at the and done by the Bank The Board is commencement the Hank shall issue composed of—

by the Board

Tour. Directors nominated by

Central Government

shareholders on the various registers

(d) One Government official nominated by the Central Government

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for reappointment A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas

Business which the Bank may transact— The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, viz -The accepting of money on deposit without interest, the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions, the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceed- the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in ing 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds the Gazette of India and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coln or bullion or documents of reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book

Reserve Bank —The Reserve Bank of India title to the same and such bills of exchange and Act was passed by the Levislative Assembly promisery notes as are eligible for purchase within ten years from the date of purchase, the purchase and sale of securities of the Govern ment of India or o' a Provincial Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and sliver, for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in of public debt

(a) A Governor and two Deputy Governors supplied to it by the Central Government after and on and from the date of such transfer consideration of the recommendations made the Central Government shall not lesue any by the Board currency notes The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept (c) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the wholly distinct from the Banking Department

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office to Bonk and the Bonk at the Bonk In Bombry, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1sh 5 49/64d and net higher than 1sh 6 20/64d and net higher than 1sh 6 3/16d respectively, provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of storling less than ten

Publication of the Bank Rate—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of scales are at the compared. re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act

The Bank will publish the accounts of both

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1944 ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	Rs s. p	1 81 41 419 3 57 83 3 441 7 0	013 30 3 30 0 0
A4SITS	11 11 13 3.3 4 11 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 87 83	013 33
	4 Gold Colean Builton — (a) Held in India (b) Held onisid India Steriller Securities Total of A	D Royee Coln Government of India Royee Scentifica Internal Dilis of Exchange and other (commerci I P per	Total Anets Ra
LIABILITIES	Es a p 75s a p P 18s a p P 10 03 440 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		31325 30 0 0 Total Annets E
tī	s held in the Ita king ppt e in circui tion — 9 T tal Notes issued —		Liabilities Es

12,02,09,140 0 27,38,049 0 1,37,507 3 Rs ASSETS Bills Purchased and Discounted ---Subsidiary Coln 5,00,00,000 0 0 Rupee Coln 5,00,00,000 0 0 Notes ದ **3**8 LIABILITIES

Capital paid-up

Reserve Fund

Deposits -

Government of Burma

70,21,413 11 6

Other Government Accounts

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(b) Banks (c) Others Bills Payable

16,79,12,247 7 0 Balances held abroad *

Internal External Government Treasury Bills

N1 N1 2,59,33,202 2

173,74,15,290 7

72,00 000 0 10,00,000 0

11,10,49,843

94,35,14,856 15 1 Loans and Advances to Governments

3,44,55,564 9 2 Other Loans and Advances

8,08,02,460 10 4 Other Assets **

Other Liabilities

2,97,11,470 10 9 Investment

1,11,78,963 15 201,08,02,200 1

Total Assets Rs

201,68,92,296 1 2

** Included in the above is the sum of Rs 6,13 763 0 0 being the book value of Dead Stock now in enemy occupied territory.

· Includes Cash and Short term Securities Total Liabilities Rs

^{05,24,81,282 1} (1) Central Government of India (a) Government—

CENTRAL ROARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE DESERVE RANK OF INDIA

Directors Elictel u de Scio 8 (l) ()—
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8 (1) (1)-Director Nom not 1 2 + SM Mems 1 Sir Homi Melta KILl Bombay Kha 1 1 TILL SION NO. Str Sred 1 Lat ore Arthur A Brue & 111. Itembas

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The followin statement shows the position of the Reserve Bank of India (Ranking Denartment) since its inception. (In Labbant Bunees)

31st Dec.	Capi tal paid up	Re serve Fund	Govern ment de Posits	Other 1 posits.	Notes nd Coin	Dills Pur chased and ln counted.	lislances held abroad	Au Buces	Loans	In vest ments
1935	600	1 200	1 604		157		1 34	100 1	1	5 9
1936	400	\$00	714	1614	1126	1	2198			616
1937	500	800	1 96	14	241	1	303	00	1 1	6 4
1935	500	800	1118	1201	18 3	8.6	114	106	1	8 6
1939	600	500	1 1 95	00'	114	1010	697	120		51
Oth		1	1 ' '	1	ł	1			[
Ju e		1	l	1	1			1	1 1	
1910	000	500	1,07	13	11 9	499	2019	19	15	770
1941	\$00	800	1 1	3 33	1318	1	473"	18	!	827
194	500	500	u,100	6001	list	0	6038	f I	1 1	5 3
1943	600	500	1003	61 5	1391	60	7588			737
10+4	500	O(1	1 8 43	9 0	1 1 31	1 " 9	134		10 7	1110

THE EXCHANGE BANKS

in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having this head offices in London on the 1900 continent or in the Par East and the United 1905 States Originally their husiness w a confined 1919 almost exclusively to the fin neing of the x 1916 hat in recent years 1916 ternal tr de of India most of them while continuing to finance this 1918 part of India s trade have also taken an active 1919 part in the financing of the internal porti n also 19 at the places where their branches are altusted

At one time the Banks carriedon their opera-tion in India aims to et it by with mostly borrowed elsewhere pith lapity in Loodon— to the lapity of the lapity of the lapity of the posits for us in India byodreing rates t in rest much higher the Inte Luglish Banks were able to quot Within recent years how were the base sed die over the til is possible to it act deposits in 1 di on quite as a swour. Buse carries at an done I London and a very lapity carries and bone I London and a very some terms as can b done | London and a very like proportion of the financing done by the first proportion of the financing done by the first proportion of the financing done and the first proportion of the first proportio within recent ye ra

The Banks carrying on Exchange business; Toral Diposits or all Exchange Wines SECURE: 14 INDIA

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Exchange Banks' Investments.

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the husiness consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other hranches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned The Exchange Banks have practically a mono-poly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business They are abic, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the the business employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the husiness they actually put through No definite information can be seenred as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carned on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets latest available of the undernoted Banks wlii give some idea of this -

LIABILITY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE-DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT Chartered Bank of India, Australia 576,000 and Cliina Eastern Bank, Ltd 3,041,000 Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd 231,000 National Bank of India. Ltd. 710,000

The above figures do not of course to re-discounts of Indian bills aione, Banks operate in other parts of the worl but it may safely be inferred that bills dre India form a very jarge proportion of the

The bills against exports are largely dra three months' sight and may either be "c or be accompanied by the documents r to the goods in respect of which they are Most of them are drawn on weil-known at home or against credits opened by or financial houses in England and bear they do an Exchange Bank endorsement are readily taken up hy the discount | and Banks in London Any bills pure In India are sent home by the first po Mali so that presuming they are redisco as soon as they reach London the Exc Banks are able to secure the return of moncy in about 18 or 17 days instead of h to wait for three months which would be case if they were unable to rediscount must not be assumed however that all are rediscounted as soon as they reach Lo as at times it sults the Banks to hold u bllis in anticipation of a fall in the Lo discount rate while on occasions also the B prefer to hold the bills on their own acc as an investment until maturity

The Banks place themselves in funds in I for the purpose of purchasing export bil a variety of ways of which the following

the principal -

(1) Proceeds of import bills as they mat (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic tr fers payable in London and elsew.

out of India (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telei phic Transfers payable in India to

(4) Imports of bar gold and silver buil (5) Imports of sovereigns from Lond Egypt or Australia

The remaining business transacted by 4,558,000 Banks in India is of the usnai nature and n I not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on busin in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets -

In Thousands of £

	Name	^	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investmen
Chartered Bank China Eastern Bank, Li Llovds Bank, Lt Mereantile Bank National Bank of National City Ba	td 1 of India, Ltd India, Ltd	1	3,000 1,000 15,810 1,050 2,000 19,230	3,000 600 10,500 1,075 2,200 30,397	78,712 22,885 819,273 27,126 56,138 1,043,442	54,209 22,410 713,300 22,118 44,185 874 591

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1900 were then in existence were of comparatively after that time there was a perfect street and it importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay.

These Banks mad very gr at at Mes during Bank undertook to pay the depo iters of the first few years of their exist ee but it Allianc Bank 50 per cent of the amounts du was generally suspected in well informed circles to them A panle was averted and a critical to business of many of the B ks was period was passed through with little difficulty of a very speculative and unsafe character a d it was a matter of nn grest snrprise to many people when it became known th t some of the

Bs ks were in diffic ities

1919

1920

539

During 19 3 the Tata Industrial Bank which was established in 1918 was merged in the Cent | Bank of India

The first important failure in take place was that of the People a Bank of Inda and the loss crisis in South India in the failure of that of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank [Tra ance e N tion i & Q 10n Bank Lid The of condence caused by the failure at that Bank [Tra ance e N tion 1.6 Q ion Enak Lid The suited in a very important position among the the principal heing that ni the indian Specie [South Indian joint stock is also with a paid and properly and the bank lad 78 is nelly restored [Dath In April 1923] the said to be large and the bank lad 78 all now Enath at filling the state of the desit with the situation in close association it ling of nerviousness continued until the close with the Gov rament of India. The Imperial of the year

The following shows the position of the bette k own axisting Banks as it appears in the latest av liabla Balance Sheets - In Lakhs of Rup es

Y me	Capital	Reserve.	Deposits	Cash and Investment
All habad Bank Ltd affili ted to Cr rt redi		1	1	ł
B nk o Indi. Au tratia and Chin	35	58	087	1 68
Assoel ted Banking Corpor tion of India Ltd.	6		08	1 7
Ba k f Baroda Ltd	100	100	639	123
Bank of Hindusta Ltd.	ě		19	14
Bank of I dia Ltd	148	178	6 08	4 901
Bank of Jaipur Ltd	50	1	513	329
B nk of Myso Ltd.	ő	30	8 2	57
Bha at B uk Ltd	01	8	1 398	1 019
Bomba Provin lai Co-operative Bank Ltd	13		409	269
Canara Bank Ltd.	*6	8	30	177
Canar Indu sia n d B nk.n Syndi ate Iti	70		140	iii
Central Bank of India Itd	19 51 60	1 .	9 113	7 246
Devkaran N je Bankin Co Ltd	**	0	773	043
Habib Bank Ltd.	50		694	364
Indian Bank Ltd. Mad a	33	3 33	2 05	806
Internation Ltd. plad a	33	3,	188	107
Internation Bank of Indi Ltd	1	1		
N tion 18 ving Bank, Ltd.	18	31	419	314
Punjat Nation ! Bank, Ltd	31		6.7	1 790
U ion Bank of India Ltd.	40	14	441	397
United Comme 1 Ba k of Ind Ltd	100	7	17	1 144

United Comm	f India Ltd e i Bak	of Ind L	tđ l	100	1	7	1 7	1 144
Grawt	h nf Join	Stack B	nks }			Capital	Ret rus	Deposits
Th followi			th Statis	192		80	261	6163
tical Tabl R	Kugn es al	D L 8 10	dia show th	1923		599	284	4442
CTOWTH of AL	ath the	uks in in	List and work	19 4		690	380	5250
growth of the	le Capit I	K TV	nd D posits	19 5		673	386	5449
in I di princi	p i J int i			1926		676	408	5956
m 1 of -	l at	akh fRu	ipee	19 7		688	419	6084
	C mt l	Reserve	Depo ts	19 8		674	484	6285
1875	14		7	19 9		786	366	6273
1880	16		63 1	1930		747	44	6325
1885		:	94					
1890	18	. 5		1931		780	428	6226
1895	33	17	270	193		781	439	7234
1900	63	31	566	1933		778	455	7167
1000	82	45	807	1934		790	467	7677
1906	133	56	1155	1935		817	50	8144
1910	75	100	565	1936		848	546	9814
1915	281	156	1787	1937		7.5	553	100 6
1916	87	173	2471	1933		48	565	9808
1917	203	16	3117	1939		8 5	530	10073
1918	438	185	40.0	1910		908	556	11308

1941

194

1943

101

1 60

1867

606 13764

641

780 33899

	1	
Name of Bank	London Office—Agents or Correspondents.	Address
Reserve Bank of India	London Office	31-33, Bishopsgate, E.
Imperial Bank of India	Ditto	C 2 25, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Other Banks & Kindred Firms.	1	E C 2
Allahabad Bank	Affiliated to Chartered Bank o	38, Bishopsgate, E C 2,
Bank of Baroda	India, Australia & China Eastern Bank	2 & 3, Crosby Sq , Bishops
Bank of India Bank of Mysore	Westminster Bank Eastern Bank	gate, E C 3 41, Lothbury, E C 2 2 & 3, Crosby Sq , Bishops
Central Bank of India	Barelay's Bank and Midland Bank	I data Ir / 9
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co	Barclav's Bank	1168, Fenchurch Street,
Exchange Bank of India & Africa	Midland Bank (Overseas Branch)	E C 3 122, Old Broad Street,
Habib Bank	Ditto	LC 2 Ditto
Indian Bank	National City Bank of New York	117, Old Broad Street,
Punjab National Bank .	Midland Bank	122, Old Broad Street, E
Simla Banking & Industrial Co Union Bank of India United Commercial Bank	Ditto Westminster Bank National City Bank of New York	Ditto. 41, Lothbury, E C 2 117, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Exchange Banks American Express Co (Ino)	London Office	6, Haymarket, London (Temp)
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	Angio-Portuguese Coloniai and Overseas Bank	Road, Leatherhead,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	London Office	Surrey-England 38, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.	Ditto .	8-13, King William Street, E C 4
Eastern Bank Grindiay & Co	Ditto Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq , E C 3 54, Parliament Street, S W 1
Hongkong & Shanghal Banking Corporation	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St, EC3
Lloyds Bank	Ditto -	71, Lombard Street, E C 3
Mercantile Bank of India National Bank of India	Ditto	15. Gracechurch St. 1503
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	26, Bishopsgate, E C 2 117, Old Broad Street, E C 2 11, Waterloo
Nederlandsohe Handel-Maat-	·	Place, S W 1 1. Princes Street, London,
Nederlandsch Indische Handels-		E C 2 35, Gracechurch Street,
bank Thomas Cook & Son		E C 3 Berkelcy Street, Piccadilly
 INDIAN PRI	VATE RANKERS AND SHR	DEFS.

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished pecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usu-lous rates of interest to im-hope to be able to get into sufficiently close

touch with the affairs of the wast trading com. The extent to which any oos shroff may gre to minity in India to coahie them to grant accome accommedation in the barasar is therefore modelloo become than a few of three trades dependent to make the properties of the trades dependent to make the properties of the trades of t not be permitted to give The shroff a position referred to is one of the safest the Banks can a an I termediary between the trading com engage in munity and the Banks usually arises in some

A stage is reached however when the demands on the hards are greater than they are able to businesseed sharkers and Shikayar respectively the meet businessee the hards are greater than they are able to businesse classwhere than at the He d Office a meet businesseed the hards and the He d Office a meet businesseed the hards and the He d Office a meet businesseed the businesseed the hards and the hards and the hards and the hards and the hards are the hards and the hards and the hards and the hards and the hards and the hards and the hards and the hards and the hards are the hards and

musty and the Hanks usually arises in some thing after the following manner: A shop-keeper in the hazaar with limited means of his based on the states at which they in time can unfaithful after size at the his own mose; has some size at the his shop and the state of the state o to the extent of Rs ... 500 each. A hoondee is not so keen to these places as it is in Bomhay

to the extent of Rs. 4000 each. A noncount to usually drawn at a currency of about . m other to usually drawn at a currency of about . m other to above described are princip ily Marwardes and Islands having their Head Offices for the most area and advances.

Ministants having their Head Offices for the most area and white representations and white representations are not asset of the most area.

THE BANK RATE

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its; and advances on other securities or discount own Bank Rate and the retre were not uniform are great daw a rule at a slightly higher rate Alter the anniagemation of the Pre tiency Ordinarily such advances o d counts are Bullet of I all unitities the July 1939 when the official rate but this does not alw ye apply all the large of Al all unitities the July 1939 when the official rate but this does not alw ye apply the large that the large the large that the l

The follows was to the the state of the first of 17 years -

TT0 100	owi g statement an	OMETHS TALLIES THEFT HER	es durin enst se ve	years —
	Year	1 t H If year	2nd Half y ar	Yearly ave ge
1928		r 6 945	5 456	1 62
1970		688	5 788	6 333
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1931		6 508	5 277	5 892
1921		6 735	7 353	7 044
193		60	4 033	5 027
1933		3 6 7	3 5	3 563
1934		35	3 5	8.6
1935			1 20	
1936		3.5	3 41	3 45
1937		1 2	1 2	1 3
1938		, 3	1 3	3
		1 3		1 3
1939		1 3	3	3
1940		1 1	1 6	
1941		1 =		1 .
1942		2	1 2	1 2
1913		3	1 3	1 8
1914		3] 3	1 3

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are all clieques he may have negotiated on other those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, members and to receive in exchange all cheques Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After are by far the most important The members all the cheques have been received and delivered at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, the representative of each Bank advises the Reserve Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and settling Bank of the difference between his English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the banks and deliveres and the settling Bank is entitled to claim to be a member iffself that the totals of the debtor balances No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member itself that the totals of the debtor balances as of right and any application for admission to agrees with the total of the ereditor-balances a Cicaring must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members

| Dank intercenter strikes a min manage to savely itself that the totals of the debtor balances as of right and any application for admission to agrees with the totals of the debtor balances as Cicaring must be proposed and seconded by the debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay two members and be subject thereafter to ballot the amounts due by them to the settling Bank by the existing members

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon and by the Imperial Raccounts with the settling Bank so that the Bank at Colombo and a representative of final halances are settled by choques and book each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver cash in any form

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below —

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually In Lakhs of Rupees

			an manne o	, attiputo			
	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Rangoon	Colombo	Karachi	Total
190°	22444 21281 19776 22238 25763 28831 33133 28031 32266	8762 9492 10927 10912 12045 12585 14375 16652 17605 20831 21890 17696 16462	1484 1586 1580 1583 1548 1764 1948 2117 2083 1152 2340 2127 1887	4765 5399 6043 6198 4989 4069		340 865 824 400 590 643 702 755 762 1159 1219 1315 1352	10566 11393 12811 12895 37167 36263 36301 46527 51612 58016 64780 54168 56036 80919
1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921	48017 47193 74397 90241 153388 91672 94426	24051 33655 53362 76250 126353 89788	2495 2339 2528 8004 7500 8847	4853 4966 6927 8837 10779 11875	9681	1508 2028 2429 2º66 3120 3579	90181 139643 180598 301140 200761 210528
1922 1924 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1938 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	89148 92249 101833 95944 102392 108819 99765 89313 75627 74650 82368 86373 93887 89857 99250 91457 107611 106953 120249 106406 154061	86683 75015 65250 51944 42066 30826 54308 79968 71205 63982 64637 64552 68321 75045 72125 83667 79097 83722 82870 97875 118567 18567 184763 217284	4722 5546 5716 5688 5629 6540 5877 5218 4461 4722 5159 5761 6289 8393 10928 10145 9721 10826 13131 12415 18596 21652	11094 11555 12493 12511 12609 12035 12160 11483 8156 7595 5807 6900 7780 8768 7821 9457 10868 15989	11940 13134 14978 16033 15997 15446 15439 12093 8852 7456 7220 8807 8597 9457 11693 10837 11837 11837 11837 118169 22070 26981 33580	4064 4515 4119 3166 3057 2945 2718 2550 2319 2563 2878 2978 3099 3656 3241 3557 4342 5693 6922 9811 11693	195989 192249 191088 175408 175610 200093 215917 191862 163397 167669 177672 193896 190711 217962 202598 225905 232019 271106 266380 894212 506461

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were sanctioned in 1845 Calcutta to Ranigan (120 miles), the East ernment had therefore again to resort to the Indian Railway, Bomby to Kalyan (32 system of guarantee, and the Indian Midiand miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway, (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian miles), Great Indian Pennsula Raliway, (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Pennsula, the Bengal-Nagphr (1883-87), Rallway Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853, wherein after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the clust either by raily vantages of connecting the chief cities hy rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Gov the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barners imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private enterprise. Four companies were kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal and North Western. The first became bankrupt, private capital in India readily available for the second and third received guarantees, railway construction, English Companies, the and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions These companies were (1) the East Indian, (2) the Great Indian Peninsula, (3) the Madras, (4) the Bomhay, Baroda and Central India, (5) the Eastern Bengal, (6) the Indian Branch, later the Outh and Rebillung State Ballway, and rough not of sula, (3) the Madras, (4) the Bomhay, Baroda and Central India, (5) the Eastern Bengal, (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohllkund State Rulway and now part of the East Indian Rulway, (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North-Western Ralway, and (8) the Great Southern of India, now the South Indian Ralway The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to day

Early Disappointments

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was a five per cent return coupled with the free grant of all the land required in return. on which investors would come forward. This ballisted with rupees, the guarantee was a five per cent return coupled with the Khojak Pass added larg the free grant of all the land required in return sary, but unprofitable, outlay the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the gnaranteed interest had been met, the interest charges were calculated at 22d to the rupee, the Railways were to be sold to Gov panies were offcred a rebate on the gross earn ernment on fixed terms at the close of twenty-lings of the traffic interchanged with the main line years and the Government were to exer line, so that the dividend might rise to four line, and the dividend might rise to four line, and the dividend might rise to four line, and the dividend might rise to four lines are lines and the dividend might rise to four lines are lines and the dividen cise close control over expenditure and work- per cent hut the rehate was limited to 20 per cise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing the early results were disappointing the control of the early results were disappointing to the control of the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the envil administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they falled to make profits snfficient to meet the gnaranteed interest. Some critics attribute this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of carrying power of this gauge. The rebate local conditions, the result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway bindget was Rs 166½ the deficit on the Railway bindget was Rs 166½ taking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by

that their construction in India was contemporated. And then to test their applicability money available had to be diverted to conto Eastern conditions three experimental lines verting the Sind and Punjab lines from mstre These were from to broad-gauge for strategic reasons

Famine and Frontiers In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the to the fourth A step of even greater im portance was taken when Indian States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Gov ernment guaranteed the interest on 380 miles

Rebate Terms Established

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates Instead of a gold subsidy, com cent of the gross earnings Under these con

allege of their deviate assumed to the companies of the c compa ies and that it should only he in cases where the State cannot or will not pro ide adequat funds that private enterprise in this

dr tion should be encouraged

The existing Branch Lin Companies ba
reased for some time to raise additional capit I for capit I requirements. They has e eithe obtailed o erdrafts from various. Banks fo this purpose theavy r tes of i terest or issued deb utu es at speci i r tes of i ter st (ually about 7 per ce t) or in seve al cases asked to boat? For co. I of in seve all cases saled for the restrict by no in 10 to 1 th livery many to be advanced to them by the Kaliway III det. The term of the formation for the Kaliway III det. The time of the many the manual that the formation returns I det. The time of the spiration are mounted to the spiration for the latter of the control of the spiration are the formation of the spiration are the formation of the spiration are the spiration are spiration are spiration are spiration are spiration are spiration are spiration are spiration are spiration are spiration as the spiration of the spiration are spiration are spiration are spiration as the spiration are spiration as to r ise in the open maket they were 1 c s lug the mount For the above reasons th Gover me tof I diahave sholl hed this syst m and are now prep red them el e to find the pital required f r the construction of vter tlo s r branches to existing radin line systems. They have also announced their readin s to co ld r the question f constructing branch

to ldr, the question I constructing branch content in swhich were not repect d to be seemed station from the p int of vi or failer of the station in the piece of the station in the piece of the station in the station of the station in the station of the station nd fo Local Governmenta a meth d of secur ig the c n tructin f liw 3 which m y be required for pu ely local r asons a d which will not likely to pro e remunerative o purely r liway ear list y to give a n b nests to Local Government and local bodi sa will mo than rep y the bed is a will mo then rep y me mouse therage plus duenter beg rante. Somes cherage rate to most cherage rate to be bready been made with Local rate be bready been made with Local representation of the mouse rate of the representation of the r

Railway Profits begin

int of the main lines not earnings in supple | I unjah d Sind t naformed the North West much of their own not earnings to that being in Rai Nawy Owice; to the burden of main innted to Si per cent on the capital outlay it ind g the unp flable Frontier lines this wa Under these terms a considerable number of the C and Taila Railary i I di —the scan cat o ts fo 1908 09 But in the f linary or the was exercision to a profit a d then t R liw ye ring out u d to
increase st dily till they r hed firms of
r 210 millio s n 1918 19 This a of
p fit ended the the close of the ye 1920 1 din 19 1 the w salo of ove £6 millions Thes changes in the io tu es of the rail y affected the Budget of the C tal Government

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Figur s p eced d by a - i dicate loss

Meantime a much more import nt change the state of the st

contracts under which the guaranteed lines were however, subordinate to the necessity for bring constructed. The five per cent dividend guaranteed at 22d per rupee, and the haif-yearly settlements made these companies sudden increase in the trade of India found the a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fail in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the North ern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of pur chasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railmay thus hecame a State line, hut it was released to the Company which actually worked it. a drain on the State at a time when their stock | main lines totally unprepared | Costly work Indian Railway Company brought to the State struction in India was limited only by the in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all capacity of the money market They fixed charges, including the payments on account the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a of the terminable annuity hy means of year Even this reduced sum could not always then the supplies th charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annulty hy means of which the purchase of the line was made, which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country hy an easy line, it possesses its own colleries and enjoys cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors, all the other quaranteed comthese factors, all the other guaranteed com and expenditure after the lines were open for panies which have been acquired under similar traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consultant of conditions as their contracts expired, have Engineers was formed, and a whole system of proportionately swelled the revenue and as sets of the State It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital dept of the Indian relationship of the In the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counterbalance the loss during the period when the grew this dry nursing, and when the original revenue did not meet the interest charges According to one estimate it should be £50 mil lions. But even if that figure he taken

Improving Open Lines

Those changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Raliway policy Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alter native broad-gauge route from Bombay to

Under these new conditions the Last could be remuneratively spent on raiway con be provided

Government Control and Re organisation of Railway Board

As the original contracts carried a definite Government gnarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise atrong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for Government have a magnificent asset in their in 1901-02 Mr Thomas Robertson was deputed railway property hy the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary The alter The Board was formally constituted in March 1905 alter The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry It prepared the rallway programme of commerce and Industry It prepared the rallway programme of the state of the lines of the l native broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete A direct broad gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed, hut the poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch to any through line in his territories, has for some time kept this scheme in the background. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The Month of the Railway Board in 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board in 1908, the constitution of the Railway Board in 1908 is subjected to excessive control by the De nacted and Karachi given direct hroad gauge of the Chairman were increased and he was

gives the status is Secretary to Go expansed Radivas Bload's solidy responsible—under the with the right of independent see as not 10 Government of Indian-formitying at dealed Vicetor h man fly and in the Imp rial I ris jon technical matters and for adviluge that Gov latter Connect is at he representative or the Radi expansed to India so mattern of radivary plants. lative Connett as the representative of the Ridf ermment of India on mattern of railway poil, way letter it in 1912 in cont on the near of mattern at a was the Friedle's abhieve to be plaints if the companies in informatimism if a Board. The of the lide phis colleague on bland with the Companies in informatimism if a Board. The of the lide phis colleague on the companies in the companies in informatimism if a Board. The of the lide phis colleague of the lide bers of the Railw y Board should all be me of Francel i Commissioner was considered af part in the experience in the working of railways done cult surgency and the Secretary of State easne to be importance of B netal a d commercial; if n was the retore obt in dt the appointment consideration; in connection with tile, control, with effect for nits Ayrul 18 S No. Railw y Board was returned by 1920 and an addition; if the Commissioner the bin nicis Commission bewere revised in 1920 and an addition; if the Commissioner the bin nicis Commission was polumented of Financial Advisor to the Commissioner the bin nicis Commission was further found to the Commission of the Commission was the Commission was further found to be a considerable of the Commission with the Commission of the Commission was the Commission of the Commission with the Commission of the later was introduced from 1st April 1904

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unmental and e cerued the Rails y De days the day let a day a Chi I rubhildry Omer I 197 The number of the Children of the Chi of a satisf etery the hty for the in it was distingting in fit her warief notice is. The growt g importance of Labour qu silon to distingting the growth of

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I llways and to undertake work of the many forms afr liw y publicity which en b h is rg ised by 0 a cent 1 body led to the in guration of th Centr I Publi ity Bur au dr a Chi f Publicity Officer 1 19 7 Th

er who takes the place of the President of the ing S me of these posts have ince been

over by Sir Ralph Wedgewood—the Contral Accounts organisation of railways was taken over by the Railway Board The present superior staff in the railway Board, therefore, consists of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, 2 Members, 6 Directors, a Sceretary and 15 deputies and assistants

Railways The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Rail way following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula and B B & C I Riys inter

Under the Railway Board's pollcy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established in 1930 under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller This office was made permanent in 1935

The question of transferring the eupervision of raliway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State managed railways during 1929 The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General These two reporting to the Auditor-General These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the General The Chief Accounts. on railways are now under the General Managers and the Controller of Rulway Accounts has been made a Director under the Railway Board

Management

There are two important systems of administration organisation on Indian Railways—the Divisional system and the Departmental s divided into divisions, each under 2 Divisional Superintendent, who in turn has officers of all departments like Civil Engineering, Trans portation, Commercial, Accounts, Stores, the running and operation portion of Mechanical Engineering and on some railways even the Medical, working under him in his division In the departmental system the railway is divided into smaller portions called districts by each department (and districts of the various departments need not be co terminus) and each of these districts is under a District Officer reporting direct to the head of his department. In the divisional system the rulway of these districts is under a District Officer reporting direct to the head of his department in the Hordquarters Office

Clearing Accounts Office

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a State versus Company Management of Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of owned by Government which comprise the

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedurs were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure

The Railway Conference

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876 This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Rallway Confer ence Association It is under the direct con trol of the rallways, it elects a President from amongst the membere, and has done much useful work

The Indian Gauges

The etandard gauge for India is five fect When construction was started six Inches the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of eyclones. But in 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gange, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile After much deliberation, the metre gauge of 3 feet 3% inchee was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metric system for the metric system for India was in the air. was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional, they were to be converted into broad gauge as soon as the traffic justified it, consequently they were built very light But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them So, except in the Indus to the broad-gauge Valley, where the strategic estuation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre gauge ilnes were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connecting. which showed the possible capacity of the 2-6 gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre gauge

State versus Company Management -

been the subject of discussion in official eircles ways —
a d the public press for many years—In India
the question is confplicated by the fact that the More important companies have not in recent Years been the owners of the rolling we which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards at a list of on. The subject was one perhaps the most important of the term of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee That Commit tolletito and discussed

The subject has all o been discuid on oc a lons in the Cent at Legil tare to ernment of India have howe er d on m ny

At the end of 10 0 30 the Mizam's Guaranteed State Hallways sy tem which was the property of the Compa y was acquired a d its ma age ment taken over hy His Exalted High ness the Mizam 300 trument and is now to was a Mis Exalted Highness the Nizsm s State Rallway

Separation of the Railway from the row-tempor tily ir me apital of from the recent finances—The question of the separation that also of the railway from the general finance for which the prose of me if a per eliter also of the railway from the general finance for which the revenum the separation for ome time a distribution of the recomme dation of the Accordance for the recomme dation of the separation for the recomme finance in 10 1 the question was a finance for the recomme finance for the recommendation of the recommend

The question was examined afresh 1 connec The question was examined afresh! counse tion with the roomine dati nof the Retrench ment Committee in 19 3 that the r liways finds should be so we tied a to yi lo an average reto nof t least 5; perce t on the capit; at ha ge and it we added that a suitable time had a suitable time. reto n of t least 5; prec t on the capit in the M mberin change of the Edwary will not a greater than the capit in the are no stateme to the rivers accounts and the schedule that sentiable time and the schedule that sentiable time and the schedule that the schedule of the schedule that the schedule of the schedule that the schedule of the schedule that

great balk of the railway mile se in In his have to the State on the Capital expended on eals

sta. The railway finances shall be senerated from the general finances of the country and the conecel revenues shall receive a definite ann al contribution from railways which shall be the

() The contribution shall be a sum equal Acworth Hallway Cummittee. That Commit let we sunforthantely mable to make a main depair let we annotate in mable to make a main deve annotate in mable to make a main diverged in the relief by Companies and Indian States and barred possibility divided in laroar of State the let the letter of the relief by Companies and Indian States and man gement and Company management They at the e d of the penditure on strategic Railways) were boware un nimous in recommend g this relief by Companies and Lindian States and Directors in London should not be attended by Directors in London should not be attended by of the terms of the exist in generate and the company of the negsixths of 1 per cent on the capital at From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the los in working and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines

> (3) Any surplus profits that exist after pay me t of these charg s at sil be available for the Paway admi itration to be utilised in-

() forming reserves for

- (f) equalist g dividends that is to easy of seeming the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in L B TEATS
 - (1) depreciation
- of a) writing down and writing off capital (h) the improveme t of services rendered to the public
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- (4) The railway admi ist ation shall be liked abject to such conditions as m y he d scribed h) the Gove ment of I di to b r row tempor tily ir in capital t from the t
- The p oposed expenditure will s at present be placed b fore the Legislative A em bly i the form of a dem nd for gra ts and nn parate day r days among the days aff tted for the discussion of the dem nds f grant the M mber in charge of the Railways will

Assembly on 3rd March 1924 to examine the proposals for the separation of railway from general finances. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent instead of 5/6ti per cent on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only and of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining and was to accrue to General Revenues the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Ballways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years They would, however, only hold good as long as the E I Railway and the G I P Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrange ments in this resolution

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indlanised and that the stores for the State Managed Raliways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department

The principles of allocation of surplus laid down in the above resolution has since been amended by a subsequent resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on 2nd March 1943 which provided, inter alia that from 1st April 1943 so much of the convention as provides for the contribution and allocation of surplus to general revenues ceases to be in force and until a new Convention is adopted by the Assembly, the allocation of the surplus on commercial lines between the railway reserve and general revenues shall be decided each year on consideration of the needs of the railways and general revenues, the loss, if any, on strategic lines being recovered from general revenues

Re organisation problems —The growing complexity of raliway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations The general direction in which this re-organisa tion is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power This system is invariably in existence on those railways which have

zeneral organisation is still on the Departmental basis

The Pope Committee

When the railway finances were in a bad way, a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr F A Pope, General Eveentive Assistant to the President of the L M S Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important achievement of railway operation The Committee started railway operation The Committee started work during 1932 33 and among other things, perfected a system of detailed investigation into individual items of railway working which came to be known as 'Job Analysis'

Mr Pope returned to Indla in 1933 34 and prepared a second report based upon the pregress of the work and on further possibilities of cconomy

The most important recommendations of Mr Pope's second report related to -

- Intensive use of locomotives
- Intensive use of coaching stock
- Intensive use of machinery and plant
- Disposal of Uneconomical wagons 4
- Combining resources between railways 5
- Handling and transport of smalls traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations
 - Ticketless travel.
- Methods of increasing earnings

As a result of the 1st report of the Pepe Committee, special 'Job Analysis' Organisa tions, were set up on most of the imperiant Indian Railways Their main purpose was to investigate in detail by special methods in dividual aspects of rulway working and suggest means whereby economies may be achieved or the efficiency of operation increased

Having overhauicd the methods of working on the rankays by stages, these organisations have since been abolished

Indian Railway Enquiry Committee

As a result of the recommendation of the public Accounts Committee the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee was appointed in October 1936 This Committee was under the Chairman ship of Sir Raiph L Wedgewoed, CB, CMB, Chief General Manager of the London North Its terms of reference were Eastern Railway

To examine the position of Indian Stateowned railways and to suggest such measures as may, otherwise than at the expense of the general budget,

- (1) secure an improvement in net earnings due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective ce-ordination between read and an arrival and arrival and arrival arriv between road and rail transport as wis safeguard public investment in railways while providing adequate services by both means of transport, and
- (11) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remnnerative

The report was submitted in June to iction was taken to implement such of the recemiction was taken to implement such of the recem-nend tions as could be accepted without I other izamilation. Where special in entration was postdered necessary this was arranged for

Rates Advisory Comm ttee

The Ballway R t Ad i cry Comm tee hir hohamed hour as La Pred ert

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	All Rai	lways						
Open Mileage — To on 31st March 1943, we Broad gauge	he total route mileage as made up of— 20,673 84 miles	Cla	85 I		Number of seats in passenger carriages			
Metre gauge Narrow gauge	16,010 85 ,, 3,827 62 ,,	Rali	ways 1	t	2nd	Inter	3r	
Under the classification purposes, this mileage three classes of railway Class I	on adopted for statistical is divided between the s as follows — 36,798 18 miles	5′-6″	20,		41,510 11,526		i t	
Ciass III	2,652 23 ,, 1,081 90 ,,	3′-38″	- 1) 1		,	
doubling (63 50) miles Nagpur Rallway and	41 Bankura to Midnipur 5, a section of Bengal Jam Wanthail-Kalawad on of Jannagar-Dwarka astruction	traffie (Includ crores	nncial Res recelpts o ling worked in 1913 44 he previous	f th inne or m	e state s) amoun n Inereas:	owned ted to F	ran Is 18	
Statement showing to Railways (in thousand	g eaiculation of contribut ds of rupecs)	lons to	General R	es en	ues and	amount	reci	
Reserve Fund duri	ing the year 1943 44—							
		i :	Commercia	1	Strategle	T	otai	
(1) Receipts (1943 44)	-Gross traffic receipts	.	1,83,03,5	22	2,34,	39 1,	85,4	

		Commercial	Strategle	Total
(1)	Receipts (1943 44)—Gross traffic receipts	1,83,08,22	2,34,39	1,85,4
	Subsidised Companies, Govt share of surplus profits, etc	4,86		
	Interest on Depreciation Reserve Funds and Reserve Fund Balances Railway Miscellaneous Receipts	3,90,71 21,58	14,51	4,0
		1,87,25,37	2,48,90	1,89,74
(11)	Expenditure Working expenses Payments to worked lines	1,03,70,89 1,88,77	3,26,03	1,06,98 1,88
_	Indian States and Railway Companies' share of surplus profits	87,42		87
-	Interest— on capital outlay on capital contributed by Rallway companies	26,86,37 48,75	1,18,19	28,04 48 4
	Land and Subsidy Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	4,11 58,78	1,28	80
	Total Expenditure	1,34,45,09	4,45,48	1,38,90
(111)	Surplus Payments to General Revenues Transferred to Railway Reserve	52,80,28 39,60,21 13,20,07	1,96,58 1,96,58	50,83 37,63, 13,20,

Payments to General Revenues Transferred to Railway Reserve	39,60,21 —1,90,30 13,20,
After meeting all interest and annuity charges, Government therefore received a net profit of 1 37 lakins on the capital at charge of the State menus the net receipts, that is the gross receipts minus the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns — 1923-24 Per cent 1924-25 S 5 31 1926-26 S 31 1926-27 4 95 1927-28 5 30 1928-29 5 30 1928-29 5 22 1929-30 4 35	18.94–90 ()

		lear	Operating Ratio
United States of America		19 0	74 percent
France		19*5	84 15
English Railways		12 8	9 49
South African Railways		12*4- 9	77 80
Arg princ Railways		10 7	71 05
Can dian Railways		19 9	81 1
-		f 1913-14	61 0
		10 5- 5	6 69
		19 5 7	6 04
		10 8	61 30
		1928- 9	6 77
		19 9-30 1931 32	65 0°
		1931 32	71 08
		293 33	1 61
India		1933 34	1
	**	1031 35	69 9
		1935 36	69 5
		1936-37	65
		1936-37 1937 -8	65 3
		1938-39	68 p.
		1933-39 1939-40 1910-41 1911 4 191 -43	6 6
		1910-41	8.0
		1911 4 191 -43	56 4
		191 -43	51 G
		1013 44	57 9

During th year 1913-44 tl output of following t bl show the number of e ployees Rullery Colli the reprece t 3 per nt of the tail coal con uned on loco oft as on local con uned on loco of the son 1934 1939 1940 1941 194 1943 and 1944 -

Output of Rilway-oword Cells res.—TI output of Rilway-oword Cells res.—TI output of Rilway when cells ries Int 2 14 3 ws 8 8 8 5 to n Thi reper in an intere of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of the service of 1 per cent o er the output of with 01 30 t the end of 1939 39 Th

	1 1	ea a a										
Date	Luropeans	Hindns	Mu Ura.	indians an 1 Domi Hed F peans	SILI 4	I din Christian	Other Commu 1					
31st March 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 194 1943 1944	3 19 3 1 1 69 50 -333 143 1018 1 8 3 1 61	504 977 504 983 494 — 501 43 506 0 6 1 171 538 840 587 9 5 6 9 30	155 439 154 535 153 94 154 837 157 857 160 91 17 085 160 916 09 190	13 4 3 13 416 1 843 13 440 13 0.09 13 39 1 00 1 0	8 40 8 34 8 114 45 8 503 8 503 8 705 9 44 9 397	10 8 4 17 3 17 311 17 03 18 045 18,758 0 039 0 87	9 4 8 833 1 597 1 680 3 36 3 373 3 50 0 87 21					

R vi d figures. Du to changes mad by the Rallway admit i tration i the figures Publish d last ye r

the recommendation of the Lee Commission 57 Indians were appointed that recruitment in Indla be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total Accidents —The following table show number of vacancies in the Superior Services number of passengers, railway servants of the Railways, the various Railway Companies other persons killed and injured in acc managing State and other rulway lines followed on Indian Railways, excluding casuait the government lead As far as concerns State railway workshops, during the year 19 managed Railways, the direct recruitment as compared with the previous year—

one year memora no Parobeau

,	1		1			
	KI	lled	Injured			
Саибе	1942 43	1943 41	1942 43	19-		
A—Passengers In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc. In accidents caused by movements of raliway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains In accidents on raliway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles	73 342 1	170 539	450 1,321 51	2,:		
' Total	416	709	1,822	2,6		
B—Railway servants In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc In accidents caused by movements of rallway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains. In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles	42 245 33	33 293 43	287 5,696 14,381	1 6,5 15,8		
Total .	320	369	20,314	22,2		
C—Other than passenger and railway screams. In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, ete In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains. In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles	39 2,706 26	32 3,232 31	76 935 202	1; 1,2; 1;		
Total	2,771	3,295	1,303	1,5		
Grand Total	3,507	4,373	23,439	26,51		

74 persons were killed on railway premises due to causes other than the movement of trains, vehicles, etc

The number of persons other than passengers and raniway servants killed was more by 524 as compared with the previous year. This as compared with the previous year This was due principally "tresspassers" (469) and suicides (27) There was an increase in the number of fatal accidents to passengers and railway servants, the increase being 203 and 49 respectively

Passengers - Railway Amenities for administration in peace time are constantly public, particularly in the not weather endeavouring to make railway travel, especially in the lower classes, more attractive and the arrangements, a hot weather (special) established to the constant of the lower classes, more attractive and the arrangements, a hot weather (special) established to the constant of the lower classes. amenities afforded necessarily cover a large ment is drafted every year

Of 4,373 persons killed 3,295 or 75 per cent and varied ground Improved booking facilities other than passengers and railway by setting up additional booking offices servants and of this number 2,728 were "tressout agencies, provision of clean and adequation and adequation of the description of th accommodation in trains, avoidance of or erowding, arrangements for the vending of wh some refreshments at reasonable rates in r way premises and trains, amenities to the pn waiting at stations in the shape of waiting rot and covered platforms and measures for ensur the security of women passengers are some the main directions in which progress contin But both to be made from year to year the size and scale of arrangements requi and its primary necessity to the passent the most important of all is the adequate sup of wholesome drinking water to the travell public, particularly in the hot weather seas for which, in addition to the existing perman-

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA

Bengal and Assam

The Assam Bengai Railway which is een structed on the metre gange starts from Chitta gong and runs through Snrms Valley access the both Ca h r Hills into Assam It was worked under ilmited gua antee hy a company

The Ea tern Bengal Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad gange. The was constructed on the Broad gange 1 has fast portion of the line running to C leuts over the Ganges was opened in 1862 In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Hengal State Railway which ran trum the north hank of the Ganges to the toot of the Himalayas on the wy to D rie ling Thesa two portios of the lin were amaigamated in 1884 into ons

B ngal and As am Railway Mileage open 3 459 74

C pital st harge Rs 83 83 94 000 N tearnings Rs 34 45 000 Earnings per cent

Bengal Nagour

The Bengal Negpor Railway was commenced a a m tr gange from Negpor to Chhatis gath in the Central Provinces in 1887 A gath in the Cintral Peovinces in 1887 A comp ny was tormed under a guarantee which been over the line converted it to the broad been over the line converted it to the broad control of the converted in the control of ot the East Indian Railway at Haribarpur

The State took over the line from October 1

Milleage open 3 375 6 Capital at charge Rs 80 51 000 Nat carnings Rs 4 40 59 000 Barnings per cent 5 47/

Bombay Baroda and Central India

Bothmy Buroda and Central India
The Bothmy B rads and Gentral India
Railway I one of the original guanteed
Railway I to see commended from Suar see
Buroda to Ahmedabad hint was subsequently
Railway I to see commended from Suar see
Buroda to Ahmedabad hint was subsequently
Railway I was commended from Suar see
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Railway I was commended from Suar see
Railway I was terminasted to 1925 and 1925 when the Siate took over the m nageme to
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Railway I was the working was antended to this Comp
I was the was the siate took over the m nageme to
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Railway I was terminasted to 1925 when the single took over the m nageme to
Railway I was terminasted to 1925 when the

The State has taken over the management with effect from January 1st 194

Mileage open 3 403 94 Capital at chargo Rs 76 75 58 000 het carnings Rs 90 16000 Earnings per cent 11 82/

Enst Indian

The East Indian Rallway is one of the three railw ys sanctioned for onstructio as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandas was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as fr a Ranganj It gives the only di ect access to the port of Calcutta from North ot the lin were simalgamated in 1888 faite one of the control of t

The contract was not terminated until Jann ary lat 19.5 when the St te took over the managem at From July 1st 19.5 the Onda & Roblishond Reliway was amaigamat d with it

Mileage open Capital at ch rge Es I 51 33 06 000 Rs. 12 93 21 000 Net earnings Earninga per cent

(Mileages gr routs m leages)

Great Indian Peninsals

oren musin remusual
The G eat Indian Penlassia Railway is the
earlie t fine undertaken in India It w s promoted by a Company und r a guarantee of
5 per cc t nd the first section from B mbay
t Thens was open for traine in 1851. Sametion
was given fo the t in ion of this line va
Poon to Raichnr whe sit connects with the
Mind as Backether whe sit connects with the
Raich and the state Indian Railway. The f at
mother from is then any of the West refibate meets file East Indian Railway. The f at of the fine is the p sag of the West rn Ghata these occitions hel g 164 miles on the Bhore Ghat and 94 miles on the Thin Ghat with Piles 1 131 nd 972 feet. In 1900 the contract with the Government terminated a d und r an arrangement with the Indian Midland Rail. way that fine was amalgamated and leased to a Compa y to work

Raliway and in a south westerly direction to Calleut On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and re-leased to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Rallway Company

The contract was terminated and it was decided to bring the railway under State manage ment on the 1st April, 1914

Mileage open	•		2,911 31
Capital at charge		Rs	56,80,55,000
Net carnings	•	\mathbf{R} s	6,76,24,000
Earnings per cent			11 00%

North-Western

The North Western Railway began its existence at Sind-Punjab-Delhi Ralithe way, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karaehi to Kotrl The Interval between Kotrl and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffe was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railmay from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun
In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Deihi Railway was
acquired by the State and amalgamated with
these two railways under the name of the North Western Railway It is the longest railway in India under one administration

Mlieage open	• •	0,885 24
Capital at charge	••	Rs 1,51,45,60,000
Net earnings		Rs. 15,49,29,000
Earnings per cent		10 23%

Oudh and Tirhut

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885 The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirbut State Rallway In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Raiputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Bengal and Assum Rallway at Kathar and the East Indian Rallway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

The Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway was constructed on the metre gauge and opened for traffic in 1884 Later on extensions were added between 1906 and 1916

The Bengal and North Western and the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway have come under State management from 1st January 1943 From the same date the two were amalgamated and the combined system is named as Oudh and Tirhut Railway

Milenge open		2,0
Capital at charge	Ks	29,25,9
Net earnings	Rs	3,12,9
Larnings per cent		, .

South Indian

The South Indian Railway was the original guaranteed railways begun by the Great Southern India Company as a broad-gauge line, but verted after the seventles to the metr This line has been extended and not the whole of the Sonthern India, sout south-west line of the Madras Rallway Tutlcorin and Ceylon a ferry service imerly maintained, but a new and morronte to Ceylon via Rameshwaram was of the beginning of 1914 As the original ended in 1907, a new contract was enter with the Company on the 1st of Januar

The contract was terminated on 1s 1914, when the State took over the mana Mlleage open Rs 48,58,8 Capital at charge . 4,88,0 Rs Net carnings 10 Earnings per cent

The Indian States

The principal Indian State Raliways following -

Bikaner State

The line is owned by the Bikaner Gover It was worked by the Jodhpur Bikaner F Administration upto 31-10-1924, when taken over by the Bikaner Mileage open

Jodhpur

The rulway, which was worked l Jodipur-Bikaner Railway Adminis worked by upto 31-10 1924, is now At present the R Todhpur Durbar At present the R consists of 318 74 miles of British seem 806 95 miles of Durbar lines

Total mileage open

Mysore State.

These lines are the property of the l Government Of the 9 lines 5 sections worked by the Madras & Southern Ma Railway Of these 3 lines were taken of the Mysore Government from 1 10 1919 at other two from 1-1 1938 It consists of miles of metre gauge and 128 80 miles of n gauge lines

Total mileage open

H E H The Nizam's State

The Railway was constructed by a cor under a guarantee from the Hyderabad which took over the management from 14 It consists of 57 82 miles of British section 1302 16 miles of Hyderabad State hines 1,

Total mileage open

INDIA AND CEYLON

of Rameswaram Island and the Ceylon Gov ernment Railway to Talaimannar on Mannar titland twn points distant from each other shoat 20 miles across a narrow and a liow strait the possibility of connecting these two terminal statione by a railway con trocted on a solidembankment raised in the sand ba k known as Adam s Bridge to supers d Ibe ferry ste mer service which has been established between th se twn points is one of the schemes that has been investigated

In 1913 a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company and the project sout mplate the construction of a causew y from seat no difficulty. These ction through the six a proposed to construct in the following way A double row of reinforced concrete pile spitched at 10 fact coater and baving their in the following way A compared to the coater and baving their in the said. The spitched at 10 fact coater and baving their late the said that their late the said their lates pile will like he be braced together longs to the said that their lates the said that the sai and transversely with concrete arches and cassing and transversely with concrete ties strote and chains Behind the piles slab of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the selbottom. Lastly the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand

The possibility of councetiuw India and coast route appears in be the best one but Ceylon by a railway scrose the bank ut sand as present would not be remunerative. This stending the whole way from Rameswaram to would start from Chitagong which is the Ma mar has been reported on from time to termine and theory 1895 various absence have been suggested.

The Bouth Indian Railway baying been extended to Dhannabkodi the anutheromost point fields interacted by the Treatment of Rameswaram Isind and the Coylon Good Rameswaram Isind Rameswaram Isind and the Coylon Good Rameswaram Isind Rameswaram Isind Rameswaram Isind Rameswaram Isind Rameswaram Isind Rameswaram Isind Rameswa from the town of Oblttagong For about 160 miles further it chiefly rans through the fertil rice lauds of Arrakan and crosses all the b g tidal rivers uf the Akyab delta. These include the Kalidan river which drains 4,700 mil s of country and even at a distance of about 39 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide About 60 mile from Chittagong the saliway would run into the region of mangrov aw mps which fringe the accast unrth and snuth of the barbon of Kaukkphu stretching nut into the mangrove swamps like ribs from th backbone innumerabl apura nt the Arrakan Yoma bave to be cross d Yoma is a sout mpate the construction of a causaw y from | Arrakan Yome bave to be cross of Yome 1s as Dhannabadel Point on the Indian side to Tells | mountain ridg which extends from C pe manns; Point on the Ceylon side a length of Negrais northwards untilitioses it elif na m side of the property of the proper Negrais northwards untill t forest it elf in a m is of tangied blue set of Aby b and Chittagong. At its southern end th height of the rigge is signific at but it has peak as high as 4 000 feet before it re ches the stitted at 8 ndws at further north it rie smeeh bisher. It is normidable obta le to railway communication between India and Durn This noute estimated to cost about 2 y bonch lin at the larve to be supplemented by bonch lin a to Aby the communication of the control of the added to the £7 000 000 stready referred to

The other routes examined ha e been the Hurang Valley route a d the M nipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr R A Way many years ago The Manip rroute was t mated to cost about 55 000 000 as ith to cross in maied to coarse with the carried to state above high water level and the rails to state above high water level and the rails to state above high water level and the rails to state above high water level and the rails to the rails to state above high water level and the rails to the rails to state would be about four mit a clumbit of the least thereagh the three mit rails of through the thereagh the rails of through the thereagh the rails of through the rails and mure than 100 miles at expert of the rails Indo Birma Connection.

The ridd in the Emden in the Bay in Bengal coultret in one of unity spall in 1914, a d the timporary interruption of this runtuil is in one or unity spall in the timporary interruption through at present it is only try in the proposition of the propositio

	Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one	of wor	king of all	Indian Ra	ilways tre	ated as or	le system.	•		
1	Particulars		1936-87.	1037-3§	1938-39	1939-10.	1940 41.	1041-42.	1042-43	1943-44,
	Mileage open at close of the year	Miles	43,128 01	41,075 94	41,075 94 41,193 73	41,155 88	41,155 88 41,051 93 40,477 37 40,525 04	40, £77 37	40,525 04	40,512 31
63	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	8,80,12,80	8,45,68,20	8,47,82,21	8,52,50,34	8,53,78,17	8,48,05,51	8,52,50,348,53,78,178,48,05,518,40,02,108,58,48,78	8,58,18,78
က	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)		1,08,09,17	1,07,58,27	1,07,14,96	1,11,50,28	1,26,36,32	3 1,14,69,37	$\frac{\$}{1,11,60,28}$ 1,20,30,32 1,14,09,37 1,07,88,74 1,98,79,49	1,98,79,49
47	Gross earnings per mean mile worked .	:	24,668	25,043	25,612	26,676	30,198	34,916	\$ 10,777	48,417
10	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	2	473	1 402	491	510	579	070	782	920
8	Gross earnings per train-mile	•	5 80	5 78	5 40	5 64	6 33	7 10	9 61	11 68
1	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	:	69,94,60	69,68,59	71,15,32	72,17,09	73,15,89	\$80,29,58	886,19,10 1,13,83,27	1,13,83,27
တ ထ	Working expenses per mean mile worked per week Working expenses per train-mile	2.2	305 3 80	. 3 74	83	330 3 65	335 3 66	371	16 T	529 6 68
10	10 Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	Per cent	64 71	64 73	66-44	04 75	57 92	55 51	§51.53	57 28
11	11 Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	R	38,14,57	37,04,45	35,00,04	39,33,19	53,20,43	\$64,39,79	\$91,39,64	84,96,22
12	12 Net earnings per mean mile worked .		8,736	9,043	8,019	9,427	12,716	15,578	\$10,815	20,737
H	13 Net earnings per train-mile	*	8 08	2 04	3.58	1 99	,2 67	3 17	19.1	5 00
Ä	14 Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2)	Per cent	4 33	4 49	424	19	6 23	7 59	9	0.80
H]	16 Passenger train miles (in thousands)	s) Steam Electric	86,166 1,418	1,359	& <u> </u>	Ö	91,580 1,408	Ø	ည်း	64,144 1,621

1043-44	68 80 858	21 876 Nil	16 383 557	Railt	vay * &	Stats		2 2 2 2 2	39 3	- 13	25.0	2000	\$ 60	3 97
194 -43 194	1 057	\$ 1 490	§ 165 095 1	5 0 3 504 8	35 1	£ 04		20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	3 37 5	\$ 39 1	9 %	205 34°	\$ 3 40	3 85
1941 4 1	7 519 909	\$ 7 4 £	\$ 196 154 2 477	0 0 108 \$ 4 35	80 1	6 14		200 gi 0 4 0	3.6	38 3		*****	3	3 48
1940-41	65 683	8 448 Aft	10 030 109	19 9 8 619 5 88 50	27. 6	0 19		50 8 51 50 65 51	eg eg	31.6	2	****	3 08	6
1939 40	63 134	28 37	190 004	18 52 0 3 49 464	24.9	2 03		140 210 210	ž	85 0	;	8 59 4 07	2 07	9 10
1938 39	00 073	6 053	188 09 017	18 70 059 18 847 46 18 847 40	2508	5 18		215 7 8 0 50 9	21 6	35 3		17 8 8 43 4 18	35	
1937-38	53 57	9753	183 437	18847 46	800	5 78		12 5 18 1 50 1	55	og G	;	880 4 83 14 15	26	•
1939 37	54 857 586	31 936	180 883	18 70 059	188	\$ 25		12 78 5 48 1	35 1	35.8		88.4 0 € 4	88	4
Particulars	Good tr in miles (in th usands) bteam	Mixed train miles (in thousands)	Tot 1, Including miscellaneous train miles (in the ands)	Pass rger mileage of passengers (in thousands) Freigit ton mileage of goods	(1 thous num) Average miles a ton of goods was corried	Ave go rate charged for e 173 ing a ton of goods one mile	A erage miles a passenger was	1st class 2nd la s 1 termediate class	3rd chas	Total	19s tals cha ged per passo S per m le	1st class Znd class Intermodiate class	3rd class	
i	9	17 1	18 1	51 O	-	7		244		22		တင္ဆ	31	

Route Mileage of Railway Lines contained in the Class I Railway Systems in India.

Railway	1939 40	1910 41	1941 42	1942 43	
Bengal and Assam			r	3,157 47 Included in	
Assam Bengal	1,306 39	1,308 12	1,308 12	B & A Ry	
Bengal & North Western	2,085 65	2,008 01	2,092 20	2,003 58	I ₁
Bengal Nagpur	3 393 21 Included_in	3,391 85	3,380 06	3,377 50	
Bikaner State Bombay, Baroda & Central India	elnes II Italiwans 3,509 17	3,509 11	883 05 3,482 80	883 05 3,370 24 Included in	
Unstern Bengal East Indian Great Indian Peninsula Jodhpur Madras & Southern Mahratia	2,007 84 1,389 71 3,683 69 1,092 43 2,966 85	2,005 24 1,340 92 3,564 86 1,125 69 2,939 47	2,147 67 1,106 20 3,564 86 1 125 69 2,039 47,	B & A Ry 4,078 95 3,564 42 1,125 69 2,939 47	,
Mysore State Nizam's State North Western	728 71 1,359 91 1,931 12	738 22 1,350 91 6,911 43	738 22 1,359 91 6,814 78	738 27 1,359 98 6,885 24	:
Oudh & Tirhut Rohilkund & Kumaon	569 88	569 88	569 88	560 88	Ir
South Indian	2,532 61	2,500 18	2,348 30	2,348 80	
Total	30,557 47	36,393 25	36,861 21	36,792 63	3

Mines and Minerals.

Mineral Production in Inter-War Period

A general tone of stability was noticeable about 200,000 tons, equivalent to a fif in the mining industry considered as a whole during the period intervening between the two wars. While the output of some minerals showed a decrease, others showed an increase and a telepression but the increased for another minerals whose output was on the increase, end, from one management in the property was the mineral most seriously affected internal demand from iron and steel increase, end, from one management in the property was the mineral demand from iron and steel increase. increase, coal, iron ore, manginese, petroleum and mica stand out prominently

The annual output of coal at the outbreak of the present war exceeded 25,000,000 tons and this output has raised India to the eighth rank among the coal producing countries of the world During the present war, the production could not keep pace with the industrial activity in the

The production of iron ore which was hardly 900,000 tons in 1921 had by 1938 reached the neighbourhood of 3,000,000 tons, the bulk of which was for consumption by the steel industry in India

is slightly more than a million tons, representing represented nearly 80 per cent of the roughly a third of the world production, but world production. The present war during the slump period production declined to further fillip to the activity

in later years had so greatly acceler recovery in prices in this case that by value of output had risen to Rs 4 cre Rs 2 erores in 1929 although the v output was the same in both the years

The lustory of the petroleum and India as one of continued development from a modest figure of 9,500,000 gal country owing to various factors, including production in the Punjab and Assam shortage of labour

The production of iron ore which was hardly notwithstanding the ups and downs in world production

With the output nearly quadruple India

India's normal annual output of manganese production of nearly 6,000 tons in t slightly more than a million tons. representing represented possible of the lights.

Minerals Ores and Metals	1937 (Revised)		193	Variation per cent	
	Rupees £(F		Rupees	£(Rs 13 4)	(on rupee basis)
1 Coal Steel 3 Manga ese Ore () 4 I on (Pi iron) (b) 5 Gold	81 07 439 6 63 63 554 4 9 3 068 4 01 3 03 0 871	5 9 361 5 0° 34 3 ***9 554 1 0 180 -8 401	3064 383 6965 93 30794 63 34416 000 30475 39	04 0 7 5 197 990 93 445 568 3 8 483	+36 +4 -8 5 + 1 7 +0 3
6 P troleum 7 Mica (b) 8 Building materials 0 Salt 10 Copper	1 37 06 86# 1 43 60 036 97 07 817 81 47 365 61 67 490	1 030 591 1 0 9 0° () 9 011 61 584 463 7 1	1 6 43 14 1 13 5 346 1 1 65 39 0 18 283 44 07 580	1 °34 503 815 17 840 01 10 3 7 3_8 551	+ 0 7 -71 1 +16 8 -3 0
11 Ferro-mang nese 1 Himenite 13 Ealtpetre (b) 14 Lyanite et 15 Chromite	10 09 4 3 11 6 3 9 11 17 8 4 4 7 08 0 3 8 3 5 9 9	80 410 84 080 84 043 53 280 6 8 0	4 63 590 15 46 436 11 68 446 7 40 514 0 8 02	183 8 0 115 406 -87 197 55 10 50 933	+130 3 +37 3 +4 0 +0 3
10 Clays 17 Monazite 18 Gyp-um 19 Steatite 0 Magnesite	3 5 8 1 40 36 1 18 543 1 5 1 1 63 938	() 4 480 10 554 8 013 11 071 1 8 6	\$70 0 \$3700 171903 168 80 160593	_8 080 17 440 1 8 0 1 581 11 984	+15 0 +60 4 +45 1 +8 6 - 0
I Fuller s earth Dlamonds 3 Zircon 4 Sill er 5 Barytes	5 01 54 979 59 036 3 343 1 49 60	43	8 058 68 813 40 3 9 87 9 81	0 80 0 13 3 040 2 30 187	+5 +51 +43 -76 -803
6 Ochr 7 Bau Ite 8 Graphite 9 Iron-o (ga ta) 30 Tung t n-o	8 193 61 830 16 307 1 06 4 500	1 6	_8 865 _5 540 0 691 1 600 0 600	1 544 947	+ 3 -59 + 69 +1093 9 -00 8
31 Asb tos 3 Fel par 33 Beryl 34 G rnet sand 35 Bentonite	6 0 3 90 1 969 1 650	148	1 607	45	+ 7 8 -18 8 -63 7 -63 3
36 Corundum 37 S pphire 8 Apatite 39 C ppe 40 Aquamarine	1 660	1 5	150 150 101 101	11 9 8	+100 0 -7 7 -9 8 +100 0
41 T ntalite 4 A time y ore	01	3			100 0
Total	30 49 43 161	980	5 4 13 93 36	a.5 477 116	+11 9

(c) Revised

Underestimated

() 1 xport f b v l es (b) E port values

Most of the coal raised in India comes from Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Cent the Bengai and Bihar and Orisec—Gondwans vinces but there are a number of coal fleids. Outside Bengal and Bihar and mines which have been vorked at one Orissa the most important mines are those at another.

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1937 and 1948 (which are the latest elatistics a

Prorincial production of		1937	1054 i	Increase	Deca
_		1004	7075	1 on 5	To
Assam		215,562	278,328	29,765 4,403	
Baluchistan		17,479 6,527,820	21,892	1,217,552	
Bengai Bihar		13,816,717	15,361 070	1,527,362	
Central India		7 , 6,291	336,573	2,302	
Central Provinces		1,504,159	1,058 626	151,467 216,705	
Lastern States Agency		1,214,049	1,463,693	134,022	
Hyderabad		1,070,241	14,425	· 1	
Oricea Punjab		166,632	184,029	17,396	
Rajputana		32,707	31,717	2318	
	Total	25,030,336	25,312,906	3, 309,222 1	

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1937 and 1938

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1931 and 1935							
		1937			1938	45	
	Value (£1 ==]	Rs 13 3)	Value per ton	Vaine (£1=	Rs 13 4)	Y	
Assam Baiuchistan Bengal Bihar Central India Central Provinces Fastern States Agency Hyderabad Orissa Punjab Rajputana Total	10,25,109 1,09,713 2,10,13,790 1,09,23,918 11,77,547 10,80,150 36,20,601 32,17,860 1,50,528 8,36,790 1,46,133 7,81 02,139	141,709 5,240 1,579,081 3,070,086 86,637 374,447 272,226 211,044 11,318 62,017 10,038 5,872,361	7's a p 7 11 11 6 4 5 2 15 4 3 8 4 3 4 11 2 15 10 2 15 14 4 8 3	R4 24,02,710 1,43,910 3,10,96,838 5,37,10,370 13,71,920 61,18,233 48,79,169 52,75,033 1,44,002 10,20,856 1,70,485 10,64,23,885	186,024 10,739 2,320,650 1,008,237 102,382 456,585 364,140 393,659 10,746 76,183 12,723 7,042,077	18 6 4 3 4 3 3 4 9 5 4 9 5 4 9 5 4 9 5 5 4 9 5 5 4 9 5 5 4 9 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
Baluchistan Bengal Bihar Contral India Central Provinces Fastern States Agenes Hyderabad Orissa Punjab Rajputana	10,25,109 1,09,713 2,10,13,790 1,09,23,918 11,77,547 19,80,150 36,20,601 32,17,808 1,50,628 8,36,790 1,46,133	5,249 1,579,081 3,070,080 88,637 374,447 272,226 211,044 11,318 62,917 10,088	7's a p 7 11 11 6 4 5 3 3 6 2 15 4 3 8 4 3 4 11 2 15 10 2 15 11 3 2 4	21,92,719 1,43,910 3,10,90,838 5,37,10,370 13,71,920 61,18,233 48,79,169 52,75,033 1,44,002 10,20,856 1,70,465	10,739 2,320,650 1,008,237 102,382 456,685 364,140 393,659 10,746 76,183 12,723 7,042,077		

In 1938 the total production of Indian Coni to the trend of 1934, 1935 and 1936, the rose to 28,342,906 tons or 3,306,622 tons (13 2) of coal from India in 1937 have mo per cent) increase on the output of the previous year and is thus the highest figure yet recorded year and is thus the highest figure yet recorded Burma's share. Since the separation of the second state of the second share where the second share year and is thus the highest figure yet recorded In the years 1031, 1032 and 1033 there was a continuous decrease in production of coal from as a foreign country, and in 9 months the peak figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did in the coal figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930 In taken a little more than Ceylon did 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2,268,281 tons (or 11 4 per cent) from 10,789,163 tons in 1933 to 22,057,447 tons in 1934 in 1935 the increase continued but at a less rate by 959 248 tons (or 4 3 per cent) to 23,016,695 tons. In 1936 there was cent) to 23,016,095 tons In 1936 there was again a decrease by 405,874 tons (1 8 por cent) to 22,610,821 tons, followed in 1937 by an increase of 2,425,565 tons (10 7 per cent) to 25,036,386 the highest output till then, but which has now been greatly exceeded. This increase was alread by all greatly exceeded. shared by ali provinces except Orissa, which showed a slight decrease

The increased output of 13 2 per cent in 1938 was accompanied by an increase of 36 2 per cent in the total value of the coal produced in India to Rs 10,64,23,835 (£7,942,077) in 1938, from Rs 7,81,02,439 (£5,872,364) in 1937

There was also an increase of 10 annas 2 pies In the pit's month value per ton of coal for India as a whole, namely from Rs 3-1-11 to Rs 3-12-1 This increase in value was recorded from all by accident from 274 in 1935, 435 in provinces without any exceptions In opposition 213 in 1937 but the number increased

The average number of persons emp the couldeds during the year showed an of 16 5 per cent The average output pe comployed showed a decrease from the figure of 130 2 tons in 1934, which is protons, the highest figure recorded, to tons in 1938 which is less than the figure for 1937. The figures for the last ning average higher than those previously rethese higher figures are partix due to an incomplete. these higher figures are partly due to an i uso of mechanical coal cutters, and p concentration of work. During recent largo number of collieries have been sh and the labour absorbed in the remaind concentration permits of a proportional r of the supervising staff, resulting in tounage per head The fall in output pe employed in 1938 is of course due to i employment

There was a decrease in the number of

IRON ORE

ore fr m deposit that no Eu Ope n if hmoss ; it is used to would regard sew that at it us ider to an it operations of m casett i ice as o Ea by it int tol troduce Europe nprease as it ton with grant on thou had no grand to the manufact of pig in a dat i we record of 1850 i the 80 th Array is to be supposed to the suppose of the suppos leen made but on pr d a s c b fore that now in ope ti n r B raka in Be gai The sit of the Burnkur Iron Works wa origin ly s non co tofth porimity of both co I d upplies Theotrop of country is non so totth posimity of upplies The except of a species. The except of a species to except of a stone shales between the coat bearing Let are diamagn it sees six the stand we from the work as diorn yy arthibition tone dules bata siber in missions and the standard of the sta aupplies of 0 lith rt htal d ear th in works. The his gallon od Steel C m of 102 awas and 102 awas a transition of the tar y Limited in with a star of the tar y Limited in which is a star of the tar in y Limited in which is a star of the tar in y Limited in the tar of tar of the tar of th

Bengal and Bih r nd Ori a ar the only he on terop in facet the characteristic of this ore located in 1 di in which lens or 1 mi d for lond ding the surface 1 teriti ston ore almost the following the properties of the stone of the following the properties of the stone of the following the properties of the following the fol

ocks o the in Fo some years up to ud including 10 9 the prod eti of iron in Indi had been steadily ine casing Indi is ow in f ct ti second largest poducer in the B lith Empire and yielda place o ly to the Pnited Ki gdom Her yields place of ye of the Artister in the sum that the state of the sum that complet by dwarf d by the poduction in the United St tes (30) million tons in 1930, and 43 million to s in 1930, and 17 mar (3 3 millio toos in both 1935 and 1960) but her is ree of e t the this when the complete of the sum to the sum that the grade is not of the sum to the sum that the sum I dl wille nlually take am ch more import

The point is we may be a supposed to the point of the poi to 92,003 tous in 1800 when the richer deposits 1900 and 1901. there had been a tot In the Central Provinces were also attacked, for production in the Anspur district a and are now viriding a larger quantity of ore total creation in Bhandara. The stand the Vitar pathal inlines. The most ground recovered can be jude important deposits occur in the Central Fre the fact that the production of the vincer, Madras Central India, and Mysore— Provinces averaged 609 550 tons the largest supply coming from the Central during the quinquemmum 1924 to Provinces— the use to which the ore is put producing districts are now actively are nouncement varied. The peroxide is used in the output of Manganess ore by glass manufacturers to destroy the green. The partial recovery of the Indian colour in glass mailing, and it is also used in india-try during 1931 and 1925 was porecialn painting and glazing for the brown in an increase of exports, heliding the porceinin printing and giaring for the brown in an increase of exports, including the colour which it yields. The ore is now used exported from Morangso in Portage In the manufacture of ferro mangancie for use from the radir of 275 904 tons in 1933 Since 1904 when the took in 1935 in steel manufacture total output was 150,100 tons, the progress and after rising to 1,151,834 tons in 1 of the industry has been remarkable owing to 649,740 tons in 1005. The United Kins

the high prices prevailing The cast trophic fall in the production of their position as the chief importer many mess or in India from the peal figure of many ance or. The second place as 1927 namely 1 129 1/3 tons valued at £2,700 figs. was taken by Japan with 113 212 if fold Indian ports to 212,601 tons vith a value of the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 037 to 183 1440 No. In 1937 has been producted in the U.S. A third with 80 0 £140 022 in 1932 has been recorded previously In 1933 the output rose elighity to 218 307 These are tong but the value fell to \$12, 171 the -mallest quantities and value reported elnec 1901 when the output was 120,801 tous valued at £102,531. In 1905 the output was 217,427 tous valued at £223,422, since when the smallest production was 150,416 tons in 1917 valued at then to 9 5d per unit in 1932 and 1933 £929,516, whilet the smallest value was in 1909 recovers in output in 1934 accompanied when a production of 644 660 tons was valued the everage price to 10 5d per unit at £607 90. In 1934 there was however, 112 £6d in 1936, rising as high as 22 56 at £607 905. In 1934 there was however, a partial recovery to 106 106 tons valued at £388 210 further increased in 1935 to 641,483 tons valued at £703,030, in 1936 to 813,412 tons valued at £1,124,122 and in 1937 to 1 951,594 tons valued at £3,220,554 but in 1938 there was a fall in output and prices to 267,929 tons valued at £2,032,415. The full magnitude of this catastrophic to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilet the quantily of the production in 1933 was a little over one fitth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one twenty second part of the value of the 1927 production. In fact in none of the major Indian inheral industries had the effects of the slump been so seriously relias in the manganese industry, it is gratifying, therefore, that some measure of re covery can now be recorded, though the value of the output is still less than half the peak figure to place a large quantities of ore on the of 1927, with a much higher value

The substantial recovery in 1936 is due mainly to increases in the Baiaghat, Nagpur and Bhandara districts of the Central Provinces, and to the resumption of work in Paneli Mahais The output from Sandur State fell by a third The most pleasing feature of this improvement is the recovery of the Central Provinces production from the trivial figure to which it had fallen in 1933(28,789 tons) to 568,806 tons in 1936

The recovery in 1936 has been set back by dec reases in the Bala Ghat and Bhandara Districts of figures of production and export, yet the Central Provinces, Kconjharin the Fastern the industry as a whole had arrived at States Agency and in North Kanara (Bombay), of relative depression, causing many centres of Mysore State. There has been an industry as a whole had arrived at States (Madras) and in the Chitafdurg to cerse work. Added to mercased a districts of Mysore State. There has been an industry to cerse work. districts of Mysore State There has been an supplies there was in 1931 and 1932 a districts of the production from the Panch decline in the activities of the Iron a Mahals, Chindwara, Bellary, Tumbur and Vizaga industry of the world

In 1976 this fell to 74. will a decrease of over 127 000 ton a close fourth with 80,050 tons forman figures show a narked decr

The fall in the Indian output of m ore of recent years can be correlated will in the price of first grade ore ca kingdom ports, from an average of 2 mut in 1924 to 14 9d per mit in 1 but in 1019 the price fell to 197d

This continued fall in the price of m ore from 1924 to 1932 is to be correlative fact that from 1924 to 1927 the increase of the world's production of management ore was much greater than the rate of in the world's production of pig fron a had although there was a fail in the output of manganese ore in 1928, the very large increase in 1929, greater i justified in the increased production and steel in that year, and it is evident world's available supplies of mang are now much in excess of normal requ The present chief sources of produ Manganese ore are Russia, India t Coast, South Africa, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Japan Russa at a price with which many Indian I cannot compete without a return to become a serious competitor of recei The large deposits of high grade ma ore discovered near Postmasburg in Africa are also being developed. Vincersing competition and falling is not surprising, therefore, that in the apparent prosperity of the Indian mi industry in 1929 and 1930, as judg

GOLD

(The Sinistics given below ore the latest available)-

The ste of decline in Inia o tent of good 1335 to 233.355 cars at edst Ps 308.0 413 in the of the steep rich the pice landbeam [6.300 033). In 1937 the output if a slightly in ted men Dal when they much a 3309 7 to 33 1748 cars and edst Ps 308.0 413 in the output if a slightly need men Dal when they much a 3309 7 to 33 1748 cars and edst Ps 308.0 105 ounces as again t 3 62 on est 1943 it [62 91737]. In 1938 the output id cress at 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be not needed to 15 0 will be needed to go d wn to 8 000 fe t t low ground 1 vel e ro ghi 5 000 fe t below a 1 vel) whi h ac ount

On the greater part of the t tal output of gold in I dis is d iv d from the Kolar gold field in I dis is d iv d from the Kolar gold field in I dis is d iv d from the Kolar gold field in I dis is d iv d from the Kolar gold field in I dis is d iv d from the Kolar gold field in I dis is d iv d from the Kolar gold field in I dis is d iv d from the Kolar gold field in I dis is d iv d from the Kolar gold field in I dis is d iv d from the Kolar gold field in I dis is d iv d for the war the pick of the war the pick of the war the pick of the war the pick of the war the pick of the figure fell to 635 055 came a fa 1907. I distributed the distributed the distributed the war the figure field to 635 055 came a fa 1907. I distributed the war the figure field to 635 055 came a fa 1907. I distributed the war the first of the figure field to 1907. I distributed the war the first of the first

One of the second solution of gold in this results of gold in this results of gold in this results of gold in this results of gold in this results of gold in this results of gold solution of go

thi w y	P.C. LO TA O	4 40 1943 44 8	re given belo	W
Tie prod tion of g id in 1 di durin ti ten y rs end d 1943 aggr gated 3 03) 000	1 1	Highest !	Lowe t	t r ge
une or pe ce t of the tot I world produe		I Da n.t.	De ni	1 p
ti exel dig that of the USSR	13 6-	3 11 0	lts p 1 4 6 1 4 9 1 5 3 1 3 6 1 3 6	1, ~ P
a exci di g tuat di tue o so k		1 11 11 11	1 4 0	1 7 8
In 1931 the gradu I secular de line in the tot I	10 6 20	1 11 3	1 4 0	1 7 6
		1 11 0	1 + 6	1 6 10
with 0 that of 330 448 8 0 "alred at		1 0 0	1 5 3	1 7
		1 -1 13 3	1 3 6	11 6
ri i I fall again in 193 when the output wa	1931 3 +	[31 2 0]	I 3 C	4 4 3
3 9 6 9 1 or 1 ned at Rs 53 51 4.9	11A 22+		26 10 0	
(£1 906 1 3) In 1933 the was an increa to	1000 01 1	34 1 0	6 11 0	3 4
3 5 10 5 3 oz v 1 d t 1t 6 40 071	1334-9 4	36 13 3	33 3 0	3 4 3 15 8
(E 0 8 01) In 19 4 the output fell to	1152 20-	36 1 0	31 3 6	3 4 11
3 14 9 ozs but th v 1 for sed to	11930 3 1	35 8/0	33 1 3	34 1 0
E4 9 1180 (£ 0086) being the high t	193 35-	3 9	34 3 0	34 10
in terms of st third in 19 0 It is infere the	11899 224	3 10 6	34 1 3	3 10 3
to of the the utp t of 19 1 which wa	1939 40 +	43 8 0	36 9 0	9 13 11
lued at £ 0.0 5 5 figur ve velo e to th t	1940-41 +	18 8 0	40 6	4 6 0
of th 1933 production wa 43 " 0 ozs In	1941 4	5 1 0	41 9 6	44 11
1035 the oritration exert to 65 5 are	(104 43	1 0 0	44 1 0	57 10 10
lued t R. 0401 5 (f., 85848) and in	1943 44	56 1 D	65 4 0	6 11 6

Inda's production of Silver has been negligible as compared to the world's output, country his got fascination for the white mittle and has been a heavy importer of the meabroad. The details about the output are given below —

***	Norld output	Indian production		
Yeni	in ounces	Ounces	\mathbf{R} s	
1080 1040 1041 1042	264,200,000 278,000,000 206,000,000 248,000 000	22,745 21,808 22,920 22,466	33,36: 34,03: 41,59: 48,45]	

The highest, lowest, and the annual average prices for Silver in the Bombay market, t with the import duty on silver, since 1926 27 are given below -

Year	Highest	Lowest	Average	Import d
1926 27 1927-28 1928 29 1929 30 1930 31 1931 32 1932-33 1933 34 1934-35 1935 96 1936 37 1937-38 1938 39 1939 40 1940 41 1941 42 1942 43 1943 44	Rs a p 72 0 0 61 2 0 60 6 0 59 7 0 57 4 0 60 8 0 60 0 0 59 14 0 60 0 0 87 0 0 55 15 6 53 1 6 64 13 0 97 6 0 116 8 0 141 8 0	Rs a p 55 8 0 56 8 0 58 2 0 46 14 0 30 0 0 41 12 0 46 1 0 46 1 0 46 1 0 46 1 0 46 1 0 46 1 0 46 1 0 46 1 0 46 1 0 47 0 0 46 1 0 48 2 0 44 7 0 61 12 0 75 4 0 101 8 0	Rs n p 63 1 5 59 3 7 60 0 2 53 0 11 46 15 1 50 3 11 52 11 4 56 0 10 60 13 5 65 1 1 51 11 3 55 4 0 66 11 4 - 94 2 2 120 7 11	Rs a Nul Nul Nul 9 14 14 17 11 4 11 7 0 8 7 8 7

SALT

The production of salt in India was almost steady during the past 25 years. In 1921, India produced 1,334,000 tons of salt, the figure dropped to 1,084,000 tons in 1935 when it reached the bottom, four years later the output was piaced at 1,439,000 tons and moved in the following decade between 1,368,000 tons and moved in 1,538,000 tons. The war gave a further fillip to the production of this article of vital necessity and the figure reached new high levels as the years passed by In 1940 the salt production amounted to 1,644,000 tons, in the following year, it increased to 1,778,000 tons and in 1942 it reached the record level of 1890,000 tons. No up to date of level of 1890,000 tons of 1890,000 tons of 1990,000 tons of 19

(b) Estimated

There was a moder te increase in the production of salt in India in 1938 made up t increase in the product n in Northe n India and Mad as will decrea es in the production Sind and B mb γ

Ti e production in Aden was 1 ss in 19 S ti n in 19 the production in Burma showed a large decrease

There was a decrease in the imports of sait into India in 1933

() Figures relate to the official years 10 6 37 and 103 38

Qu nitizand's live of Salt p of ead Ind d: 9th pe 18193 and 1938 (which the fiter

193			1938			
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41 d	118 386	5 83 816	41	9 8 8	4 83 3 3	3601
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_1den	3 5 168	(6) 0 0 614	155 696	a 047	(b) 16 4 014 (1 0 971
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I ports of S it and I d a d rang the ue as 1937 and 1938

		103			1938	
	Q antity	* 12) sola 7	Rs 13 5)	Quantity	Value (£1 =	Rs 13 4)
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dencles	0 8 0	5 80 684	397 044	16 893	60 007	01 341
Egypt	1 000	15 69	1 143	61 00	66 1 3	40 41
Other countries	530	9 489	3 0	6 111	3 86 867	28,871
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The Review 1 th T ad of Inlia give the foll vin d talls fimports for the tireo ûn cial years ending March 31 1943 —

(In ti ou. and tons)

From 1040-41 1941 4 104 43 Aden 145 57 Egypt 7 Angle Egypti n Sud 10 6 It ii n Es t Afric Spain Total 07 133

DLUCK Excuanges.

The earliest reference to stock broking in this country when transactions in Government known as 2, Royal Exchange Place), securities and the shares of the Last India with 150 founder members in 1908 Company used to take place in Calcutta under all years later, it was registered as a limb Similar references are also available lity concern about business in shares in Bombay before 1810 | managed by a Committee and has a me The 100m following the American Civil war of 232 brokers gave great impetus to this business

By an indenture dated December 3, 1887. tile Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombey was formally constituted business in the Brokers' Hail bought in 1887 from the funds of the Association Trading is include Delin, Lahore and Cawnpor governed by the rules framed by the Governing Board The present value of a broker's card is about Rs 45,000 It has a !

This is the only share market where forward business used to be conducted in an organised This business is governed by separate rules approved by the Government of Bombin under powers vested in them by the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act This legi lation was enacted in 1925 in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Stock Evelange in the share markets all over the configure Committee, with Sir Wilfrid Atlay as President, in 1923 Thirteen years later, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee with Mr W B Morison as Chairman, "to Rules, prohibiting vitin effect from the Rules, prohibiting vitin effect from the Committee with Mr W B Morison as Chairman, "to Rules, prohibiting vitin effect from the Committee with Mr W B Morison as Chairman, "to Rules, prohibiting vitin effect from the Committee with Mr W B Morison as Chairman, "to Rules, prohibiting vitin effect from the Committee with Mr W B Morison as Chairman, "to Rules, prohibiting vitin effect from the Committee with Mr W B Morison as Chairman, "to Rules and R examine and report on the organisation and that month all stock exchanges in Britimethods of working of the Native Share and from permitting or affording facilities in the property of the making of any of Stock Brokers' Association, to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of the investing public and to make recommenda

Besides the premier share market in Bombay occasional attempts were made in the city to have an additional share market In 1917, the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd was regis tered, but it ceased to function after a brief period A new stock market was opened in special officer to investigate into the quality and the name of the Indian Stock having a centralised control over the a Evenange, Itd

The Calcutta Stock Exchange Associ The Association is contr

The only registered institution i India of brokers dealing in shares and is the Madias Stock Exchange Associat It was registered in 1937

The Ahmedabad Stock Exchange a registered body and recognised by the ment of Bombay under the Bombay & Contract Control Act

Among the Indian States, Hyderab has recently started a stock market of

The wild orgy of speculation that transactions or for the making of any c other than for ready deinery conspeaking about the working of this Ru annual meeting of the Native Share at Brokers' Association in 1945, Mr K Siroff, however, compinined that me achieving the objective, the Rule herented "grey" markets all over the

The Government of India have app

Chambers of Commerce

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bater nil, which as soil in In 191 the Lo don Clamber of Commine re lising the increasin attention demanded by tie e omid de i pme til dia took tegs to fine East India Section of the commine the list of the commine the list of the commine the list of the commine the list of the commine the list of the lis biter

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A new mo em nt was started in 1913 by 81 f albh y Cur imble or libr him a flows a miller at me to the library and a flows a miller at me to the library and inp m nt i tracethent y I dia com me el organ latin a tracethent y I dia com me el organ latin y a me el organ latin y provi i sil pri of India The che me was provi i sil pri of India The che me was delay d by in attorak of eas b t fletwarda ct dan impetus it m the same cause and the fit Co gre whild in the 1915 Christmas holld was o in the Twill it Bombay holid y s o in th T w R R B Bombay Th it to finemers of the Rec pitton Committe showed that if th imports t comme elst as oct tl of Bomb y were pepared to co oper te acti ely

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sau all other economic 10; ct

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(f) T u dert ke s dex t ny tru tsth undertaking f which may seem t the F d ration desirable either gra taltously or oth rwls

(e) To draw mak ept di cou t xecute dissue bills f exci e pr mi ory otes bill f ldig warr ts d bentures and other negoti abl or transferabl in trument or sect ritte

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

The Lederation has 7s Chambers of Com-merce and Commercial Associations affiliated to it as Ordinary Members and 5 Ascociate Members, and is recognised by the Central Government as the premier organisation representing commercial and industrial interests in The he adquarters of the Ledera the country

tion are situated in New Delbl. There are two classes of Members, Ordinery and Associate Office Bearers for 1945-46

President -Sir Badrldas Goenka Calcutta

Lice President - Lila Gurusharan Lal, Gava. Hon Irea urer — Kailul Ranjan Sarker, Cal

Secretary -D G Mulherkar Office -28, I crozslich Road, New Delhl

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS.

The Imployer's Delegations to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference felt the necessity of a central organisation in India representing employers of Industrial labour In the country with a view to studying various questions coming before these International Conferences from the Indian employers point of view Wilchard Birachand, who was the President of the Lederation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, with the consent of the Committee took the latitative of launching a central organisation in December, 1932, to represent Indian employers. Any organisation representing an industry, the constituents of which are employers of industrial labour, is cutitled to become a member of the All India Organisation of Industrial Employers (briefly called 10 I L) Besides this membership, any industrial concern is also entitled to become a member of the Organisation

annual subscription for industriai as oclailous is Pa 300 and for individual indus trial concurns Rs 50

The Organisation has on its roll 15 industrial Aimedabad and associations representing Bengal millowners, Northern India employers, salt indusiry national shipping sugar industry Biroda State Milis and Industries, glass, coal mining, tea, Doild Factory Owners and jutchindustry Besides, there are about 160 big industriation. trial concerns as incimbers of the Organisation

Office Beaters for 1945 46 Precedent — Hon ble Sir Raidintoola M Cidno 3, Bombay

Secretary -D G Mulherkar Office -28, Perorshah Road, New Delhl

The Bengai Chamber of Commerce was found ed in 1834 Its headquarters are in Calcutta The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300 Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "In particular in Calcutta" There are two classes of members Permanent (Chamber and Associate) and Honorary

Mereimnts, bankers, shipowners, represen tatives of commercial, railway and insurance eompanies brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manu-facture, and joint stock companies or other corporations formed for any purpose or object eonnected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1945-46 —

President —Sir Renwick Hiddow, Messis Maekinnon Maekenzie & Co

Vice President -II Shaw Townend, Wallace & Co

Members -Sir Burn, Committee Harry Imperlal Chemieri Industries (India), Ltd, H D Cumberbatch Andrew Yule & Co, Ltd, A J Elkins, Gilianders Arbutinot & Co, F C Gutirie, James Finlay & Co, Ltd, & Co, & F W Heigers & Co, L O Tasker, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, P F S Warren, Jessop & Co, Ltd

Secretary —D C Pairbairn, MA, OIE, Association, Calcutta Baied Jute Association, Deputy Secretary I J B Sutherland, Assistant Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Secretaries J B, Morrison and W D Bryden Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics

BENGAL

The following are the public bodies (among o thers) to which the Chambor has the right of reteurning representatives, and the representa on eturned for the current vear

The Council of State - The Hon'ble Mr K W

Mering The Bengal I carslatue Assembly -D Gladding OIT, TR Walker, ITI R Haywood, MA F

OII, I R Walker, ITI R Haywood, M A P. Hlrtzel, OBE H Rowan Hodge, W C Wordsworth and F F M Ferguson

The Calculta Port Commusion—Sir Renwick Haddow, Kt, T S Glidstone J Morshead, W L Gordon, I C Guilirie, Nell Brodie

The Calculta Municipal Corporation—J H Method J B Elias, H S Gil, L D Hunt, A A Wise and H F Whithouse

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement o Calcutta -T Godiev

The Bengal Boiler Commission — J M Grant, W Gow and W H W Urquiart, AMI

The Bengal Smole Nuisances Commission - R J Oliver, J M Grant

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less Importance, and to numerous subsidiary associations The following are tile recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce -

Calcutta Grain Oliseed and Rice Association, Indian Inte Milis Association, Indian Association Calcutta Ten Traders' Association, Calcutta Ten Traders' Association, Calcutta Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Dated Tuta Association, Association, Calcutta Baied Jute Association,

Shippers Association Calentia Hydranilo or by agent or otherwise in Cilcuita or cise Tre Association, Justo Fabric Brokers Asso where it India or Burma by whoms ever the College of the C

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BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Bengal National Chamber of Commer; the premier in titution of the Indian Commerce the premier in titution of the Indian Commerce the premier in titution of the Indian Commerce the Premier in titution of the Indian Commerce the Premier in Community in B mask was found in 1837. The objects of the Chamber a commerce the Chamber and the Indian Community in B mask was found in 1837. The objects of the Chamber a commerce the Chamber and the Indian Commerce the Chamber and the Indian Commerce the Chamber and the Indian Commerce the Chamber and the Indian Commerce the Chamber and Facilities and the Indian Chamber and Facilities and the Indian Chamber and Facilities and Indian Chamber and Facilities and Indian Chamber and Facilities and Indian Chamber and Facilities l hour to bir te wh occa lo occ is between p rijes willing to bmit thei differ nees to the Association a digen fly to d all such things as may b to d iv to the intere ts of the comme clai classes of Bengal and

The constitution of the Chamber extends the faciliti s of Asso iat a d Hon ra y Memb rship to the entire trading community in Bengal The numbe of Ordinary m mb rs n the roll 1 me than 500 Arnost all the id g Indi n commercial and industrial firm d perso sin every branch of the inland and to lgn trade in Beng 1 branch of th inland and fo km trade in Beng 1 are memb rs of the Ch me A c spide ble portion of th joi t atock pital sweet all nengal in banking insur n e steam reserve a cott n mills etc i al o repre ated. The con attaint on the Chamber pro ides fo a close spool tion as betwee the Chamber and various members of the control of the con in Bengal

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The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing presentative a to the Bengal Legislative Assembly the Calcutt Lort Tust the Calcutt Assembly the Calcutt Lort Tust that the Calcutt Ber 1 Andut res Bo rd Economic Lord Even Lord Ber at Indian Economic Eng iry Loard Ben al Indian C nt al Jute C m littee Ind in C ntral Cotton Committee Indian Te Maket Expan ion Loard a d other important bodies

The headquirte of the Chambir are at Calcutta and its ffair are administered by a committee of 3 membe s in addition to the

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and Industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and Industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular, the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India, to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber, to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Iribunal of the Chamber, to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India, to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or

room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta, and to do all such other things as may be conducted to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs 300 and the Mofussil members Rs 150 Merchants, Bankers, Ship owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1945 —

President —Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi,

MLA (Central)

Senior Vice President —K D Jalan

Vice President —Darah Cursetji Driver

(Central) Sir Ladamii Gint ala R h Ban u khan Bahad r C V D ni. e cret ry -Dr R D TI ri Ma Ph.D LL B

Senio Ant Sec ta y -L S Bilt B c

The follo ing Association re affiliat d with

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The India Chamber of Commerce also positived in 19 7 a Tribu 1 of Athirstation to produce in 10 and

The various bodies on which the Chamber is rep sented are as n der -

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St dard Clott Adresory Committee De gat -Peno 1 Tr report Authors! for the y r 1943 43 — Laia Gucu haran Lal' for the y r Proc c 1 Sugar Board Co eram tof De y t —B I D imia

Advisory C mm tt of Wa f d re of E gin e ing Store -B h Rohatgi Pratap Shigh

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MARWARI ASSOCIATION

160A CHITTARARJAN AVENUE CALCUTTA

The Marwari Association was est bil hed in | nd so ial intere to of the Marwari e mmunity

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adjust controversics between members | To or the Association

communicate with Chambers of Com merce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade commerce and industries in which Indians, in particular Marwarls, are engaged

and support establishments and institutions for disceminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Selence in the Marwarl community

To take all necessary recas for promoting supporting or opposing legislation or other action, affecting the interests of the Commercial communities in general and of the Marwari community in particular either by Government, or any department thereof or by any local body or bodles

To take such action as may be necessary for securing the redress of prlesames of any branch of trade, commerce and industry in which the Marwarl community is interested as also such other action as may be conducive to the deve iopment and growth of such trade, commerce and Industry

The constituents of the Association are the leading industrialists, exporters and importers of the province of Bengal

The Association issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods

The Association is a member of the Lederation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

The Association publishes a monthly Journal called " Inc Journal 1o the Mary ari Association "

I we Presidents -- K P Khulton, Bar at Lan and Babulai Shroff

Honorary Secretary-Madan Gopal Poddar Attorney at Inch.

188tt Seer lary - Praislad R il Blingot Treasurer — Murlidhar Sontialia luddor — flam Chandra Singhia

Personal Assistant to the Honorary Secretary and Officer in charge -5 il Bendranath Chatter Jei, Hit, BL. Lyaminer in Inw. Calentta University

The following are representatives on public hodics

Cer tral Legislative Aszembly -Baljnath Bajoria

Bingel Legislatice Isrembly -Annual Lall Poddar

Price Advisory Committee, Bengal -Mukund fall Chirlpai

Cotton Cloth and larn Control Advisory Committee (Bengal) -- Mingturam Jaipura board of Feonomic Enquiry, Bengal -Harl kriahna Jijailiaria

Board of Industries, Bengal -Babu Lall Shroff

Non Official Jail Visitor, Howrah Jail-Ratan Luli Goenka

Aon Official Just 1 isitor, Presidency Just --Konaliny's Lall Intia

Non Official Jail Visitor, Alipore Jail-Anndi Lali Poddar

L I Ry Wagon Supply Adrisory Committee -Maliable Presed Rascra, B Com, BL, Mr AS, Saliltyaratna

B A Ry II agon Supply Advisory Committee -Mainbir Prasad Kasera, Boom, BL, MRAS, Sahitvaratna

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1028 ·

- (a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International the "International Chamber." is estab ilshed, namely
 - To facilitate the commercial inter-(1) course of countries
 - (ii) To secure harmony of action on all International questions affecting finance, industry and commerce
 - (111) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens

by the eo-operation of business men and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 36 commercial bodies as Organisation Mem Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called bers and 47 commercial firms as Associate Members

> OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1945 46 President -Sir Badridas Goenka, CID, Calcutta

I ice President - Lala Gurusharan Lal, Gaya Honorary Treasurer -D N Sen, Calcutta

Secretary -D G Mulherkar

Office -28, Fcrozshah Road, New Delhi

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage and promote a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to-promote and protect the

in steams, to receiv and decide activeness, se tray — C II Countley Munice or in ties of u.s.ps vil cut on in dip you depth 4s Secretary — U loys will be recording such decil is fr tuture guid ner if per later some and by this and such out or me, as the Loy C exact of Stace T I Hon bit Mr J M D and by this and such over the nittee for the time belo may this if it is I ting to form a code of practice it simplifying a different business to communical with the facilitating business to communica with the public authorities with simil r A sociation. in other pl ces and with in livid : iso a all subjets of yen rai mercaptile firet a d to arbitrate letwe n partle lill to retr to and abid by the d c lon of the Chamber

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Officers of the Year

The affairs and fund I tile Chamber are managed by managed by committee of nine ordin ry m mbers con intig i the ir wident no vice life ident and so en members. Th m mbers committe as a r le m t at le t on e s we k and the minutes f its pr cr ding ar open to in pe tion by all m mb ra of th th m ber subject to su h regulatio a tile com per subject to sun regulation a tic committee my make in r gard to the matter A r n rai meeting 1 tie Ch 1 ber m the beld once a y r ad tin r re members may requitiff in through tie officers of the Chamber a pecial wheel gat ny time for specific p tp e The Ch toper elect representatives as follows

to I s public bodies --Th Cou cil i St te on representati c

Bombay Legisi tiv Ass mbly two r pre at

Bombay Municip i Corporation one member lected for the years

Board t Frat fit Port of Bomb y five members el cted for tw years

Th flowing ar the fire so of the Chamber for the y at 1944 s and its r p esc tatives on the louding in the public by the P udent—C P Example Man

P ident—C P Bramble BLA

Vice Pr sid nt—A W Pe cy

rmm tt —L R Agar R W B llock C

J D mala A D linney D R C II tley

OBE D SO LLD W Kerr H C deMi rro

W G J Shaw Comm tt

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Special Work

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by a lt ret the Law Courte

Aspecial departme tofth Bonb yCh mber alta St ti tie i Dep riment which prepares sing, am tof titl aircturns c nn ted with the trade of the port and of great i put neo in the conduct of comm ree Pt depritm nt o jets f log teen ind n Tit dep rum nt o lets f lou teen ind n el rk wi hp tie itholty of Government work in the Customs Houes d ha e ery facility pi ced at their di pos 1 by the Castoms authorities They complie all the

Sombay Chamber publishes a Dally Arri sturn which shows the reccipts into y of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Frade Return, which deals with trade and shows in great detail imports of he same return contains particulars of vements of merchant vessels

known as Import and Export mani incli give particulars of the cargo car each steamer and country craft to and ombay

statements are issued once a month ows the quantity of exports of cotton nd wheat from the principal ports of the of British Indla The second gives in mports from Europe, more particularly and to grey cloths, bleached cloths, red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed fancy, cloth of various descriptions, s, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, dves, sugar, matches, wines and other

goods The third shows classified, mber of packages of piece-goods and mported by individual merchants. The gives the number of bales of cotton d by each firm to each country during ntil with a running total of the number exported during the year

her "Monthly Return" issued by the er shows clearances of a large number portant designations of merchandise rn of "Current Quotations" is issued aturday and shows the rates of exchange

Chamber has also a Measurement ment with a staff of 16, whose business is before loading la steamers ued by these officers with the authority Chamber to shippers and ship agents as measurement of cotton and other goods s or packages n these certificates the freight payable by ippers of goods is calculated. The meaire in attendance on the quays whenever ire goods to be measured and during the eason are on duty early and late

clated Chambers of Commerce of India

OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1945 ndent -Sir Renwick Haddow, Messrs nnon Mackenzle & Co utary -D C Fairbarn, MA, OIE

wners' Association, Bombay

blished in the year 1875, the Millowners' ation, Bombay, is one of the oldest and important organisations of industrial lers in the country. Membership of the 31042 Tel Address Millomutua

er Chamber in India does similar work great work done by the Association ever since ame extent its inception has been generally recognised, and the important role which it fills in the economic life of the country is perliaps no where better illustrated than in the representation accorded to it in the Central and Provincial Legislatures, in local authorities such as the and shows in great detail imports of Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public kinds of merchandles and of treasure, bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust The Association is also represented on all important all India bodies constituted by the Central Chamber publishes twice a week detailed Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry

arrangement with the De Commercial Intelligence and By special arrangement partment of Ŝtatistics, tlie Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import, re export and export trade in cotton yarn and piece goods and artificial silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombry The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well-known as a compre hensive and authoritative directory of cotton

mills in India

By a system of market correspondents stationed in important piece goods consuming markets in India, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencles in the principal trading The Association also centres in the country publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex-mil quotations for the principal ines of cotton yarn and plece goods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chlef lines of goods imported into

the principal ports in India As large employers of Labour, the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems, and a very large number of aturday and shows the rates of England recommendations have been made to mean large quantity of general banking de Information

The superment constituent members and some of these constituent members are constituent been made to mean the superment been made to mean the superment been made to mean the superment been made to mean the superment been made to mean the superment to members are supermentable to mean the superment been made to mean the supermentable to mean the supermentab actual measurement of exports in the adopted by other large employers of labour effore loading ly steamers. Certificates and the country is at once a tribute to the exports of the country is at once a tribute to the exports of the country is at once a tribute to the exports of the country is at once a tribute to the exports of the country is at once a tribute to the exports of the country is at once a tribute to the exports of the country is at once a tribute to the exports of the cellent spade work done by the Association in the field of social and labour work

The Association has on its rolls 143 members, From the measurements Including 5 woollen mills, 2 silk mills, 2 eetton ginning and pressing factories and 4 dye and

bleach houses

The following is the Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1945 - Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, M L A (Chairman), Lancashire (Dy Chairman), Wadia, KBE, CIT С Ness Sorab Saklatvila, MLA, A Geddis,
T V Baddeley, H F Milne, Dharamse)
Mulraj Khatan, A Pether, Neville N
Wadia, Krishnarij M D Thackerset,
G D Somanl, L F H Goodwin, H G H
Everitt, Ramniws Ramnarin Ramnath
A Peder Bhaguandas C Mehta W B Geddis, A Podar, Bhagwandas C Mehta W B
Bryden, Tansukhrai M Karundia and
Navinchandra Mafatlal, N S V Alyer
(Secretary), R G Ooklaie (Labour Officer)
The Office of the Association is located at 2nd

The followin are the As ciation a Represen tatives on public bodies -

Levaltic 4ssembly Sir Vittal Cland varkar Bombay Le unt in dero al? (stemble

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Vithal Chantat rks MLA Rombay Smoke \ wa e r Commission W F Welshand II 4 Word

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Dt elepment of Bonday As wory C m mul Sir VIU al Cl ndavark t ML4 I P P theay Adressy Commit e

B B & C I F Uway 4d - ry Committee Sir Vithal CL n la kar N L4 Hamnat!

Bomba J M nicipal corp rat o Unite disof B mbas Sir lithal Cl nda Tarkar M.L. Sevill Wadia Poyal Institut & Science Sir litts 8ir 1 III 118

Ch rdavarkar M LA Millowners Mutual Insurance

Association Ltd

The Millown is Mithal Inscrence is och-tion Ltd., was registered n 30th June 1974 as a Comjany limited by guarant. The regis-tered mee of the A o istin 1 located in It tel House Charchs te Streat Fort Romb y

The objects of the Associati n are -

() The mutnel! r ac of members f the Company against liability to pay compensation r d mage t workmen impleyed by them or their dependants for intust a or seeld ats fatal

their dependants for injurt a or actic dut fatal in the course rothwates a luing not dand in the course may be full to comp in your and to the course make a full to comp in yagal at loss of dama a full to comp in relative to the lighting six and full to comp in the full to the full guara tees etc etc

All members of the Millowaers Association ar eligible for admission to the Mutual Company Non momentum and eligible to membership i the Mutual provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Mili where Associati n

Th aff ire of the Mutn I Insurance Associa t on u der the control of a Board of Directors

Th pres nt Directors are -

Sir Ness Wadia L.B.E. C.LE. (Chairma) Sir Joseph Kay Kt Sir Sorab Saklatvala Rt Krishnarej M D Thackersey D M Khatau A Pether 4 Geldis W B Bryden a d A C M Cursetjee M 4 LU B Secretary of the Association.

Indian Merchants Chamber

The Indian Merch nte Chamber was estal

(a) To encourage friendly feedin and un animity among the business community on all subjects cornected with the common good of indian mer I anta

In ecure organised action on all anbjects relating to the interests of the Indian to these community directly and Indirectly

To promote the objects of the Initan business community is resters of irland and i vice trade shipping and () tran port industry and manufacture banking and insurance

(d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other inform tion securing the promotion of the objects of the Cham ber and to make efforts for the ap ead nf commercial and economic knowledge

(e) To take all at yo which may be necessary for it moting sufferting or objecting is islation or out raction assecting it as area is interests by the Govern-ment or any D parton t thereof or ment or any D partm t thereof or by any local body or bodies and in gen rat to the tit initiation to accure the welfare of the business community in all respects.

(f) To make refreeered that the community in authorities Lace Centra or imperil authorities Lace can or Legislatic on any mattar affection frade commerce manufact turner illipping benking or insurance (c) To undertake by schilterion the sattlement of commorted disputes between

merchants and bust teamen and also merchants and but easies and also to provide it arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade Industry or I ansport, and to seem the ser tens of expert technical and other men to that and if necessary or desirable

(A) To advance and promote commercial and technical eduction and to found and support establishments and insti

intion torsneh purposes

(i) To undertake special enquiries and

action for accuring redress for legiti trade or industry as also all each other acti n as may be conducty to the extension of trade commerce or manufecture or incidental to attainment of the above objects

(f) To secure the interests and well being of the Indian bu inces communities

abroad (2) To source wherever possible organised and/or concerted action un all enbjects in civing the interests

of members including regul ting conditions of employment of industrial labour in various indus tries represented by the members of the Organisation (is) To nominate deleg tes and advi-

eers, etc to represent the om lioy rs of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the Leagne of Nations

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lucis on the rubjects which are on the Agonda of each Inter national I about Conference

(ii) To take all stops which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the Internation il Labour Conforence

(i) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or Indirectly

Under the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and under the Government of India Act 1935 it has the right of electing one representative on the The Chamber Bombin Bombay 1 egislative Assembly also has the right to elect five representative on the Bombay Port Trust, and one represents tive on the Bombay Municipal Corporation

President for 1945 — M A Mister Vice President — Mahomed H H Premil

Representatives of the Chamber on various 38 far as it will be within the powers of the public bodies -

Central Legislative Assembly - Nanu Subedar, MLA

Bombay Legislature Assembly -M C Giria

Bomban Port Trust — Seth Hardas Madhardas (Cotton), Behram N. Karanjia (Piece goods), Ramdas Kalachand (Gram and seeds), M. A. Master (General), J. C. Setalvad (General)

Bombay Mi meipal Corporation -Bhawanji A Khimil, MLA

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department -Manu Subedar

Indian Central Cotton Committee -Sir Chunlial B Melita, Kt

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay -Dr K A Hamied

Local Advisory Committee of Railways— Madhaylai M Bhatt (GIP Railway) Chhotabhai S Patel (BB & CI Rillway) Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee —Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., OIF, NBE, Kapilram H Valal, Manu Subedar , Sir Mathuradas Vissonil, Kt, M C Ghia, MLA

Body of the Indian Mercantile Governing Training Ship " Dufferin" -

Grams - 'Inchambu Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

4s islant Secretary—A C Ramalingam Addres —Lalft Narinji Memorlal, Indian Merchant' Chamber Building, Pack Bay Reclamation Churchgate Street, Fort, Lombas

Board of Communications - Resharpmend C

Indian Sailors Home Committee -M A

Sydenham College Advisory Board -Hon Sir

Hon ble Mr M A Dairl

Rahlintoola M. Chinos, Kt

Seenlary - J K Mehta, MA

Phone -Bombiy, 25212

Desti

Marter

Office - Mulli Jetha Cloth Market Hall, The objects of the Association are -

(a) To promote, by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interests thereof, (b) to remove,

Association to do so all trade difficulties of the piece goods business and to frame such line of ronduct as will facilitate the trade, (c) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece goods and to correspond with public bodies on matteraffecting the trade and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of the objects of the Association or any of them. and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may

be referred to the Association for arbitration The following are the office bearers for the

current verr -Chairman - Devidas Madhavji Thaker-ey JP Deputy Chairman -Purshottam Muli Kapadla, Advocate

Hon Joint Secretaries -Padamser Damodar Govindyl, JP and Himathal Trimbikial Muni Hon Treasurer —Jethabhal Kahanji

Grain Merchants' Association

The object of this body is "to promote the milice interests of the merchants and to put the grain OIF, and oil seeds trade on a sound footing. It hand is an influential body with a large membership. Office-be irers for the current year arc — Chairman —Sheth Velji Lahamsi Napoo,

BA, III B
Vice Chairman — Sheth Nathoo Cooveryl

Hon Secretary -Sheth Vallablidas Perci M A Master
Senate of Bombay University - Mangaldas B | The address of the Association of Bombay University - Mangaldas B | Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay The address of the Association is Masjid

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory owners of Maharushira, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, for affect them adversely, collecting financial, for affect them adversely, collecting financial, for affect them adversely, collecting financial, for affect them adversely, collecting financial, for a first property of the same partial and forde statistics, and discountered the same financial, for a first property of the same financial, for a first property of the same financial, for a first property of the same financial, for a first property of the same first property of the sa ing their interests against measures likely Sawant to affect them adversely, collecting financial, Phaltar Industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating Janjira information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factors owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona, Sholapur, Satare, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Church Gate, Bombay

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was Khandesh and Belgaum and the Indian States started in September 1927 with the object of in and about these, namely, Kolhapur (with its setablishing friendly relations are applied in and about these, namely, Kolhapur (with its setablishing friendly relations).

President-M L Dahanukar Naik, JP; G V \mathbf{R} Vice Presidents—D Puranik and E B Rajderkar, 4 So

Secretary-D V Kelkar, M A Building. Assurance Address —Industrial

KARACHI

The Obj cts and duties of the Karacl i Cham ber of Commer e are set f rth in terms simil r to those of Bornbay On lifications for member ship re iso similar Honora Member lif amp re sor similar Honora Member 117 may be conferred by the Committee upon any gentlemen i tarested in tha aff ir and objects of tha Chamber Ali new members joining the Ch mb py fis 750 ntra ce fea and the mouthly sub-cripti is Rs 18 Th sub-scient in the Ch mb a residual of some conference of the Chamber and conference of the Chamber monthly aub cripti is its to a monthly so inti to the Ch mb a periodical r turns is so inti to the Ch mb a periodical r turns is at plesen fix d at Rs 50 per annum per set eo talaing montbly Import and 1 port St tements and Rs 10 per annum for non members and Rs 5 per annum for members for the Weekly Price C rr ut and Market Roport The slidars (the Chamber re manag ed by a committee of ten members consisting of a Ch. I man Wheth I man and other mere that he is a sometime proposed and and the best elected. I the annu I secured method of the loth port of K rath. The Committe ander Chamber as early in thy respossible. The take to nomit re arbitr tors and aury rors for Chamber as carry in the responsible to the first the section method to the committee and the bers elected the annu I general meeth of the chamber derick rpt postativ to the Shot Logistative Assembly four r pre entat e the New York of the Shot Logistative Assembly four r pre entat e the New York of the Shot Logistative Assembly to the Para II, New York of the Shot Logistative Assembly to the North The a Weet bo members of the Ch index 1415 40 - 1 The following are the officers for

Chairman -- Lt Col W B Ho sack M.E.A.

Vice Chairman -B B Graham Vembers of Committee A J Bebbington C M Cl mp P L Coghlan A G Hall MBE H K C Hara H A Henry R. E Markley E J Pakes Secretary - II J Martin

Pepresentat e on the S nd Leg slative Assembly-It Col W B Hossack H L A Repres tatives o the Karachi Port Trust —
A J Bebblagton II h C H re R H

Martin E J Pike

Pep s nt t es or the Kara ha Municipal Co po to -W I Luever and Sohr b L H Latral FRGS JP

Rep esentate es or the to th Western Pault a Local Adusory Committee Ra acht — A J B bblogton B R Graham Public Me s rer — G B Potts

The following r tha pr neip I ways in which the Chamber gi es special as istant to mem b a -The Committee take into considerati n nd gl e popinion upon questions aubmitted dup teato the rbits i not that this meer ord an obtitation or arbitrators nown ted by the Ch mber the Combittee will undertake to omit at a notite to orbit to under take now in a real tions Simil by the Chamber and or certain equil time will make the to appoint an arbitr tor or arbitrators for the ettlement of dispate in which melther disp tea to the rbitr i n of tha Ch mber or of of the parties are members of the Chamb r A public me surer is appointed under the anthority of the Ch mber to measure pre sed bale of otton wool hides a d otle merchan dise arriving at or leaving the port

MADRAS

Th Madras Chumber of Comme ce was found. The officers and the committee of the Chambe cloin 1836 and presence of the interested it below the year are as foll was—the ge eral trad commerce of meaning transfer of the commerce of the commerc of kindlers and minguisted persons in mb red in trade come or indu try in the Made as Provi c may b 1 etcd Hono ary Members of a lack C may b 1 etcd Hono ary Members of a base of the C mark of the C ship is by b liot Every member other than an whip is by b liot. Every member other-than and ITh.

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t the beginning of the calend ye r

There re 60 Firms who are M mbers of the Davies Chamber and there ar 5 Affili ted Member South and 9 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1945 Oakley

Charman—H S Town MLA
Fix Charman—C Elphin ton
Com atte—Six Rob it D and ton F G
Hadden R de k Maynard R Miller W H Peppercorn

Secret ry - W Fyle

The following ara th Chamber s represe ta tiv s on various public bodies duri g 191 —
Corporation f M dra — J R Gall ay
B W Theobald nd R O S Thom.o

Madras P et Trust -Sir Robert D nnisto The A Lykia dopulo C Elphinston n H 3 Town M L A Madras a d Sout en Mahratta Rathe

O kley

Te h real Scholar h p Board -F Oakley

B d of State A d to I d ten -S G H

Sout Indan \ reig Asselto -F H

Trade Marl

Advisory Committee -B

lams Committee under the War Risl's Insur : Schemes — H S Town, M L A

SOUTHERN INDIA.

Batchelor

rade, especially in the Madras Presidency, stated to be -

To maintain a Library of books and publions of commercial interest, so as to diffuse imerelal information and knowledge amongst members

To establish Museums of commercial prots or organise exhibitions, either on behalf he Chamber or in co operation with others" hero are three classes of members, Affiliated, ildent and non Resident The usual conons as to eligibility for election prevail the Chamber is a member of the Federation

Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian imber of Commerce in Great Britain, and Indian National Committee of the Inter-Ional Chamber of Commerce, Paris

the Chamber holds survey and arbitration, ies certificates of origin and certificates of olees, cortificates of sampling, analysis and glits

The right of electing three representatives to Madras Port Trust was accorded to the umber by the Madras Port Trust Amend nt Act, 1941 Members of the Chamber nt Act, 1941 Members of the Chamber d seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly I the Chamber has also been accorded the at of electing a representative to that body jointly with the Nattukottal Nagarathars oclation the Chamber has the right of elect-

he Southern India Chamber of Commerceling a representative to the Federal Assembly blished in 1909 has its Registered Office in Under the Madras City Municipal Amending iras The objects of the Chamber are those Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing alfor such bodles, concerning the promotion one Councillor to the Madras Corporation Under the State Ald to Industries Act, 1923, the the interests of members Special objects Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the South Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee, M & S M Railway Local Advisory Committee, Senate of the Madras University, Senate of the Annamial University, Board of Indianal Communications. Indianal Communications. Industries, Board of Communications, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, Madras City Excise Lleensing Board, Madras War Supply Advisory Committee, Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee Madras Port Committee, Board of Referees, L P T Madras University Employment Bureau, War Risk Insurance Committee C Employment Bureau, War Risk Insurance Madras Claims Committee, Prices and Supply Board Panel, Transport Board Panel, Rulway Rates Advisory Committee, Madras Income Tra Board of Referees, Indian National Committee, H P P Ordinanco Panels, Madras Employment Evenange, Advisory Committee for Manufac turing Linguieering Stores, Advisory Committee for Madras Requisitioning of Lands, etc

The Chamber has about 532 members on the rolls and has its own building Several Associations in the City of Madras and Cham-bers of Commerce in the mofussil have been affiliated to this Chamber

President—Dr Rm Alagappa Chettiar Vice-Presidents—Yusuff Sait, BA and Rao Sahlb T S Kachapikesa Mudaliar

Secretary-P Raghavan Nair, B A , B Com

NORTHERN INDIA

"Commerce House," 14, LAWRENCE ROAD, LAHORE

The business of the Chamber is Lahore dueted by the Chalrman, and a Committee isisting of a minimum of eight but not more in 11 elected members, and a maximum of to opted members and ex officio members

The Chamber is represented on the Commu-ations Board, Punjab, and Joint Develop nt Board, Punjab, the North Western ilway Advisory Committee, Lahore Branch, Managing Committee of the Huley College Commerce, Luliore, Board of Leonomic quiry, Punjab, Punjab College of Engineering 1 Technology Advisory Council, Luhore, ard of Industries, Punjab, Electricity Board, njab, Industrial Survey Advisory Committee, mab. Board to deal with trade and prices in Punjab, Provincial Advisory Committee for pplies, Punjab, Punjab Legislative Assembly, iee Control Advisory Committee Wheat, ovincial Standard Cloth Advisory Committee, liway Priority Sub Committee, Excentive munitee S P C A, Lahore Industrial muittee S P C A, Lahore Industrial good of the common interest of members—the velopment Committee, Punjab ; Provincial business prosperity of Northern India Excentive

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce | Transport Authority, Punjab Labour Tripartite

5 founded in 1923 and has its headquarters | Conference, Advisory Committee for Engineering

Taken The hydroge of the Chamber is | Conference, Advisory Committee for Engineering Stores, Civil Supplies Board Punjab, Punjab Board of Film Censors, Punjab Industrial Research Committee and also nominates a panel for the Rulway Rates Advisory Committee and Excess Profits Tax (Board of Referees)

The Chamber is affillated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitration relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf Surveys of of members and non members held frequentiv merchandise are าเรอ Certificates of origins are issued for goods manufactured in India

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and further commercial, industrial and agricultural interests in Northern India by every possible means, and it is the constant endeavour of the Chamber to achieve as much as possible for the

UPPER INDIA

The Upp r India Chamber of Commerce hranch office in Cawapore nece itates payment i The Upp r India Chamber of Commerce hisnach office in Cawapore acce. Hates payment is concerned with trede commerce and many of full rates.

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of Pusiness or residence ontside Cawnpore pay T p half the above rates but the maintenance of a

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MERCHANTS CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES CAWNPORE

MERCHANTS CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES CAWNPORE
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UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAWNPORE

UNITED PPOVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAWNPORE

The U Red Provi ces Chamb of Commer cet ity and Employment Doad U P and various was est blitched in 1914 and trp se to 11 the other public hoods in the Povince. The other is recognised to the Province of the Cantal Govern of the Province of the Cantal Govern of the Cantal Gove

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMFRCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandy) Lahore was established in 1912 ind was registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882, in 1913 The main object for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the Interests of Indian Commerce, Trade and The Chamber is recognised by the Agriculture Punjab Government and the Government of India

The Chamber is affiliated to the Tederation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Parls The Chamber issues eertlicates of Origin of goods manufactured in British India and his a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes

Office Bearers for 1945 46

President -R B Ram Rattan Seth, Messrs R B Seth Amdhia Parshad & Sons, Lahore

Vice Presidents —L Sluv Raj Bhalla, Prem Electrical Co Limited, Lahore S B Saidar Sapuran Singh Chawla, Mis Meharsingh Sapuran Singh Chawle, Lahore

Hony Secretary—II S Balhava, D com (140), FISA (India), Messis G Balhava d Co, Nisbet Road, Lahore

Assit Secretary -Bann Definder Singh, B 1. LL B, FISA (India), Lahore

REPRESENTATION ON DIFFERENT BODIES

Joint Development Board, Punjab -R B Lala Janki Dass, Lahore

NWR Advisory Committee - R R Khosia, Lahore

Railuay Raies Advisory Committee—R B 1 Lola Malia Narain, Ivalipur, Sirdai P 5 Sodhbans, Lahore, Diwan Harbhagwan Nanda, Lahore Sirdar G 8 Salarlya, Amritsar

Luce's Profit Tax Board of Referees -Sirdar P S Sodhbans, Lahore Di Dev Raj Narang, Lahore

State Board of Industries, Punjab -Sirdai P 5 Sodbana, Lahore

Electricity Wiring Contractors of Incensing Board — In H S Balhaya, Lahore Punjab Prices Control Board -Sirdar P S

Sodhbans, Lahore War Supply Advisory Committee -K B

Sirdar Sabib Ullah, Lahore Punjub Board of Tilm Censors —K B Sirdar

Hablb Ullah Lahore Punjab Transport Board Advisory Body -R B Seth Ram Rattan, Lahore

Industrial Survey Advisory Committee -K B Slrdar Habib Ullah, Lahore

Civil Supplies Board, Punjab —5 B Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla, Lahore

Committee to consider Industrial Position in Punjab -Sirdar P S Sodhbans, Lahore

Advisory Committee of Manufacturers of Engineering Stores, Calcutta —L Shiv Raj Bhalin and Seth Kishen Chand, Lahore

Punsab Industrial Research Committee —Dr

Dev Raj Narang, Lahore Address -10, Nisbet Road, Lahore "Indchamber" Telegrams Telephone -2005 (Lahore)

PUNJAB

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the earch of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore Memberships by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Rallways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs 250 and the rate of subscription Rs 200 per year or if the member has no phase of business in Delhi proper, Rs 140 PA The Chamber returns one member to a sect on the Punjab Legislative Assembly jointly with the Punjab Trades Association, and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers of Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, London The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as various other Committees, and Local Government Bodies

Punjab, the Chamber of the Structure of the Punjab College and Distributing Co., Ltd., Connaught Circus, New Delhi., A F T Cambridge, Messrs Govan Delhi, A F T Cambridge, Messrs Govan Delhi, A F T Cambridge, Messrs Govan Delhi, A F T Cambridge, Messrs Govan Delhi, A F T Cambridge, Messrs Govan Delhi, A F T Cambridge, Messrs Govan Delhi, A F T Cambridge, Messrs Govan Delhi, A F T Cambridge, Messrs Govan Delhi, A F T Cambridge, Messrs Govan Delhi, A F T Cambridge, Messrs Brade C T L Stokoe, Messrs Brade Co., Queensway, New Delhi, A serida Bank of India, Australia and China, Delhi, The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur S R Sobha Singh, O B E. A-1, Queensway, New Delhi, Khan Delhi proper, Rs 140 P A The Chamber on Chambers of Commerce of India, Messrs Dyer Meakin Brewerles Ltd., Solan Messrs Dyer Meakin Brewerles Ltd., Solan Messrs Dyer Meakin Brewerles Ltd., The Guest, M L 1, Messrs Guest & Co., Ltd., The Mallot A Solan Messrs B M Lachhmi Narala, Cloth Naran, Messrs B M Lachhmi Narala, Cloth Naran, Messrs B M Lachhmi Narala, Cloth Market, Am Lahore, B Paul, Mes Supply Co, Ltd, Lahore

Address -Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No 24, New Delhl

Phone No 7460 Grams -" Chamber"

Members of the Managing Commilee, 1941 1945—Lala Shunkar Lull, Shankar Niwas, Curzon Road, New Delhi, Chairman Rai Bahadur P Mukerjee, Messrs P Mukerjee & Co, Ltd, Grand Trunk Road, Delhi, R N B

THE PUNIAB FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES (Amritsar)

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MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ESTABLISHED 1900)

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P sident -M L Khemk Vic P es dents -G V Swalka and R N

H Secretary -K N Gitgutla Hony

THE BERHAMPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ORISSA).

The Berliampur Chamber of Commerce was members on its rolls and is represented on all ablished soon after the formation of the new important Committee set up by Government for white of Orlss. It is registered under the han Companies are and as recognised by the

d an information service, our must commercial — K Sity marayan i, Hon Secretary — I Ditration and makes commercial opinion diable to Government It has nearly 100 Dist, B & Ris

NORTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ISTABLISHID 1023)

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and non members. The Chamber indertal essurvers ther commercial industrial and ignicultural of merchandles and grants certificates of origin erests in Northern India by every possible for goods maintachard in India and It is affiliated with the Associated Chairman—R B Lais Ganga Saran ambers of Commerce of India and also with Bilederation of Chambers of Commerce of British Empire, London The Chamber o British Empire, I ondon The Chamber represented on several public bodhs and munities. It has functioning under it a D com bunal of Arbitration to arbitrate on com reial dispates between members as well as Road Laliore

Chairman —R B Lair Gangr Saran Vice Chairman —C T Mison

Scentary —G I Lumb Hussam Bokhari, Mead Clest -S Mond

Address Commerce House, 14, Lawrence

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

(1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA)

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed introductions, and (h) monthly, quarterly and other Department of Commercial Intelligence annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners to department has its office at No 1, Countained by the Director General of Comministered by the Dir

lia, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area d Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs riff The department also publishes a weckly irnal—"The Indian Trade Journal"— Trade Journal"e principal features of which are (a) ormation as to tariff changes in foreign

ministered by the Director General of Comreial Intelligence assisted by two Deputs cectors and an Assistant Director The posts Director General and Deputy Directors, one designated Director of Commercial celligence and the other Director of Commercial celligence and the other Director of Statistics of No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial intelligence and Statistics, and Patents and (b) the compilation and publication for which the administrative control of the Director-General, which control is now exercised by the Director of Commercial Intelligence It has now been expanded into a first class technical library containing over 21,010 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and commercial industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistics. Estimates of Area at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library and Reading Room was placed under Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General, which control is now exercised by the Director of Commercial Intelligence It has now been expanded into a first class technical industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistic in publications, and over 388 technical and commercial incursed to the department also at Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General, which control is now exercised by the Director of Commercial Intelligence It has now been expanded into a first class technical industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistics. Estimates of Area and Navigation of a combined technological library and Reading Room was placed under the ad statistic il publications, and over 388 technical and commercial journais and market reports Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India

The Department works in close co operation intries which affect Indian Interests, (b) with the Directors of Industries and other titles of tenders—called for and contracts Government Departments in India, with the titles of tenders—called for and contracts Indian Trade Commissioners in London, dies, (c) erop reports and forecasts, (d) vernment orders, communiques and other tiffcations affecting trade, (e) analysis of Intrade statistics, (f) market reports, price a trade movements of the staple exports and ports, (g) trade enquires for securing trade (Consular Officers in various parts of the world

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA

The British Trade Commi. sioners in India are part of the world wide Commercial Intellige ee Or sni.ation of the Imperial Government The Or spirktion of the imperial overnment. The Department of Oversea Trade London which is the headquarters of this org nisation is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Gimes and was created in 1917 with the pecific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all p is of the worth by di-seminating it to Bill in maint einters and reporters are the state of the worth of the reporter settlikes and the state of the state in the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the re-ulation of trade. It assess no mesnd make no restrictive or regulative India.

Briefly the policy on which it is based sur s and make orders is a policy of assistance without interference

/ The Departm at of Overse a Trade maint ins a network of tr ined and exp rienced Commer efal Intelligence Officers throughout the world who forward a constant supply of e mme isi inf mation to London and pro ide local axe t ance in the prom tion of British economic inter ests. Those u creeas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are memb s of the Trade in the Drithus Lumpre are memo so the Association Commissioner Eervice while Forsign c universiate served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service formig part of the Dritish Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service

F ice iT d Comm: the primary duty of the British Tr d Commi stoner complies the collection of Inform tion in recard to opportunities that may a is within his tribory opportunities that may a is within his tribory of the constitution of the consti of Trad and the Governments of the Domi Ions cone rned on il matt ra affecti g the trade indu try and comme ce of his are His gen r I functions are to m intain cardial y latious with th governin autiorities f bis area t ent r in governin authorities I dis area a con-it to p is on I relations with the Ch mbe a f Comm ree Trade Associations and imit I bodies and with the pri cip I representate a importers and local m null cturers to a little Irincipal comme ci i e ntres to port npon Iricim competition on fi nel I and trade conditions nd new legi i tion flecti g trad commions his new legition facily grad to make an a unity rair portent conditions and prepects firad in his area and to furnish specil r ports and mographs on particular questions which relik by to boff interest to B lith means currers and exporters; He is also to the to upply a recult r flow to the to bis de-to min cial i franti n f li kind to bis de-ps time t to maintain an a tive recondence with firm in th United Ki gdom or tie Domi ni wh with to extend their trade with his nd t gl all posible as istance to the ntativ of Brith firms who may visit ar a nd t gi ti territory

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE | Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India The offices representatives and agents in India The offices are equipped with a wide ran e of directorl and reference books of all kind A library of cat logu s of the le ding Briti h manufacturers maintained in Calcutta and Bombay and firms desiring information with re rd to specific m nufacturer of particular machinery or process a are invited either to call per onally or to communicate their requirements in writing It is h ped that local importers and buyers will co-ope ate by making a more extended use of the info mation available in the offic s and by brunding to the ttention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases who re difficulties may hav a sen over the barmonious developm at of trad between th United Kingdom and

> H M S TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA Dell 1--

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Post Box No 815 3 Witt t Ro d DH dEst t

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Geylon-Imperial Trad Correspondent

Difactor of Commerce and Indu tries Co mb

The Canadian Department of Trede and Comrvice had its beginnings prior to the establishent of the Department in 1892 and has since dergone considerable expansion e war it included a licadquarters staff in Ottav d thirty four Trade Commissioner offices road, seventeen of these being in British and equal number in force a countries several these were closed during the war vers but these were closed during the war years but the being progressively respend and at the ginning of 1945 the service comprised offices the United Kingdom, the Dominions India. Woundland, Lire, the West Indian Colonies e United States Cuba, Exp', the principal untries of Central and South America, China, cauce, and Beignum Plens are at present offices and trained personnel in order to offices and trained personnel in order to esist in the transition of Canada's extensive of the color of the with Import houses in these countries and is prepared to cooperate as well with experters interested in the Canadan market and is prepared to cooperate as well with experters interested in the Canadan market and is prepared to cooperate as well with experters interested in the experters interested in the commentary of the Canada of Coving markets and to Canada Manuface, and it is also in regular touch with Import houses in these countries and is prepared to cooperate as well with experters interested in the experters in these of local products. It is also in regular touch with Import houses in these countries and its prepared to cooperate as well with the experters in these of local products.

In those countries where Canada has estaeree comprises, as one of its principal divisions, blished diplomatic representation the Trade Commercial Intelligence Service This Commissioners office has been incorporated into the Canadian embassy or legation

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Cesion was established in Calcutta in 1922 and was transferred to Rombay on April 1, 1940 Its services are at the disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian, Burma and Cevion markets and to Canadlan Manufac-

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The Trade Commissioner deals with enquiries Market surveys on specific commodities are conved from India, Burma and Cevion and prepared and sent for the information of trade access Indian Merchants and I arms in touch interests in Australia

The Trade Commissioner deals with enquiries Market surveys on specific commodities are prepared and sent for the information of trade interests in Australia

Information and literature is available on all ins a flow of trade information to the Depart-Australian exporters and information on each contracts and tenders for which Australian Government Trade Commissioner ent contracts and tenders for which Australian oducts might be suitable. He watches the "Gorton Castle", Simla

The Australian Government Trade Commissioner is located in Bomb by and covers the concurring competition to be met in their reltory of India, Burma and Cevion supply An important function is to provide An important function is to provide details of credit conditions and terms of payment

Information and literature is available on all

CEYLON TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

obtaining the necessary trade contacts Information and India "Ceylon House in 1937, and was to not interest to trade directly but to put Ceylon producers to trade directly but Indian importers and to see int all Ceylon products get a fair deal in the

In 1937 the Government of Ceylon decided to Indian markets or find outlets where they are not over to India a Trade Commissioner for not much known. In pursuance of this poincy the purpose of stimulating trade between the Commissioner helps all local inquirers in obtaining the necessary trade contacts. Informs thus inaugurated in Tune 1927 and was to be contacted to the contact of the contact

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT IRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The South African Government, Department in this direction and to give all possible assistance to representatives of South African firms the policy of the Tride Commissioner in India in 340 primarily for the purposes of furthering the aport of South African products to India, to contain informative correspondence with firms a South Africa who wish to extend their trade.

titles with the co-operation of the Flatis

rie Tred Commissioner officalso (umf les The Treat Commissioner on the assistant of formation the local importers and buyers who with to connect South African Man if cturers and Exporters and is equipped with r ference book and lists f in nufecturer who have good to o fer

National Supplies Control Board called upon the | Interesting titlerature and other mate lai rela Trade C mmissioner in Rombas tos at t in the fing to pullicity tray 1 nd inimigration into purcha and prompt shipment of it; see commo | South Afrix is supplied upon allikatio; t enqui r

> 17/01/2/10/203 ROTETE TRADE FOI THE FAST -

> > AIRERT II HANDFORD

Address Great am Assurance House Mint Ros ? Bombas I O Box 63

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Office - Nicol Road Ballard Estate Bombay Secretary -D N Mahta ORE BA (Oron)

A at Steretary -C J Bocarro HBE M.A

The Losing Center Cotton Committee was REPRESUNTATIVE OF AGRICUITUPAL conditioned by the O virument of India in Mirch 10 1 as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 19/21 and Addra —Roo Rail of Dr 11 M manail of E Director of Agric theory Originally the Committee was purely an ad sorp body but with its inc rporation under the I dian Cotton (ess Act 1 19 3 it became an admini-trative body having at its disposal fonds for the improvement d de clopme t of the traine body having at its disposal funds for the improvement d de clopme to of the growing marketing and manufacture of cotton in India. The funds of the Committee are derived from the Cotton Cess of two annual perbals (four ann s fo th first three years) which was imposed in 19 3 Havin complete control o er it funds the Committee has been able to o er i tunos il e Committee nas seen sube to hulid up a saif e torp resert and is i pe sait spending bout Rs 101 khs per annum on cotton improvement mainly on arricultural and techno logical research and aced distribution ard m Leting schemes

The acti liles of the Committee now extend to all tranches f cotton improvement in India and as n authoritative body to advise the Centr I and Provinci 1 Oovernments on impor tant matters f cotton poll y it has attained an utstandl g position. The Committe provides utstandl g position The Committe provides funds for resea ch into cotton prolems of afl dia importance a d for the de elopment, extensi u ud marketing of improved utstandl g position extensi u ud ma The alm however las lwys ben to a pplement and nt upplant the work of the Ag leut tu ! Departments in the tton growi w pro vinces and Indi n States I ciuding as it does lw ys eprese tatly s of grow rs ag icuitu al officers traders apinners and m mil cturers it has b n an i liable forum fo the discussion of many problems of g neral concern A list of the members con tituti g the Committee and th v rio v i tere to th y repre ent of on 1 t

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Pr ident -H R Stew rt CIL Vice Chairma Imperial Council of Agricultural Rese rch

The Agricultural Commi sio er with the Government of Indi ex-officio

Director Te haclosical Laboratory -Dr harit Ahmal OBR JF MSC Th D Fint F

OFE Director of Agric linge

Ro bay-S tdar Ganda Singl ti ema u Director of Agriculture

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P | b - Wallk Sultan All Your I as Director of Agriculture

Cent al Provinces d Berar -Il II Hill 148 Director of Agriculture

S nd - I Isvaran 1 9 Die tor of Agri ul The Director of C mmercial Intelligence ez off cro

RIPRESTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS

The Past India Cotton Association Sir Pur shotamdas Thakurla. LBE CIE

Tile Bombay Millowners Association Sir Sorab Saklatval M L A Tie Bombay Chamber of Commerc L F H Southwite.

The Indian Merchanta Chamber Sir Chunital B Meht (1) Pres le t)

The K rachi Chamber of Commerce A P Darlow The Ahmedabad Millowners Ramani i Lai bhai Association

The Tutlcorin Chamber of Commerce J L Hurs ble

The Upper India Ch mber of Commerce M jo S R Pocock MC ABF MLA

The Empire Cotton G wing Corporatio Si

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Cent I Pro v ces a d B ra -Y O Deshpande M dras -J R M rshall

Pu jab - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Ujjal Singh Bengal epres t ti e ... Suryya Kumar Baso

CO OPERATIVE BANKING RLPRLSENTATIVL

Sir Chunilal V Mehta, KOSI

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON GROWING INDUSTRY

Madrae -- K V Othinvial Gounder, L Madhava Reddi

Rombay -Rao Baladur I B Laxmeshwar B K Pate!

United Provinces - Major New D. Molid Jamshed Ali Khan a n t - M t s , Rai Labadur Kunwar Lakshini Raj Slagh, M t e

Punjab Wim Amulta Chandhri Sirnt, MIA

Central Provinces and Berar - \ seant Sind -I akirne Phiro, no Golwala

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES

Savimey, Director, Agricultural Research

Baroda State—R G Allan, C11, Commis sioner of Agriculture

(real or State -- Vacant

Bahadur V A Tamhane

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Rao Balindur S S Sallmath, Hendquarter Deputy Director of Agriculture, Poons, M. J. Namalmhan, Director of Agriculture in Mysore Bangalore, Rao Bahadur V. Ramanatha Aysar, Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras Mushilb I kins Bahadur Capt. H. C. Dhanda, Commerce Minister Holkar State, Representative of the Holkar State, Dr. B. L. Setha Deputy Director of Agriculture, Western Circle, U.P., Aligarh Sir Shri Rain, Representative of the Cotton Mill owners of Delhi, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijava owners of Delhi, Dewan Balandur Sir T Vljava raghavielarva KBF, Camer Tvabjee, Second ropresentative of Hyderabad State, Dr V K R V Rao, Director of Statistics, Food Department, Government of India, Dr P J Gregory, Second Leonomie Botanist, Bengai, Sir Padampat Singhania R & Saralya, OBF, JP and Roger Thomas, CII

Amongst the research schemes of the Committee, plant breeding schemes for the improvement of quality naturally take pride of place The agencies employed by the Committee for its research work have varied little in character since 1923, though they have grown in number It continues to maintain a Technological I abora tenentiates to maintain a Leenhological Facota tory at Bombay whileh includes a complete yield per acre in 1913 44 was 111 ibs. The ascer experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre and a laboratory for research on the cotton fibre and a recall timed area under improved cotton during 1943 44 was about 52 per cent of the total. The ultimate ideal is to encourage the establishment of single variety tracts wherever agricultural conditions and the limitations of irrigation supply and soil make this possible.

For a considerable period the Committee restricted its grants to applicational research, but in 1930 it was decided that the time had come to add its support to the efforts already being made to bridge the gap between the experiment station and the cultivator and to supplement the funds which the Agricultural Departments were devoting to the introduction of improvements into agricultural proctice Special attention from that time began to be devoted to seed distribution schemes

The Committee has not stopped at the production of better cotton, but from its inception has desord special attention to better marketing, to the prevention of adulteration and other Ham with the cotton trade of the country Regulated Cotton Mark ets existed in Berir before the establishment of the Committee, and that system which had stood the test of time was commended with certain modifications for general adoption Regulated Cotton Markets have now been extra Ushed in Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras, Punjab Hyderabid Barods and Indore Sim Huderabaa State —Ral Paladar Kalidas Harly on the recommendation of the Committee, awhier, Director, Agricultural Research which Provincial Governments are empowered to exclude from any specified area cotton, Fapas or seed from outside unless required for a special purpose and covered by a flecace Prior to the passing of this Act, inferior eottons used to be Resputance and Central India States—Rao imported in large quantities into the staple entron tracts for purposes of adulteration, to the detriment of the reputation of several DDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY almost all the important staple cotton areas of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces as well as in Broda, Raiplpia, Chiota Hodepur, Hyderabad and Indore, etc. In 1925, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Glanding and Pressing Lactories Act was passed. This provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed ulth a pre-s murk and scrial number which enables them to be traced to their origin Recently the Act has been used for the prevention of watering and for the mixing of non cotton articles with cotton. The Committee has also taken steps to bring to the notice of the trade both in India and abroad those improved varieties willelt have now reached a commercial scale

It may be stated without hesitation that, as a result of the efforts of the Committee, the last mineteen years have seen a marked change in the character of the Indian crop, particularly in the percentage of short and medium staple Equally important is the result of agricultural research and its application to the yield of cotton per acre. The average yield per acre in the quinquennum 1938-43 for the whole country was 110 the. This is 14 per acut, lucher than was 110 lbs This is 14 per cent ingler than for the quanquennum 1927-32 The average yield per acre in 1913 44 was 111 ibs The ascer

THE FAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

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India has been the home of the cotton trade lealicoes in England. The invention of the from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool was well known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calleo comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacer handlooms are still remarkable as the finest mushins human skill can produce

Indian Cotton -The exports of Indian eotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blocade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales Most of this extton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re opened the Southern Ports widespread rule followed It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions the cultivition of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased For the last season for which returns are avail-Since then reported on was computed at 18,812,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 4,554,000 bales of 400 lbs as compared with 24,151,000 acres and 6.127.000 bales in 1941-42 Bombay, able, 1942-43, the total area in all territories Punjab, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing areas

Cotton Trade -Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade The principal varieties are Dholleras, Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetle valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India The Madras eottons are known as Westerns, Coeonadas, Colmbutores and Tinnevellys The best of these is Tinneveily Cambodia eotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendeney to revert The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced, by seed selection, hybridization and the importation of exotic cottons these measures have met with a considerable measure of success, they have not proceeded far enough to leaven the whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple cariv maturing variety sultable to solls where the rains season is brief

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in Lugiand, and It was killed by a series of ennetments, commencspinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piecegoods

Cotton Mill Industry -The foundations of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry were laid in the middle of the last century Bombay saw its first mill in the year 1854 owing to the enterprise of a Parsee Merchant, Mr Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar Other mills followed later, and the following table shows how, by successive stages, the Industry's productive

erpacity i	ias grown			
Year	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	
1880 1890 1900 1905 1915 1915 1920 1925 1930 1935 1940 1941 1942 1943	56 137 193 197 268 272 253 337 348 365 388 390 401	1,461,590 3,274,196 4,945,783 5,163,486 6,195,671 6,848,744 6,763,076 8,510,633 9,124,768 9,685,175 10,005,785 9,961,178 10,026,425 10,130,568	13,502 23,412 40,124 50,130 82,725 108,000 119,012 154,202 179,250 198,867 200,076 198,571 200,170 200,890	
1944	407	10,222,107	201,761	

It may be noted that the rate of development has not been uniform in all centres of the Industry in India, and although in the initial stages, the Industry was concentrated in Bombay owing to its advantageous geographical and elimatic situation, this pre enimence of Bombay was not maintained in subsequent years. The industry's development in later years has been more rapid in other Provinces in India and particularly in the Indian States

From 1860 to 1865, progress was materially assisted by the accession of wealth which accrued to Bombay commercial interests owing to the high prices at which Indian cotton was sold during the American Civil War Another factor which contributed to the rapid growth of the Industry was the establishment of a profitable export yarn trade with China In the years 1865 to 1871, the Industry suffered a severe setback to its prosperity owing to the financial crash which followed the American Civil War In the early seventies, after the restoration of credit, the industry made rapid progress, though in the initial stages, the development of the weaving side of the industry was comparatively slow. The profitable yarn trade with China enabled the Bombay mills to make further progress in the 'seventles and 'eightles of the last century.

Cotton Excise Duty—The growth of the industry in India during the early years was regarded with a jealous eve by the Lancishire manufacturing Interests whose agitation resulted in the Government of Indh exempting from import duty coarse yarn and cloth in 1878. This resulted in the substitution of the exempted ing in 1701, prohibiting the use or sale of Indian classes of goods for the medium and fine goods

pre lously imported from England to the th position of the industry the causes of the detriment of the groving indi nous industry depression it extent to which it was due to In 1895 the Indian initial were close if to the free comage of all or. This st p had a diasatt us and almost immedit he effect on the Industry with the pr ision of an autofinate machine but iness with China and J pau esme to a st and still as the exchange drops d by about 1 to 15 per cent to the detriment of I dia. This is the properties of a construction of the properties of a consequence of the properties of and we dray to 33 pr cent on cloth manufacts ed in India maills for the purpose of countersaillied in imp rt dute which had be not lempe did at the end of 1894 From the dee of its Imposition until it was finally aboil hed in the y at 19 6 this exel of two moderned by it and of or public deep the properties of the pro In 1893 the Indian mints were clos d to th free opinion in Ind as an inequitable and highs burden on the 1 digenou linds try. The closing years of the last c ntury also witnesses in the last c ntury also witnesses in the line of the l proved to be a very formulation; at a find in the China Market in deventurally threaten d the very existe ce of the Indi n industry even in it home market. The is so the Thoritade with Chi and Jap n with vi m I dian mills were doi g a p officiale bu iness in y n y s a selous mattr and w s the main r a. for the development of the we vin lide of the Ind n industry which I d previously be rel tively newlected

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foreign competition and the necessity or desira bility of protection The Board f und that the difficulties of the industry vere m inly due to the unfair d arts e hich J pan enjoyed th unfair d nts e hich J pan enjoyed o ing to the adoption of the donble shift system

o ing to the amplitude of the countries intersection and the employment of women and children at the The Board however p esented majority and a mino ity report. To erament were un ble to a cept the recommendations made but as measur of part I rel j they removed ti e import duties on mili stores a d textile ma hinery

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mendations and the grave cit is which then tend the id ut y were b ught to the notice of Hi Ex elle y the Vice o; by a deputation of millowners (om all parts 'the country which vatical on His Excellency on 1 th July 10 As a re ult f this deputation Converment of the parts of the control of the parts of the country and the minimum pecific d ty of 14 annas per p und imported y a with effect firm beythende 19 7 for a per od of three years By the end of this per od although the bour conditions in Japan 1 d improv d new dan r had arisen it he shape f as I go import trade from China in the shape f as I go import trade from China the country of the c

Protection to Cotton Industry—The neter has due to the prt ction extinded to the industry by h r rn i rot ction act of 10 7 as abound mily a lide ced by the life of 10 7 as abound mily a lide ced by the life of 10 7 as abound mily a lide ced by the life of 10 7 as abound mily a lide ced by the life of 10 7 as abound mily a life of 10 7 as a life of 10 1 bits on the surgest to of the Soubay Mill wn re Association Mr G S H rdy was point aby G erament to ex mine the posibility f s bettlett ga ayat m of specific duties for to the nexisting system of de loren as essen at Mr H rdy conclusions which rev sied in t J panes conclusions which rev sied in t J panes conclusions which rev sied in t J panes conclusions which rev sied in t J panes conclusions which rev sied in t J panes conclusions which rev sied in t J panes conclusions which rev sied in t J panes conclusions which rev sied in t J panes conclusions which rev sied in t J panes conclusions which rev sied in the panel of the life of the l conference of millowners con en d by the Contention of I dia towards ton en d by the Covernment of I dia towards the end of 19 9 n d in February 1930 Overnment int odu ed in the Legi lati A embly the Cotton Industry (Friestley) Will which S in 'My passed prolied for a hange in the then ext ting re enue duty of 11 per ce t t prot ctiv duty of 15 per cent in the ca e of B itish cotton p'ece duty of goods with n alternatie m numum specific goods with a sicernatic minimum specima duty in ther case of 3 ann sp pound in plain grey good. For rev nue reaso's thes at red en rats sweer nai ed by 5 per in in fit 1871, and a urlarge of 2 per cent of the cul need duties w s imposed in October the chr noca duties ws imposed in october of the same ye b in n th r te of duties to 25 p r ent (Brit sl) d 31 pe cent (f reign) with mi tunm sp ift duty [4] annas per po d n pla g ys At the me time n imp riduty of g pe per pound on all raw cotton a d of 10 p cent on m chinery nd dyes u ed by the industry w also is led. The duty on r w cott n w s ised in 19 9 again for reasons of e e me to o e anna pe po nd

Pariff Board Enquiry—1 special T iff E riy in 103 Go rament di ected the Ta iff Board w s spointed soon aft r to enquire i to Bo rd to enquire into the question of the grant

the meantime the depreciation of the Japanese exchange, consequent on Japan's going off the Gold Standard in 1932, enabled her to place her piece-goods on the Indian Market at abnormally low prices, and offset to a very great extent the protection conferred on the Indian Industry by the 1930 Act Government, therefore, directed the Board to hold a special enquiry into this question, and in recordance with the recommendations of the Board, the duties on forcign plece goods were raised from August 1932, to 50 per cent or 51 annas per pound, whichever was lugher, but in view of the continued severity of the Japanese competition, Government once again found it necessary in June 1933 to raise the level of the duty on foreign piece goods to 75 per cent ad valorem or 64 annas per pound At the same time notice was also given of Government's intention to abrogate the Indo-Inpaneso Trade Convention of 1904

British & Japanese Trade Delegations -This was followed by the arrival in India of an official Delegation from Japan and an unofficial Trade Delegation from the United Kingdom The United Kingdom unofficial Delegates deliberations with Indian inflowners culminated In what has been termed the Mody-Lees Paet of 1933, an understanding which was to be in force until the end of 1935 Similar discussions between certain unofficial delegates from Japan and Indian millowners proved abortive, but the efforts of the Japanese official delegates resulted in a fresh Convention and Protocol being agreed to early in 1934, under which a link was established between the exports of Indian raw eotton to Japan and the imports of cotton piece goods from Japan Japan agreed to take one million bales of Indian raw eotton in return for the right to export 325 million yards of eotton piece goods to this country, with a maximum limit of 400 million yards for an aggregate offtake of 11 million bales of Indian raw eotton was also necorded most favoured-nation treat-ment in respect of her miscellaneous trade. In virtue of the terms of the Protocol, the duties on Japanese eotton piece goods were reduced, with effect from 8th January 1934, to 50 per cent ad valorem with a minimum specific duty of 51 anns per pound on plain grey goods

piece goods imposed by the Cotton Textlle Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, were due to expire on 31st March 1933, but as Government were not able to complete their consideration of the report of the Tarlii Board of 1932 (which had recommended the institution of specific duties based on weight subject to their being combined with alternative ad calorem duties to prevent a loss of revenue and the imposition of a duty of one anna per pound in the ease of yarns below 50s count) before that date, they extended the provisions of the Act for another

The protective duties on cotton yarn and

Bll! --The Cotton Textile Protection Industry (Iextile Protection) Bill of 1934 sought to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Boards on the eotion and scricultural industries in the light of the Indo Japanese Proto of and the unomeral agreement entered

So far as yarn was concerned, the Act, as passed, fixed the rates of duties at 5 per cent (British) and 61 per cent (non-British) with a corresponding alternative minimum specific duty of 11 annas and 17 annas per pound on counts up to and including 50s. In the case of piece goods, the levels of the duties were fixed at 25 per eent and 50 per cent on British and non British goods respectively, with a minimum specifie duty of 42 annas and 51 annas per pound on plain grey goods The Act also gua ranteed protection to the Industry for a period of five verrs ending March 1939, but recognized the need for an examination of the scale of duties on two occasions firstly on the expiry of the Mody-Lees Paet at the end of 1935, and secondly, at the end of the Indo Japanese Protocol in March 1937 Accordingly, at the end of 1935, March 1937 Accordingly, at the end of 1935, Government directed the Tariff Board to examine the adequacy of the then existing levels of duty on British goods Accepting the recommendations of the Board, Government reduced, with effect from June 25, 1936, the duty on all United Kingdom cotton piece goods, with the exception of prints, to 20 per cent ad valorem with a minimum specific duty of 31 annas per pound on plain grey goods

Textile Trade Agreement -The Indo Japanese Trade Protocol was subsequently renewed for a further period of three years ending March 1940, without any material modification in the rates of duties applicable to Japanese cotton piece goods. With the separation of Burma from India in April 1937, however, the basic quota of cotton piece goods for Indla was reduced to 283 million yards, rising to a maximum of 358 million yards, leaving a margin of 42 million yards for Burma The negotiations between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the

clusion early in 1939, and the new Agreement specifically provided for a reduction of the basic rates of duties on United Kingdom cotton piece goods as under -Printed goods - 171% ad ialorem 15 % ad valorem or As 271 Grey goods

United Kingdom for the conclusion of a new

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into at Ottawa in 1932 were brought to a con

ps per lb , whichever is higher

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The basic rates were subject to a reduction of 2½ per cent if imports from the United Kingdom in any year were less than 350 million varia and to an increase to the same extent in the event of limited Kingdom amounts account 500 million. United Kingdom imports exceeding 500 million yards. The new rates of duty came into force on April 1, 1939. In the year 1939 40 the Luropean War affected imports from the United Eluropean war affected imports from the United States and April 2, 2004 did. Klugdom, and as her sendings of piece goods did not exceed 350 million yards the duties on all classes of British plece goods were reduced by April 17. with effect from 21 per cent 1940

The following table shows at a glance the progress made by the Indian Cotton Mill Industry during the last forty years -

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1940 i	398	1000 0	00 076	4 30 103	1 3 79 5 9	36 08 4
1941 1	390	93 61 1 8	1 98 574	4 59 500	1 44 78 577	4 510
194.	836	100 64 5	0010	4 80 447	1 65 0 5 7	4 40 7
1943 1	401	101 0 68	668 60		1 11 783	49 30 18
1014 1	407	110 10	01 61	6 68 9	1 69 55 0 0	49 44 564
			Acr 12 an	A f s lan		

‡ Lx i des B mna and C ylon

It may be ment need 1 e that the classification without law and other cultures that the there must not need to the the the comments and tryin tief 1 is at the thint of extra the officers of the thint of the interest of the thint of the interest of the thint of the interest of the thint of the interest of the thint o

	1939 40	1040-41	1911-4	194 -43	1043 44
1 to 10s 11st 20s 1s to 30s 31s to 40s Abore 40	311 9.3 563 157 308 636 81 7 4 657	646 600 5 11 9 8 563 159 94 7 0 89 456 60	15 _50 5F 9 388 89 333 11 1	1065 9 1 81 6638 3155 3 6	16 804 7 4 869 417 81
Wastes etc Gra d Tot l	15 4 7 663		10 328 171	18 510 CO	19 388 87

his been mide in the last few years in the direction of spinning fine count yarn. Much, how-provides a factor which is likely to ham; ever remains to be accomplished, but the duty rapid progress

The statement below shows the total quantities of woven goods manufactured in India during the same years -

	1940 41	1941 42	1942 43	1945
Grey & Bleached goods Celoured Piece goods	Yds 3,165,419,508 1,104,055,499	1 ds 3,310,230,682 1,183,382,586	Yds 3,020,518,284 1,088,818,506	Yc 3,765,38 1,105,39
Grand Total	4,269,475 007	4 493,613 268	4,109,336,790	4,870,68

Here again, it may be pointed out that Indian (look to India for the satisfaction of their mills are now turning out inercasingly larger requirements quantitles of fine Dhotles, Cambries and fine demands on the Indian industry for the el Longcloth on the lines recommended by the needs of the Defence Forces of the Empl first Tariff Board (1927)

Textile Industry and the War-After a continuous period of almost unrelieved gloom extending over a period of nearly two decades culminating in measures being netively explored with a view to bringing about an organized curtailment of production throughout the to the outstanding position occupied t country, the war in Europe which commenced Cotton Mill Industry of India for the sa in September 1939 opened up the prospect of a spell of comparative prosperity for the industry Many of the Empire and neutral markets, which used to receive their supplies of textiles from the belligerent countries, were cut off from their twist and yarn from India to her chief of previous sources of supply, with the result that markets in the two immediate pre war year. these countries were increasingly forced to in the first year affected by the present conf

The war also made int its Allics Reference may, in this conn be made to the deliberations of the L Group Conference held in Delhi ln Oc November 1940, for the purpose of concentration measures for making the countries of the F Group of the British Empire as far as p self-supporting for war supply purposes tion of the textile requirements not only defence services but also of the civil mari the partielpating countries

The table below sets out the exports of

Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from British India

	1	1938 39	1939 40	1940 41	1941 42	1942
United Kingdom	1	lbs 182,238	lbs	lbs	Ibs	l lbs
Burma Straits Settlements Hongkong Syrla Others		12,442,644 5,537,768 8,168,448 3,400,400 8,228,101	2,660,462 15,236,664 3,189,755 5,265,902 2,213,400 8,376,600	Dctalls not available	Flgures not avallable	Figu not ava
Grand Total	1	37,959,599	36,942,783	77,723,173		}

of view of the volume of cotton consumed, and years, financial assistance has been grant fifth in point of spindles and looms installed The position of the Mill Industry in the national for the purpose of improving the cottage i economy of India will be evident from the fact try's organisation and producing and mail that, at the present time, it consumes more than 50 per cent of the total Indian cotton crop, directly gives employment to about 600,000 workers, and affords subsidiary employment to large numbers of persons who are engaged in various trades which directly depend for their existence upon the Cotton Mill Industry

Hand Weaving Industry—It has been estimated that there are about 2½ million handlooms spread throughout the whole of the country, and that the number of dependents who rely in some measure upon this industry for their support is somewhere near ten millions, we wer Early in 1941 the Government of a number greatly in excess of that supported by appointed a Fact finding Committee (Han any industry) except agriculture. The annual production of cotton goods on handlooms is estimated at nearly 2,000 million yards. The economic position of the cottage handloom weaver in India has, for a number of years, been to the public.

In relation to the world cotton textile industry, receiving the attention of the Government the Indian Industry ranks second from the point India and Provincial Governments For Provincial Governments from central rev methods Despite this assistance, the ind is reported to be in a depressed condition various suggestions have been made from to time from various quarters to remed situation. All these proposals were ear examined at a conference convened by Central Government in December 194 whileh it was decided to set up a Fret F. Committee for the purpose of ascertaining plete freturi data concerning the han weaving industry, as a preliminary to concernessors for the purpose of assisting the concerning the con appointed a Fact finding Committee (Han & Mills) This committee submitted its

Considering its present diment as the futer Company. On the working of their first bill industry of Beng 1 is of very recent on in in y ar a 15 per cent interior. Its line was be Th. first jute mill in 1 peak was statted at leased which ye may be jute in your was statted at leased which ye may be jute in peak was statted at leased.

Considering its present direct last pure Company. On the working of their first bill industry of Beng I is of very recent of in just a sixper cent interits linking was dear to first first mills. It is of the part was started at clared which he would be in it in the mills and the first power-foom was easies in which the company was taken on exist traced in 18 or in common endurant from the Borneous first present the start of the mills and the first power-foom was easies in which the company was taken on exist traced in 18 or for common and the was started and the first power form in the form of the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company was taken on existing the company of the company was taken on existing the company of the company of the company was taken on existing the company of the comp

Progress of the Industry.

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress following statement shows the number of Mills, capital invested, number of looms and spemployed in the industry in the various Provinces from 1929 30 to 1938 39—

				~ ~	•
Province	No of Milis	Authorised Capital Rs , £ and \$	Paid-up Capital Rs,£and \$		nber o
Annualizar special programme and the programme a	1		1	Looms	Spu
Bihar	3	Rs 62,00,000‡	Rs 39,00,000	455	1
Bengal	18(b)	25,31,56,000(a) £3,175,000 \$3,750,000	19,38,01,125(a) £2,250,000 \$3,750,000	65,720	1,29
Madras United Provinces Central Provinces and	2 3	15,05,000(<i>d</i>) 68,00,000	15,05,000(d) 33,49,500	805 809	2
Berar (c)	1	5,00,000	5,00,000	150	:
Total 1938 39	107	26,81,61,000 £3,175,000 \$3,750,000	20 30,55,625 £2,250,000 \$3,750,000	67,939	1,350
1937-38	105	24,88 47,000 £3,175,000 ~ \$3,750,000	20,29,05,640 £2,525,000 \$3,750,000	66,705	1,337
1036 37	104	24,42,47,000 £3,175,000	20,21,52,480 £2,525,000	65,273	1,300
1935 36 .	104	£3,175,000	19,97,07,038 £2,525,000	63,724	1,279
1934 35	100	23,05,67,000 £3,175,000	19,67,69,738 £2,525,000	61,387	1,221,
1933 34	90{	23,70,67,000 £3,175,000	19,56,54,808 £2,525,000	} 59,501	1,19 1 ,
Totals { 1932 33	99{	23,70,67,000	£2,525,000 £2,525,000	60,506	1,202,
1931-32	103	£3,175,000 23,60,67,000 £3,175,000 \$12,000,000	19,76,49,386 £2,525,000 \$12,000,000	61,426	1,220,
1930 31	100	23,60,67,000 £3,175,000 \$12,000,000	19,61,74,249 £2,525,000 \$12,000,000	61,834	1,224,
1920-30	98{	21,86,67,000 £3,175,000 \$12,000,000	18,71,65,615 £2,525,000 \$12,000,000	\$ 53,900	1,140,

[‡] Capital of one mill not stated

⁽a) Capital of two mills not stated

⁽b) Includes one mill in French Settlements

⁽c) The mill is situated in Raigarh State

⁽d) Capital of one mill not stated as it l other branches of business for which capi cannot be distinguished

Jute and Jute Manufactures — (Rs 45 4) which also recorded on equal price place decreases the label of the state of the st

-	Lxport of	r ri tion as comp te l ith 1935 36	Lxport of ckl g b g an l cloth.	variation as comp rel with 193 36	d th	I reentage variation as comp red with 193 36
1935 36 1938-39 1939-40 1940-41 1941 4	Tons (000) 7 1 690 5 0 243 315	100 89 3 3 41	Tons (000) 438 488 511 445 403 331	100 111 11 10 0	Fon. ((NK)) 3 4 4 1 540 464 460 73	100 1 1 4 131 130 77

Exports of raw jute decreated in quantity Lyport of jute by and eith in the past from 316 000 tons in 1941 4 to 43 000 tons three y are are shown in the fillowing table—in 194 43 or a decrease in 5 yer in the in 104 43 or a decrease in 3 per nt the y lue showing fall of 13 per cent from Rs 10 4 lakks to R 90 lakks The deell e was shared by almost II the principal consuming 1940 41 countries ex ept th United St. tos of Am lea 1941 4 which occupi d the pr mier place for the first time displicing the U ited kingdo I xport t the United States of Amelica Increased

time the United State of Amelea Inera ed from 100.000 ins to 1 s000 tens in the year from 100.000 tens to 1 s000 tens in the year under rel w b t thes to th United ki down I'll by 57.000 tens in 191 JJ Acceptable to the control of the year of the Law of the Complet I untire cludd the USSR we complet I untire cludd the USSR we complet I untire cludd the USSR we complet I untire cludd the USSR we complet I untire cludd Export to USSR meted to 7000 tens ag unst 12.000 ts 10.10145. Three were no Export to USSR m ted to 7
ag inst 14000 t s in 1041 4 Ti
exports to China d Jap n in ti toots to China d Jap n in it year under the which took re pect vel; 1 00 tons and 600 tons in 1941-4. The amount sent to the re ntine Hamilton. r view which fook re peer way a to you said as it within a 200 lone in 1914. The bound sent with the liths are 200 lone in 1914. The bound sent with the liths are 100 lone in 1914. The said level peer was a single peer with 1 100 to in 1914. The state 1914 lone is a break for 000 to in 100 4 3 billion for 1914 lone in 1914 lone

The consumption of raw jut by Ind n mill reco d dash ht d crea e in 194 43 as compar d with th t in th pec dig yea Th following with th t in th p ec digyes. The following table ho stile e ports didian consumption of raw jute du i the i the er on. July to June

Sc sou	L ports	Cons mp-	Propot n of c nsumption to exp ts ()
(July	of r w	ti n lu	
June)	jute	Indi	
19 3-39 1939 40 1840-41 1941-4 194 43	Tons (000) 593 5 9 41 6 3	Tons (000) 1 112 1,68 983 1 1 0	100 43 410 443 511

Figur s refer to mills in the m mbership! of the 1 dian Jute Mills As ociatio

and of the in the past

(Millions) (Million varde l 1 546 40 1 604 100

The Indian Jule Mills Association now no of line m t important if not the most important of the bodie amiliated to the B ngal Ch ber of Commerce was at red under the tollowing circum t ac s -- In 1886 the exit ing mills fluding th t in spits of the constant openin up of new mark t working results openin up of new mark : working results we not favourable came to an agr ment when the lat 8 D Dr. Charke Secretary to the Chamber of the lat 8 D Dr. Charke Secretary to the chamber of the lat 8 D Dr. Charke Secretary to the chamber of the lat 1 Dr. Chamber of the lat 1 Dr. Chamber of the lat 1 Dr. Chamber of the late of the lat which aried throughout the five rears be tween 4 days a we k 0 days a tortulgit and b d ys a week Besides at rt time 10 per c nt of th acking tooms were shut down for a short period in 1800. An imp rtant feature of the agreeme t was a mutual undertaking not to livre se thel spinning by the parti powe duri g the currency of the age ment only a f we ception being m de in the case

Working Hours - With the introduction of the ele tric light into the mill in 1896 th working day was increased to 15 be a Batu d ye lock ded which luv ived an addition l d ys lock ded which hry ived an addition; am mut t. cleaul g and r p int g work on Sund y I order to mi imise this Sund y I order to mi imise this Sund y I or a s a digit than was got up in 1897 by the Mill Eu opean I that to be the e glass stopped at one of the best of the sund ys. The local dovern pm on on Study ys. The local dovern pm on the sund ys. The local dovern the sund that the sund ys. The sund

f a f w incomplet n w mills

of the i dian Jute Mills As ceistio

If will be red that d ring I these years to communit or was higher than xports the communit or was higher than xports the red that of a latter proportion by an interest that the community of the red that of a latter proportion by an interest that the community of the latter proportion by an interest proportion by an i

Unfortunately the Government of fidus resists from the Lift March 1939, fused to sanction the pareins of a Profit in by the meter rulls agreed to hours of wother provincial Government under the Lactors of an expert and the matter we dispers. It is not per test in a constant that matter we dispers have a per test in a constant that the first from the 31 despite himself of the Miles A of the per test. A supplementary agreem 20 years now that the despite himself of the life in the first from the 31 despite himself of the first from the 31 for the first from the 31 for the first from the 31 for the first from the 32 for possibility of forming but for the fifth a law to excrebe some constant that the fifth a law to excrebe some constant the first fifth and write for the present variables and a heavy a report which the test for past the first fitting of the present variables and a heavy placent hold be well as the straight of the present variables and a heavy the demand was a gradi ion that there is find a first fitting of the present variables and a heavy the demand was a gradi ion that there is find a first fitting of the present variables and a heavy the demand was a gradi ion that there is fixed and main a gratial for the fitting fall production of the fitting fitting fitting fitting fitting fall production of the fitting

contribing some 0, percent of the trade world 114 likes they mile to a producing moduring 10.2 10.2 and the trade to 10.31 then there was denoted for To 12 for 10 hours per week with 15 percent of the lituation the working bours of the miletofal complement of 100 us scaled, and the police 1 to 51 per unit from the 8th Appagreement incorporated r clause which possibled This arrangement continued up to Augsthut the miller to 11 not install and extra productive machiner or relative buildings during could not continue after the smile lack of the arrangement of the arrangement. The extrement completed. Them 19th August 1940, miletom received machiners substally machiners substally machiners substally machiners substally machine to 11 for 13 for 10 for the curtified to 45 pe also provided machines, whereby production flow hours with further curtailed to 45 pe could be fr de alls increased by reducing the Ini too did not have the de fred effect per week on single shift, with no night work As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporated a clause which restricted the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement into white effect from 1st August 1932, which is the principal mills outside the Asson namely, Adamjee Agarpara, Gagalbhai, I namely, Adamjee Agar

hours were increased by successive stages until week up to 30 June 1933 With certain with effect from the beginning of August 1936 fleations this agreement was extended a all mills in the membership of the Association came a continuing agreement subject were working 54 hours per week on single shift with effect from the 1st March 1937, however, the agreement was suspended indefinitely and not be given before 1st July 1934. On the continuing agreement was suspended indefinitely and not be given before 1st July 1934. mills were at liberty to work whatever hours September 1935 the Association gav and install, whatever machinery they desired, required notice and the agreement term in 1938 the position was reviewed and a new on the 31st March 1936

a report which the tentor protest's shound necessitated increased prople concluded to meet the ship over and the result of the r

In addition to the above working agrewhich applied only to the mills in the mem of the Association, an agreement was e and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills Under this agreement the mills' working took to restrict their working hours to

Indian Central Jute Committee.—A di cases af life Intimate kno le lee recer line Cent I jute Committee has been con ditted the bit nomice of fute pets has leen gained by the dovernment of India with 7 on if e last, of which practical contributes members. Betracentation has been f med inthe have been devis I for most of the 1 to pet Committee for trad and agricultur 1 intere to An lide mire ha been commeded to trade and agricultur 1 intere to An lide mire ha been copened to control the second for the 1 pro h 1 f Governments, most and pets in the ry to find.

on Jute

The Committee will iso advise th Local floveraments concerned on any points within its prescribed to tion will be may be referred

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Arrullural Reser har The Jute Agricultural literator late and the state of the first to the first content to the state of the st

In the field of ter ties co sld rathe proof a has been mad the mode of i he itane of bern hing habit plem not tion patt rns and other impo tant che ra lers la been wo ked

Very interesting, work I as been done on fit an tony of just if medding for majetrity and the second of the second | cr | leved in th in a observed is supported by the complete of the complete

cont med namely Ben-al Bihar and As am

The formation of the C muliteels the result lesen worked out. The chemical character is a recommendation made by the Portal lake rice in the during the retting Commi ion on Agricultur, which suggested process have been different and both suggested process. The chemical character is the suggested process have been different such aspects that dishectorist Cotton Commits to write listened and the list not water the dishectorist Cotton Commits to write listened and the list not water the depth of over the interest of Il bran less of the just [1] gridual steepin steep are under the dishectorist could be considered as the suggested of the sugge

The incitions of the Committee include gricultural technolocical and con not research the improve an tol crop for as light, of problems the improve and not of crop for as light, of problems the state of the Teinolocical Research the improved seed on the and recommendation of the proved seed on the and recommendation of the proved seed on the and recommendation and the provided t a standard temper tur a 1 t midity and a pecial technique firs been worked out to give good resills with a littl as I lb of filre

> Work of fun lam ptal in portan e includes il Insest aton of the ritions that may est the insest aton of the ritions that may est the insest in the rition of the insest in the insest in this coolerable progress have no made

Test r made on filter will ! r o may beco e competit re for i le with ile tw fold object fa exin lied mart least tition and of determine the litability fil fibres to extending on jut cli ers

t ft Lit ry has ben got to ti r and informatio bearing on the thuology of jut I abstracted dindexed

Ti I i clp. I Office f th Te h logi al Resear h Laboratori s a

or raw pace to rar as minno business is concerned; tion of the yleid of the crop while the latter embodies that relating to the jute export trade and manufacturing industry. Thus, the two reports will appear to give a complete pleture of the jute industry and trade ln India

For the last few years, the Section has been engaged in certain developmental work of a hich the main are -

- (i) Dissemination of jute prices in the mofusial With the help of the Publicits Section of the Committee, jute growers in the interior of the jute growing provinces of Bengal, Blhar, Orissa and Assam are informed of the daily prices prevailing in Calcutta so that they may be well provided with discussions that they may be well as the discussions that they may be well as the discussions that they may be well as the discussions that they may be well as the discussions that they may be well as the discussions that they may be well as the discussions of the discussion of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discussions of the discu
- (ii) Marketing of fibre group from improved seed—Tills scheme is intended to interest growers in improved jute seed witch can give higher yield and at the same time produce Seeds of improved strains are better fibre distributed to growers at concessional prices and the results of grading and marketing of fibre produced both from the improved and local inrletles are studled with a view to demonstrat ing to the growers the advantages of using The seiteme is in operation since good seed the 1942 43 season
- Organisation of Grading Parties -The primary producers are instructed through peripretation Grading Parties to assort inte themselves, according to the trade specifications and sell it on the basis of grades so that the middlemen may not under estimate the value of their fibre. They are also told about the various faults that occur in jute and the steps that should be taken to eradicate them The scheme has been operating from the 1941 42 season
- (1v) Establishment of Co operative Jute Sale Societies—With a view to forming a selling organisation of the growers, a few such Societies have been established in 1942 43 in Bengal, as an experimental measure Three such as an experimental measure Three such societies are also working in Orissa While those in the former province do not provide for credit facilities, those in the latter have linked eredit with marketing
- Study of Indian Market with a view to uncreasing the consumption of jule and jule mation to the grower to assist him tow goods—The war has closed many overseas improved methods of growing and retting, markets for jute and its manufactures, at the getting better prices for his crop. A prelimination of the growing and retting performs of the growing and th substitutes are becoming more important Therefore, a comprehensive study of the Indian market is being undertaken with a view to explore the possibilities of increasing the internal consumption of jute. The scope of the enquiry includes both mill made and cottage industry goods

Principal Officer in charge of the Section -S M Gupta, B Ag (Bombay)

Jute Forecast -- Work on the Jute Census have iong been completed The results of the random sampling survey have been considered to be satisfactory and the method has been adopted by the Government of Bengal for forceasting the jute acreage,

Economic Research -The Leonom search Section keeps constant sigliance reports of the economics of jute Some tant findings relating to the world consi of jute, its trend in recent years and its to the changes in the world market, s those brought about by the war, have published in the Committee's Teconomic 1 Bulletin No. 1 An Investigation in relationship between the demand for a supply and price of inte is now under pithe results of which may have in impearing on the question of the control Other investigations have t jute crop prevailing in Caicutta so that they may be well flute erop other increases from may be desired with finefunctions taking place in the light on some important aspects of the terminal market. This is being done since the industry, such as the productive expects 1030 40 season

(ii) Marketing of fibre grown from improved indirection. The effect of the growth of the market for jute goods manufacture indirection. substitutes and of new uses of jute on th trade is also being investigated on Jute substitutes is expected to be pub soon

> Besides research work on the econom inte, a large volume of information on v subjects pertaining to jute is regularly eol from authoritative sources in different of the world The Committee has also a s correspondent in the Argentine Republ report on the conditions of the jute trade in country A close watch is maintained c developments in economic and comm poiley abroad calculated to replace jute l possible substitutes, and prompt steps are t to collect all relevant information on the su to place it at the disposal of the trade and o concerned

Publicity—A monthly journal, know the Indian Central Jule Committee Bul the annual subscription of which is Rs or 10s (including postage), is published mon containing figures of production, consump prices stocks, imports and exports of inte gridle manufactures, and also information grading the prices and utilisation of substitutes. It also includes items relative export and import restrictions imposed various countries and other information regai the economies of jute and its competitor well as general information of interest to trade. The Committee also disseminate i mation to the grower to assist him tow Investigation into the economics of jute gro has been undertaken in three representa

Principal Officers of the Economic Rese Section —Director —D Ghose, MA (Can't Bar at-Law, Asst Economics Officer —K Bar at-Law, Assi Basak, BA (Cantab)

Besides all general publicity work of Committee, the Publicity Section has I entrusted with the organisation of a big Cei Jute Museum in Crieutta which is soon expe to materialise

Principal Officer in charge of the Section -K I A Quaderi,

Indian Iron and Steel Industry

Leas th n thirty years ago the iron and steel; Other impo tant steel comp nies were sub-Lors in n inity years ago use non and seed industry on a modern cale was non set tent in sequently at ried in Bergari and Bhadawail in India 70 of India 88 as well as the sequently at ried in Bergari and Bhadawail in India 88 as well as the sequently at the seq indisp as billts

claim to the discovery and uses of this metal was use to the enemy them to the theoretic part have been affected was used to the chemical part of the property of nd haping this Pilla which is ov r 3 tt in length weighs approximately 6 tons and varies from 1 t 16t inches in d ameter

Woots word or a r bl des of genuine Indias Ores below this i on content re us d only in mufactu can still be obtained in Nottbero very small quantities in Indian blast turnace Indi These weapons or the metal from which Large deposits of high gr do crea are limited to they were produced were obtained by Persian la f w ar as of which only the field require it ders c nuries ago and export d to and vis pensacus it happened however that the Indi n steel m kers n ver overcame certain difficulties and did a t progress with the times —magnetisto ogg in Mysoro but they are of low

Dismanus. It happened howe er that the indi sieden hers n'er overeame certain difficulties and did n't progress with the times. The flat recorded grots to found an ir no dere to experience and the times are the flat the

The next undertaking was started by Mes s and the nel bhourino Orless Fendatory Statt s. So op & Co which finally resided in the rection there exists ome of the relibest inco or deposits of the Barakar Iton Co. 1 kall in 1875. After in the wo kil. This iron ore context is nearly saig through several existance it is peach of the lands of the B rakht Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & St et Co. 1 kB to Barakar Irou & Irou The next undertaking was started by Mes a

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Hust ry of Iron and Steel a India—
Indi has known Iron and It uses since some four to fic thousand years be? The Christian et al. 1838, Josiah Heath stated that India steel or any other detail as those would be of

timestone and dol mite for fluxing purposes

I m Ore -On account of the high a h of Indian met Burgical coke it is usual in estimat The m nufacture of steel has been known in ing the indian from ore reserves to accept only indiffer ver 1000 ye re Dama cene of ores with n from co into 600 and above Wootz sword or dar, a bid des of genulus Indian | Ones below this 1 on content re us 4 only in

iron & Steel Company Ste I Works realizated and the nel houring Orisss Feudstory Stat s

The credit for the first consult attempt to I maintain respect of its o ir course. The most manufacture sted in India on a commercial important of in a ures in India to () the course of the time of the course of ftle order f 24 000 million tons Out of this

wans (Permian) coal fields of the Damplar lesin

More than 1,009 million tons of strongly oking coal with less than 800 ash but high in It is likely to have far reaching effects sulphur, occur in the Tertlars conffelds of establishment of several new industries i desam, but these are not at present considered such as foromotive manufacture, and the ureful for metallurgical purposes

The manufacturers of hard coke in India relaon the Jharia couldelds to an overwhelming extent to meet their requirements. With the present wasteful means of extracting coal and the use of metallurgical coal for non metallurgical purposes, some experts consider that the coking coal resources of the Jharla field vill not list for more than 30 years. The Indian Coal The Indlan Coal Mining Committee reported in 1937 that these reserves would last for about 57 years

If the Government and the coal industry co operate and adopt adequate measures for improved methods of mining coal and conserving and econo alsing the use of metallurgical quality coal, the life of these reserves will be extended beyond the gloomy prognostications referred to above

In addition, it might become possible in the future, as the result of technical research, for the iron and steel industry to use coals not regurded as coking coals at present, by blending drawing for rifles and machine gun imagthem with strong coking coals

While the reserves of coking coal in India are not adequate for melting the huge quantity of iron ore available, frequent repetition of this statement has produced an impression abroad that adequate raw materials are not available in India for a large scale iron and steel industry, which is entirely a mistaken view. The metal lurgical industry has taken its ovn precautions to prevent the speedy exhaustion of its coking It is unfortunate that so much coal reserves of India's best coking coal is still being used for steam raising purposes but we can confidently hope that this-practice will tend to diminish in was opened when the Tatas added a W the near future

The coalfields and the Iron ore deposits are situated within a short distance of one another and there are ample supplies of limestone and dolomlte within a reasonable distance of other raw materials

Importance of the Industry in the National Economy—The total expital invested In the iron and steel industry in India is estimated to be about Rs 25 crores Roughly 150,000 men and women are employed directly and indirectly in the Indian iron and steel industry, the re rolling mills and the auxiliary enterprises Including their dependents, the total number of people dependent on the industry in India is about 600,000. The industry is contributing to the Government and the public revenues between

in India accompanied by improvement in the The progress of the steel industry is one of

all fields of the Damodar lessin Company Ltd., may be regarded as the limportant advance in steel making that the young Indian steel industry ha facture of railway wheels, tyres and a which acid steel is specified. The devel and munificture of a low alloy high tens containing copper and chromium knc Historian is another instance. The steel is employed for the construction of the Howrah Bridge

> Besides metallurgical research, fuel rechemical research and research in refra are being pursued in India

Special Steels Manufactured in Amongst special steels now manufactured din and special bars for the manufacture of bullet proof armour plate for the fibri for howltzer shields and gnn turrets, valude of allow steels for the manufacti steel helmets armour plereing bullets and and shear blades for shearing armour ! chrome molybdenum alloy steel for air spring steels for michine mins, special nickel steel plates for gun earringe moun hull curbon steels for high explosive and must dies, high speed steel for my tools and stuniess steel for surgical instrum Other manufactures by the industry in steel mill roll-, steel billets for drawing telegraph wires and barbed wire, and to Admiralty specification for ship buil A process for the manufacture of acid licarth steel required for gun forgings, carriage axles and railway wheels, tyres, has also been developed

A new chapter in India's from and size indi Tyre and Axle plant with up to date mills Unlshlug requirements to their plant at Jams pur and began the manufacture of acid . It is bound to go a long way tow the country's self-sufficiency so far as its regulrements are concerned This might be requirements are concerned n prelude to a large scale manufacture locomotives in India

Munitions Output -Referring India's India's important munitions output, the I "The Amer Office recently announced Technical Mission has recently sponsored se new plants including work for machine t India has also undertaken the manufac of alloy steels which form the component manufacture The special steels silicon has been established in one Indian w and at least half of Indla's requirements Development—The last decade has seen a great expansion of the Iron and steel industry.

The last decade has seen a great expansion of the Iron and steel industry in India a groupparled by inspression in India a groupparled by inspression in India a groupparled by inspression in India a groupparled by inspression in India a groupparled by inspression in India a groupparled by inspression in India a groupparled by inspression in India a groupparled by inspression in India a group and in India a group and india a group and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and in India and various processes and the application of selentific outstanding developments of the war in India

The Paper Making Industry

began to incr ase so that by about 1900 the bam total m d annually in India amon ted to Indi approximately 20 000 tons

To-day the quality of p per produced by Indian mills is c pied as equal to that of most imp ried pape. I the same I so not the range of qualities has be n. xtended to in Jude coloured. banks and bonds tub- ized rag papers embossed e ers and writing supercalende ed tinted printings and imitation art and kraft

R w M t reak — In its early d is the Indian indu try considered the manufacture of high lass with paper rather beyond its capacity and this was to s me exte t due to its depen and this was to a me exte t due to its depen is a it. In a cern report of that con iderable denoe upon agin a d w to paper to it it will see shade with the making kiral base on terial. But this crude spractice was soon to be supposed to the state of th Indian fibes there as only incomplete reco ds of the city experiments with Indian fibres but it is known that two mills made use fibres but it is known that two muss made one of Mooni (so charm is hong) and Sabai (is have muss A gust f I um) in it is first years. Moo j seems to have held the field in the beginning f rit in dea very good pap r. Sabai h wever pre-ented ies difficulty se regard t extremt. A charm of the many into myresal (now pre cated les difficulty se regard t extment a 4 th refo some earne into intrensit your may I dian mill heave from dia Mooning at of th newsap sers tequicoments of news peria se nature i that the I dian mills hear of eight to follow up Routdedges re schest i bambos—a much moe difficult problem i bambos—a much moe difficult problem i de it is to consider the international problem in the constant of the constant

P per maki g in I dia is of some antiquity; tariff on paper was renew d by the Gor rament. The manuf cture by hand had been practif of on quite at ly times. The first paper making is not lead in the recomm and it on of the Tariff or quite at ly times. The first paper making is not lead in the recomm and it on of the Ariff or quite at leading the state of the paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and the latest paper and late bamboo is at present practically ex lusive to

> Tie potecti e t riff attra t d others to a profitable field of I du try nd there are at pr ent 13 paper mill operating 8 machine will a total production of r arly 90 000 ton Another ne us line mill! Hyd abad Deccan L n arin e upi tion

> Experim t1 we k—For many years the paper pulp section of its Forest Research institute at Debr Dun h s been carrying out experime tal work in connection with the d velopment f new fibres for paper making a dit las been report d that con iderable

Nwprit-With the salst need en our gement it il Commerce Department of the Cerement I India New pers have now ome than arran with the ration supplies of imported ne spil t and to the ge certain spreed p a fo va lo les of new p pers Imports f newsprint from USA a d Canada are pe mitted up to cert in limits by a ret m of lice aca

The whole of India s newspri t requi em uts peration shilld t that tim hay made of the whole of Indias newsprit seequi on not a torrive to closely a flat ambient have come to it fout a town to the lower to the four to the best of the control of naw material of great v lue

The Bamboo P p r Industry (Protection) Aed

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beam-copulp and the speed of the title of the title of the control The industry has made such headway in India decided to release for chilian or recent years that the outbreak of the present 30 percent of the total production of It was found it ready to take up the yestly increased demand for Indian paper brought about hy the difficulty of importing from abroad. At the in 1943 Government have also taken present time imports of fine papers in a prettle increase the output of Indian mills eally stopped and Indian mills are working to full capacity. The emergency has undoubtedly given the newer mills an excellent opportunity of transport facilities for raw matchins i obtaining themselves but with the consider Caustic Soda, etc. Indian paper mills also increased consumption of paper by the tentral and Provincial Governments and the Army, a terious shortes and the general public. From April 1, 1943, the Government of surface.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports of His Majesty's Government, and a for purchasing raw wool from India devar period was reached in Juno 10 agreement stipulated an increase of 12 in the price level then prevaining and Aepul Quetta, Sinkarpur, traitsar, Multan, Kulu, Iazilka, Lahore and Panipat are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Iran, whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi for subis almost invariably railed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas

Imports -There was a sharp increase in the imports of wool and wooliens which were valued at Rs 4,29 takhs in 1940 41 as compared with Rs 2,16 takhs in the preceding year. Almost whole of the increase was attributable to the heavy imports of raw wool for consumption in Indian mills the resources of which were fully mobilised to meet the growing demand for clothing India's ever increasing army Imports of raw wool shot up from Rs 75 lakhs to Rs 279 takhs representing a gain of as much as 272 per cent over the preceding year's Australia was the main supplier of raw wood On the other hand, woollen manufactures recorded a modest gain of about six per cent from Rs 1,41 lakhs to Rs 1,50 lakhs Yarn and knitting wool recorded further drop during the year

The imports of woollen plecegoods showed an the imports of women precessors showed an increase from Rs 35 lakhs to Rs 57 lakhs in value but the quantity was from 52 8 million lbs in 1939 40 to 30 8 million lbs in 1940-41 Arrivals of shawls and lohis from abroad dropped further from Rs 4 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 3 lakhs in 1940 41 as compared with Rs 14 lakhs in 1938 39 and were mostly from Landa which lakhs in 1940 41 as compared with Rs 14 lakhs in 1938 39 and were mostly from Landa which lakhs in 1940 41 as compared with Rs 14 lakhs in 1938 39 and were mostly from Landa which has a lakh to the same which we have the same and the same was the same which we have the same was the from Japan which enjoyed the virtual monopoly of this trade in the absence of Germany which was at one time India's main supplier of these varieties

Exports—The year 1940 41 saw a sharp setback to India's export trade in raw wool which amounted to Rs 1,64 lakhs as against Rs 3,23 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 2,99 lakhs in 1938-39 The drop in quantity should be probably more than that in value since the prices of raw wool were on the upgrade through prices of raw wool were on the upgrade through-of carpets of a fine quality which find a out the year The United Kingdom was by sale in the world market This work in far the most important customer of Indian entirely on handlooms and the carpets wool Following the negotiations between the a high price

The Indian carpet wools continue popular in the United States because e with other carpet wools, they shrink le and are, therefore, desirable for manufacture, therefore, desirable for manufacture grade earpets. But the deman not be fully satisfied owing to shipping diand the restrictions on trade. From 1910, however, a limited quantity was to be shipped to the United States on a local under the licensing system and basis under the licensing system and a mentary quota for the year was later Shipments to the U S A were reduce 18.8 million lbs to 4.3 million lbs

Mill Manufacture—The number of India, Including Indian States, in 19 latest year for which detalls are availal 39, with a total paid up capital of Rs 1,00 The total number of looms and spinds 1,958 and 68,107 respectively

The bulk of the wool used by the Indi is Indian wool, although it is supplement some extent by the importation of meri eross breds from Australia for the man of the finer classes of goods Their ma manufactured goods is almost entirely i ltself

Cottage and Small Scale Industrearned on in various parts of the notably in the Punjab and the United ees Woollen pile earpets are made in the jalls Amritsar had a considerable one time in weaving shawls from passing under fleeco of the Tibetan goat, place has been taken to some degree by nufacture of shawis from imported yarns, but more generally by the mam

Silk

Sericulture has been practised in India for the la t two thousand years and a lot of a ik n ed to be exported in days ion gone t) Non-lower r India h s lost ler export market and ioner r andia in slow ter export market and imports and by its 13 000 000 worth of silks fr in Italy Japan China Switzeri nd and the United him, doin The world dem not for silk and all waste h a shrunk and there is increasing competition from foreign silk goods and mixtures and artificial silk suistitutes. In Assam eri mulb rry and i uga silk worms ar being rear d and bout Re f 0000 worth of silk is annually and bout its f 0000 world of this is annually produced there Ben al produces 1s 00000 orth of mulberry lik Bil r and Orissa produce its f kins not of taxer nd all title erise silk k little anulberry silk also b produced in Juhar in the di tri t ff rme

worth of ta ar slik Mysore hashinir Jammy Madras nd tie Imjab produce hs 33 00 000 I v 10 00 000 Rs 00 000 Rs 5 00 000 Rs 15 000 worth of allk respecti the

Borrhas and the Luited Irovinces ao investigatin a li ther sericulture can be intro-duced. The n eri lind try in B roda is preadin Some of the native States Madras and the Lu ish are train to introduce cri silk morm t rias

The infusive has been declinin in almost all parts of India (I ins is exportin more silk in is progres in Myser and keel mir only It re useitated if sufficient duty is imposed on the foreign alike

The price of full non raw lik has been for reased by about 100 per ent in a second to stoppis of the import fraw lik from Clin at or from the control of the

Indigo

species but a visible in rease in the prevalence is active to a not active to a not wisible in rease in the prevalence in the control of the

Indigo dyes are obt incd from the Indigofers a rembles next arose in Hengal itself through a nean of Legumi case which compides some instructional control of the control o

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

The statistical publications, issued by the market for the oil cake in 1 urope a Commercial Intelligence Department of the oil cake, on account of want of stand Government of India show that the export of fleations, is sold at a discount. The all oil seeds from India is stradily going down oil seeds is less than that on oils and except groundants on account of keen inter thence it is easy and economical to national competition

It is economically as well as industrially un sound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing olis oli cakes and other allied products in India The present practice allows the other countries to derive the manufacturing profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth of oil cakes as cattle feed and manure

In India there are about 500 oli milis registered under the lactories Act and over 1,000 medium alze nower driven oil milla An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact already manufac fured in this country by crude as well as up to date processes

Village Oil Mills worked by bullocks and handpresses exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil and oil caices The big mills supply the re quirements of the towns and export trade These milis treat all kinds of oil seeds available in the country

The industry has made good progress in the production of mustard oil, castor oil, groundnut oil and linseed oil and as a result the export of these oils and oil cakes to foreign countries has steadily improved during the last ten years The progress in the case of groundnut and easter is very satisfactory

The development of oil milling industry in India has to face the under-mentioned difficulties There are high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of raw materials rather than the manufactured products Secondly there is a better freight facilities are available.

hence it is easy and economical to oil seeds by sea than oils or oil ca development in the export trade in oil special consideration of shipping con provide tanks for bulk transport c arranged by the rallway commanies

The standardisation of oils and oil help the industry in finding marlets countries where a better price can be for the articles

It is necessary to educate the Ind rator in the use of oil cakes for fee manurial purposes and it should be: on him that the value of the article depend on the oil content but on of buminoid content of the article oil content in the cake means a high centage of aibummous matter which essential for the cattle

Effect of War on the Oil Industry -During the War of 1914-18 the export of linseed oil, groundnut oil at oil ind increased by 443%, 150% ! respectively over the last pre war ay 1912-13 and 1913 14, but the export had, however no marked change du The oil crushing industry of I period have a good prospect of developmen the present war period

The prices of oils and oil cakes at t mencement of War in September were lo half the prices of these articles du pre war, war and early post-war per account of general low price levels since The present War will have effect in n the price level and brisk trade in oils

Among plantatio rope in lod a tes is the in and tractived specular as significant as imported. The indigenous less p at liminit. The incovery of the indigenous less p at liminit. The incovery of the indigenous less p at liminit. The incovery of the indigenous less p at liminit. The incovery of the indigenous less p at liminity and the indigenous less than the control of a liminity of the indigenous liminity of the indigenous liminity of the province of a liminity some empirical stated of a specimental stated of the province of a liminity of the indigenous liminity is an indigenous liminity of the indigenous liminity is an indigenous liminity of the indigenous liminity is an indigenous liminity in the indigenous liminity is an indigenous liminity is an indigenous liminity in the indigenous liminity is an indigenous liminity in the indigenous liminity is an indigenous liminity in the indigenous liminity is an indigenous liminity in the indigenous liminity is an indigenous liminity and indigenous liminity is an indigenous liminity and indigenous lim

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Progress of the Ind st ;					
Jest	Arra uni r les in oco a r +	i rodu tio a in (es) 000 it s	- 30	Ar Linder t In	Production in ox one the,
(1925 74) 1001 (0001	5 3	71	1921	E0	21
100 1000	32	į	107	(872	431
1910-1914	891	.0	1933	815	324
1915-1019	¢6	374	10 4	, 8.6	599
19 0 19 1	0.9	336	19 5	83	321
19	في	81	19 6	531	80
19 6	123	333	£93	534	430
10 7	7.8	91	1934	833	1
19 8	٥	401	1933	833	453
19 9	8	4.3	1 10	833	401
1930	601	103	1911	831	103

8 11 ct 1 revi fon

It will be seen from the above table that Assam and L ngalars the iwo me t imperiant the beginning of the present entury shift centres of the real industry in India to tank along the area under teacher is an along the more than but the total that the total the control of the ti production has more th a doubled p of clie

The following table sh withe rel it e importance to 1910 of it a various provinces from the point of view of the te Ind stry -

Province	Area under erop 000 acres	I rotu tion 000 tb	A erag d il wo king strength (pe manent nd ten porary)
As m Deng i Madras Pu j b Uted Pro 1 ces Bliar Coorg Total British In M Inlian States	430 *01 5 9 7 4 † \$	3 003 11 7 39 149 791 1 883 1,566 0 4 1 076 4 80	536 150 20 922 60 96 11 0 7 3 6 9 5 50 8 90
Total India	833	413 831	91834

f Lers than 500 acre

The average production of fee per some or and the loss at in Gardwal (UP) ries will by in the different district mannly of 10 to Tie average average the transport of the Tie average average and production is the whole of india \(\) 500 Goulpura (Assum) namely \$14 the per per per are replacked

The total number of persons employed in the imore stable conditions than would industry in 1010 was 013,351 as against 025,237 have been possible in the circumstant during the previous year. Of these \$65,226 were list six years. The export quota w list six veirs. The export quots velixed at 824 per cent of the standard of 1032-30 rose steadily to 922 per cent in permanently employed and 53,123 temporarily employed. The average monthly wiges of labourers employed in the terrardens in its and Due to recumulation of stocks and (excluding non each payments, in 1939 to were prices the quota for the following year ni follows . at 90 per cent, but the restriction of si

Men	Women	Children
Ra n p 9 2 0(a) 5 2 1(b)	Rs a p 7 11 5(a) 8 6 2(b)	Ran p 5 6 6(a) 5 7 5(b)

(a) Settled labourers (b) Laltu or Basti labourers

Although Indla produces largo quantities of ter its consumption of ter is comparitively The low domestic very little consumption, Caport large

however, enables India to cy-quantities to other countries, the principal

among which is the United Kingdom In 1941-42, 76 per cent of the total quentity of ten produced in India was exported Of the total exports of 382 million lbs, abroad the United Kingdom alone took 283 million lbs

The year 1932 33 was one of the worst for e tea industry Ir addition to the world-wide the tea industry depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted

during the 3 car

to Empire ters did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas Bosides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common ters and there was thus no inducement to grow the former. To check over production a scheme quota for 1941 42 was therefore introduced to restrict production the Standard exports

and to limit exports A Bill giving legislitive and to limit exports. A Bill giving legislative. The International Tea Agreement whi effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn due to expire on 31st March 1943 is to session of the Legislative Assembly in 2022. session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933 The in force for the duration of the hostilities industry has consequently been able to enjoy

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea by sea from It

ment

m

two years thereafter

time

an increase in demand had the effect of the industry again in a favourable posit world market even before the outbre-The outbreak of war gave rise to ent conditions In the United Kingdom, t tea trade passed under the control of the A Ter Controller for India vas a

to administer the emergency ter contro Only to the suspension of re expo

London, the need for replenishing the

by America and the Colonies and the tr

their demand by some of the markets

by Java to Indian tea there was a st

mand for practically all kinds of tea export quota was, therefore, raised to 95

In October 1939 and was kept unchang per cent for the next season. In Jun however, the International Tea Comm

duced the quota for 1940 41 to 90 per

all participating countries. An Ordinance

ing the Indian Tea Control Act, 19:

passed in August 1940 authorising the

ment of India to alter the Indian al

The reduction had a stimulating effect markets, but it was soon discovered vie v of the increased requirements. United Kingdom, USA and other cothe maintenance of the export quota at

cent would result in a severe curtailmen ar riable supplies and the quota was rer 921 per cent from October 1940 The quota for 1941 42 was fixed at 110 per (

ditring

the

financial

	Year	Amount exported (million of ibs)	Value in lakh of rupecs
%	1	2	3
1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1936-37 1937-38 1938-39 1938-39 1939-40 1940-41 1041-42		362 360 377 356 341 379 318 325 313 302 334 348 359 349 349	32,48 26,60 26,01 23,56 19,44 17,15 19,85 20,13 19,82 20,04 24,39 23,29 26,31 27,75 39,57

of the world to the total exports from In Ita by

To United Kingdom To Rest of Europe To Asia To America To Australa la To Africa	1930 to per cent *0 f 1 1 4 0 21 4 2 0 6 100	19:0-4 per cent 30 0 1 4 9 11 4 1 0 8

The following figures show the pr portion of within a range of 5 per cent Indian common exports of tea from India sent to different pa to it a fell by about 50 per cent

In 193,-33 the fall in te prices was almost atastrophie. The average price of tea per In 193.-33 the statis to prices was simple the average price of teaper the realised at the Cal mit auction sales turner 193.-33 was 5a _ p as against 6 as 5 p in 19313 and 9a a p in 1930 31. The position however ha improved con id rably since the action of the control of the d mand for practically all kinds of tea w s strong

To Auttria is 1 0 6 0 8 d and for precically all kinds of ice we actions and the prices add an ed at sdilly 111 they are considered in the control of the co

The ! llowing table shows the variations in the verage prices of Indian te sold at auction sales In Calcutta and the index numb re of these prices with base 1901 0 to 1910 11 -100 -

	Auct	ge pri a at ion sales	i	Averag ;	a les
	Price per ib As p	humber		lrie Fer lb R as P	index index
1901-0 to 1910 l1 19 7 8	14 19	100	1035 36	{ 0 9 5(a) 0 4 10(b)	15 (a) 81(b)
19.8 9 19 9 9	11 1	189 185	1936 3	{ 0 19 1() 0 4 8(b) 0 11 4(a)	168(a) 78(b) 189(a)
1939 81	1	156	1937 38	1 8 3 3 3 3	79(b) 160(a)
1931 3 19 33	9 4 5 5	10 86	1939 40	} 0 1 0(6)	100(a)
1933 34	{ 2,7	(a) 160(a) (b) 81(b)	1940 41	} 0 15 6()	69(b)
1934 36	{ 8 8	(a) 146(a) b) 86(b)	1941 4	{ 1 9 26	78) 1 (b)

(a) For t as sold with export rights (b) For te a for intern I consumption The rate of duty under the lad! T Ce s to expire on 31st M rd 1038 but at the request of 1903 we relect to Rs 16 0 per 100 lbs male by the produce 8 through the 1 dian Tea with fleet from Mark 1939. The total Jak ket 13p 10 no loar it Go vinned amount of duty e leet 1 in 1910 41 was lin lis agreed to extend the life of the Act for R ~00 700. The Indian Tea Cers Act was dued in period of ten years

Coffee

Such historical ordinare, a servicial contact of the second control of the black of the service of the second control of the second

modern refineries working with raw sugar (gur) even with the reduced duty on Khandsari of and by Indigenous open pan concerns Sugar Re 080 per ewt there would be a revenue of production in India 1 few years ago amounted about Rs 6,00,000 during 1939 40 But this approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country Since 1931-32, Rs 135,000 in 1939-40 The amount of duty the years ago amounted about Rs 6,00,000 during 1939 40 But this sumption within the country Since 1931-32, Rs 135,000 in 1939-40 The amount of duty the volume of factory produced sugar has in-levied in 1940 41 was Rs 2,01,000 and in 1941-42 ereased by approximately 700 per eent During 1936-37, India produced over 1,230,000 tons of sugar, ie, slightly more than her estimated con sumption of about 1,150,000 tons in 1936 37, and after two lean years, again produced over 13? lakh tons in 1939 40 The maximum production was achieved in 1943 44, which was estimated to be 1,304 000

Along with a rapid increase in internal produc tion, there has been a sharp decline in imports For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930 31, imports fell by about 45 per cent in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34 and decreased further to 221,000 tons further to 198,888 tons, and in 1936-37, the net import was only 11,960 tons. As a result of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source. The import during 1937-38 was only 9,410 tons but the import in 1938-39 was over 254,000 tons, in view of the deficit in indigenous production. In 1939-40, due to the greatly increased interval. 1934-35 During 1935 36, imports In 1939 40, due to the greatly increased internal production and the outbreak of the European War, the imports dwindled to about 35,000 tons The yield from this source diminished from over Rs 10 erores in 1930 31, to about Rs 3 81 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 1935, to 3 24 crores for the year cuded March 31, 1936, to Rs 50 lakhs in 1936 37, to Rs 25 lakhs in 1937-38, and to Rs 45 inhis in 1938 39 In 1939-40, however, it went up to about Rs 3,96,00,000 due to increase in imports, necessitat ed by the small cane cop, diseased cane, etc., in 1938-39, in India The imposition of the excise 1938-39, in India duty at the rate of Re 1-5-0 per ewt on factory sugar, and Re 0 10 0 on klandsarı sugar, from April 1st, 1934, has ylelded a revenue to the Government of Rs 97,22,000 in 1934 35, and Rs 1,58,24,000 in 1935 36, and Rs 2,52,62,000 in 1936 37 With the Increase in excise duty on fac tory sugar to Rs 2 per ewt and Re 1 per cwt on Khandsarl sugar the yield during 1937-38 was Rs 3,30,97,000 in 1937-38, and Rs 4,22,44 000 in 1938 39 and Rs 2,47,19,000 in 1939 40 further increase In the excuse duty from March 1, 1940, the yield was about Rs 3,90,00,000 in 1940 41 In the year 1941-42 the amount collected was very much lingher at Rs 6 72 erores In the twelve months ended March, 1943, the amount collected was Rs 4 83 crores In 1943 44, the duty amounted to Rs 6 82 crores, and in 1944 45 to Rs 6 40 erores

Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy, that this Khandsarl production has gone down considerably From 1st March, 1939 the duty on Khanglsarı sugar was decreased to Re 0 8 0 per ewit, but the definition of 'fretory" in the Saight Excise Duty Act, 1934 was amended, so his to omly the reference to the number of workers employed with a view to enable duty being charged even in sugar on account of the loss of Java, Philippines

Rs 3,92,000

During the year 1937, there was a precipitate fall in the price of sugar and in order to avert internal unrestrained competition a Sugar Syndicate was brought into existence, comprising over 90 milis Later in the year, the industry approached the Government for iegislative interference with a view to avoid over-production of sugar and to overcome Internal unrestrained competition, which brought down the price of sugar to an uneconomically low level The Governments of the UP and Biliur, to whom these representations were made passed Sugar Factory Control Acts, and made it compulsory for every mill to obtain a licence for working sugar factories from the Government. One of the conditions of the grant of licence to a factory has been member-ship of the Indian Sugar Syndicate The Indian Sugar Syndicate has thus been given legislative recognition by the Governments of the UP and Bihar, and all mills working in the provinces of the UP and Bihar are compelled to sell their sugar through the Syndicate The Governments of the UP and Bihar have also appointed a joint Control Board consisting of the representatives of the UP and Bihar Governments, the representatives of the industry, and of cultiva-tors and consumers In 1940, the life of the Sugar Control Act was extended by Bihar and U P Governments up to June 30, 1944, and a Sugar Commission was also appointed by them to be "a final authority, subject to Government control, on all matters connected with the pro duction and sale of sugar, as well as other matters regarding cane-prices, etc "

There was a very large earry over of sugar, approximating over 4 lakhs tons, at the begin ning of the 1940 41 season and us a consequence the U P & Blhar Governments restricted, by means of quota, the production of sugar in fac-tories in U P and Blhar There was no check, however, to the production of sugar in Provinces outside UP & Blhar and in Indian States Since 1942, the policy adopted by Government is to maximise production, and their efforts have met with considerable success, as can be seen from the increase in production in 1942 43 and 1943 44 in spite of handleaps of obtaining sulphur, coal, etc. The production of sugar fell in 1944 45 owing to shortage of cane and transport, difficulties. High prices realised for transport difficulties Gur also diveated cane supplies to some extent from the manufacture of sugar in factories for the manufacture of Gur

During the year 1937 the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of sugar from India, by sea to any country except to Burma, for a period of five years

As a resit of the train, then fitt intrible is an agreement little ow frei ferveret for i wealt letter in with a positie to tak full add ni of the front in the results of the great law the influence of a great limit in cannot be rall as the influence as horter of a great limit, the country and tiere is no large eurol a cit o er for export-

It is also of 1 terest to note the production of gur for direct consumption since 1931 3-

	gur (Tnns)
1931 3	D00 83
193 33	3,40 000
1933 34	3 488 000
1934 3	3 701 000
193-35	4 101 000
1935 37	4 68 000
193 38	3 364 000
1938 39	° 131 000
1939-40	* 441 000
1940-41	3 414 000
1941 4	8 3 000
194 -43	3 015 000
1943 44	3 ,00 000
1014-45	3 50 000

a d other import at producin confree and. The price of sucrisher fixibite the twelvesness of continuing the interest in position of confrol on the land try level in author is made a fixibite the cased to xit if to min in 1 1023 and the fetories are compillated at terminant from an it is reserved in the served control in the served control in the served control in the served in the served control in the served contr accordi to rualli

> In view of the storts of the production in 1944-4 the variou I rove ces wer allocated and a serious i por ces were successed and of a resulter by solution of certain bliftes lik Bombas u r was also rationed from 1943 onwards it r it in Bombas was alter of an experience of the selection of the se the raison to maller

> It my be not d sho as a matter of interest ti t I dt. i il ly t prod t f s s st (inter lin g s); ii il countries it the wold tt total yid i of raw s z x (z s) telng 4 000 tons (r' Tl Indi n hn r Indivity Annual f r 1013 and total | 1 ll Cardin)

The total sine of me and a a india was r timated of to t l produce lin end in 1943 44 it will be about 150 crores

The Indian S gar Ind stry is now the a cond Into limins of all not style now the a counters the desired only the Cotton Textile 1d stry at less imployment to over 1000 workers in addition to should soop gradustes and technical men and 0 illino culti stors in 1 r presents a capital intestinct of about 13 or

INDIAN TOBACCO

H t ry—The Portuguess ore credited with April 1943 I lans for a country wile or, and a bring course of the tobacco plant and the ill not research on the stype of tobacco and the seventh of the marks, are under contact the country of the seventh of the seventh of the marks, are under contact the country of the seventh of

In 101 43 th errs ander tob recommend the state of the st

A sum of Rupers To 1 khs is now being annually etapart? e rch nd development Agriculturs Rese rch Sistion at Guntur twoisted work on this commodity of to the receipts of the high yielding strain T o in Arts or country e case duty which wa i vied on tolasce from thacce for cheroot and pipe purposes and

ont in 1928

E neral de line du làre ly to the Grow More Food c mpag n. Research — A great deal of research wo k has been done in India during the lass 30 years both been done in India during the lass 30 years both by the Government and by private agencies of superior varieties of cig r tobacco from beautiful translated and Pennsylvania Semantia II vana Alaedia and Pennsylvania

-

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, started in 1936 a Tobacco Research sub station at Guntur for the improvement of the quality of eigarctic tobacco It was found that jowar (Andropogon Sorghum) as a preceding erop to tobacco helped to improve the quality of cigarette tobacco better than Maize and Varlga (Panicum Miliaceum)

The India Leaf Tobacco Development Com pany, the largest buyers of tobacco in India, have been experimenting since 1920, chiefly in the Guntur area (Madras) and also in Saharanpur (United Provinces) and Whitefield (Mysore State), on the commercial possibilities of Virginia tobacco production and have helped to build up the Virginia tobacco industry to the position it now occupies

The cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the Mysorc State has increased appreciably during recent voirs due to the impetus given by the Mysore Tobacco Company

Improvement in Marketing —The marketing survey of tobacco conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India revealed the urgent need for standardising the methods of grading and preparing tobacco before putting it on the market With a view to assisting the trade in the above direction, the Indian Tobacco Association which consists of representatives of growers, dealers and manu facturers was formed at Guntur Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, rules were framed in 1937, laying down grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for un manufactured flue cured and sun cured Virginia and sun eurod Natu (Country) tobacco In 1943 about 2 million lbs of tobacco valued at Rs 10 laks were graded in Madras, Bongal and Bihar

With a view to controlling the quality of tobacco exported from India, the Government of India have appointed an Inspectorate staff consisting of a Chief Inspector and several Inspectors for examining the quality of tobacco and grading it on the basis of specifications laid down for Agmark grades

In 1939, the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act were applied to tobacco In Guntur District and Bezwada taluk of Kistna District This provides for regulating the market practices regarding weighment, trade allowances and methods of sale A number of A number of market yards has been opened where the growers and dealers are given facilities for transacting their business in tobacco

Production -- More than half the Indian production is concentrated in 5 clearly defined zones, 112 -

THE NORTH BENGAL AREA comprises the districts of Rangpur, Jahalguri and Dinajpur of Bengal including the Cooch Behar State About three fourths of the crop in this area is under N tabacum which includes the varieties locally known as Jair, Bhengr, Naokhol and of Gangetic alluvium, rich in lime generally and Hengl. The remaining one fourth is under in potash in isolated areas. The raising of

rustica varieties for Hoof a and chewing purposes

The soils are grev ashy coloured loams rich Tobacco is sown in the nurseries in potash from August to September and transplanting of seedlings is done from October to December The crop is irrigated from temporary wells and 12 harvested from January to March The leaf is cured by air curing and sun curing methods The produce is marketed from March to October The finer qualities of Bhengi are shipped to Burma, while the poorer qualities are sold in India for cigarette manufacture Hingu and rart of Motivari are sold for making snuff

GUNTUR AREA THE comprises the districts of Guntur, Kistna and adjoining portions of Hyderabad State Varieties of N tabacum are exclusively grown in this area Prior to the introduction of flue curing of Virginia tobacco in 1928, all the tobacco was The tobacco produced in this area sun cured ls grouped into (1) Virginia—(a), Fiue cured (b), Sun cured, (11) Country or Natu tobacco, invariably sun cured In the first group, Harrison Special and in the second group Thoka Alu, Kara Alu varieties are important, Fine-cured tobacco is being used in India and is also exported to the United Kingdom and Lgypt for manufacture of eigerette and pipe tobacco. The sun cured Virginia, and Natu tobaccos are used for making cheaper eigarettes, etc. The soiis are deep, heavy black cotton soils and rich in lime. Tobacco seed is sown in August and seedlings are transplanted from The crop is grow October to November invariably without the help of irrigation an is harvested from January to Murch flue cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from January to April while the sun cured Country and Virginia tobaccos are marketed from March to June There are nearly 6,000 flue curin barns and the Virginia tobacco is cured by means of artificial heat radiated from hot lroi pipes arranged on the floor of the barn sun curing is done by stringing the leaf to jut twine and curing them on racks pitched on the open field for drying in sun To the India. open field for drying in sun To the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd goes the credit for establishing the industry it Virginia tobacco production and for assisting the growers in seed and seedling distribution research and propaganda in manufal require ments, proper methods of curing and ensuring a market for the tobacco by buying the major portion of the production

THE NORTH BIHAR AREA comprises the districts of Muzaff rpur, Darbhanga and Purnea In this area both the N tabacum and N rustice varieties are grown in the proportion of two thirds to one third A major portion of the production of N tabacum is utilised for chewing while a fairly large quantity is bought by the Cigarette manufacturers in India. The production from N rustica is utilised for hooka purposes

The soils are iight, ash coloured, dccp, and

(4) THE CHAPOTAR (GUJERAT) ARFA com-prices Anand Borsad and Nadlad taluk s of K a district and Petlad and Bh dran talukas pri ra Anand Borsad and Nadhid taluk a of est in Febru ry and March and drop by June R a district and Petida and Bh dran talukas Most of the tobacce exprict for m I dl to of Baroda State This area is grown sholly Aden and Dependencies v from the Charotax to the Charotax and the south purposes Sa p is used extensively for their red chewing Beeides the Bombay Department of Imperial Agricultur and the B rod State na e bee doing work for the introduction f Virg is tobacco cuiti atton in the area. The Virginia Manuf

and planting of eedlings in Angust. Pulsa and show the visue of the Prod of in Grores of K is are grown without infrastion with Impees and the product of th

| Title In the December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | December | Decembe

seedlin s is commenced in August and tram. The soils are of trap and aliavital at the crision planting in October hovemer II no copy is iblack, and seep heavy of y though told coe is the termary March and the produce is ground carred. It is marketed from April to middle of June and carred. It is marketed from April to middle of June (4) The Crap for Santa (Guyerr) AFFA competers are sown in the middle of June and June and Carred (Guyerr) AFFA competers are sown in the middle of June and Carred Supply of the coet of them it is given the competence of the coet of them it is given to the coet of them in the coet of them it is given to the coet of them in the coet of the coet o

tobacco cuiti ation in the area. The Virginiah Manof twred is the tobacco was successfully cuitiv ted and cured manul clured 1 to many different forms for over shour 150 acres and sections attempts are difff rub uppe es The importance of the being made to extend the area under thi type manufactured products can be gauged by the being made to extend the area under thi type manufactured products can be gauged by the being made to extend the area under this type manufactured products can be gauged by the coloured heavy clays Sowi g done in July mentioned below The figures in brackets and planting of exclusions in agreement. This and the product of the product is the product of the product in Correct of the product of the product in Correct of the product in Correct of the product in Correct of the product in Correct of the product

Apa & Mom c stettes the other fobaceo products are prepared with little of standa d machinery leaving room for mashroom manu facturers and the sie dig to a grat ariatle in the quality of products stand reliation of which is engaging attention

THE LAC INDUSTRY

Lac is a resinous a betance secreted by an it being used in Indi f r the mon ist e of next which il es on the twise of certaintree is and it a fabrier i minated into and paper The insects are set as trely c three especially leads wan h s f r im g m nillons etc in bothers. India Lac is an imposture and in the second the second in the sec

Tho chief use of iss in Ind a is for poil I grainflag wheels intst I ather dressings p per I undire e A oth rus is in hot is queries; of wooden tops penholders etc. About 300 linds and by the manufacture of grampoph o cost of lac a e dev y y for the ma utae records Shell was only one of many other use of in the manufacture of the grampoph o cost of his India. Grampoph of the manufacture of the grampoph of the manufacture of the grampoph of the manufacture of the grampoph of the manufacture of the grampoph of the materials for the modeling in the materials for the modeling the dill the materials for the modeling in the materials for the modeling the dill the materials for the modeling the dill the materials for the materials for the modeling the which it now occupies in the life of the modeling the state of the modeling the state of the modeling the state of the modeling the materials for the modeling the which it now occupies in the life of the modeling the state of the modeling the materials for the modeling the which it now occupies in the life of the modeling the materials for the modeling to the materials for the materials for the modeling to the materials for the modeling to the materials for the modeling the which it now occupies in the life of the modeling the state of the modeling the materials for the materials fo

grinding wheels hats I ather dressings p per

ynthetie resins have opened up can still be demonstrators

ds There is yet a large potential market rainophone records in the East the improvements in heat resistance and ameal strength brought about by chemical the nees for large potential market pest control, &c, which will lead to the production of a better grade of raw material Recently, there have been many developments in increasing ameal strength brought about by chemical the uses for large potential market pest control, &c, which will lead to the production of a better grade of raw material Recently, there have been many developments in increasing animal strength brought about by chemical fications, a wide field of application which tion are taught to the villagers through trained

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

Indian Film Industry at the present substantially increased Early development claims to occupy eighth place among the took place in Bombay, which today is the tries of India It is 32 years old 'Hollywood of India' It is estimated that of first Indian film "Haiselandia" was seed by Mr D G Phalke in the year 1913, ince then the development of the industry been both extensive and rapid With coming of talkles the pace of progress it has made good progress in recent years

NUMBER OF STUDIOS

re were before the war about 50 film lines employees receive under is in India, and about 150 concerns engaged lines. The principal film producing average paid to be Rs 100, the is in India, and about 150 concerns engaged dueing films The principal film producing s are located at Bombay, Poona, Kollinpur, tta, Madras and Lahore

hough exact figures are not available in n eases, it is roughly estimated that pre-bout Rs 8 37 crores was invested in the letion, Distribution and Exhibition hes of the Indian film industry, in which 15,000 persons were it is estimated emplo Investment in Production and Distribu imounted to about Rs 3 erores, Invest in the construction and equipment of is about Rs 1 erore, and investment in construction and Equipment of Cinemas Rs 4 37 erores

the 15,000 who pre war were employed in idustry there were some 4,000, mainly es and technicians engaged in the Produc some 4,500, munly elevent, in the Distria, and some 6,500 in the Exhibition of The total salines pild out in a year stimated to come to about Rs 50 likhs

Average number of workers* employed n studios registered under the Factories on 31st December 1942 was 2,224 ay Province

ta and Lahore numbers are 650 available but are estimated at Total 3.336 annual paybll of these employees

is estimated at Rs 40,003,200 (*i.e., excepting Author, Photo-play writer, Seenario Writer, Composer of Songs, Production Manager, Assistant Production Manager, Costunic Designer and his assistants, Art Director and his assistant, Music Director, Cameraman in chief, Sound Engineer, Chief Recordist, Seulptor, Make up Supervisor, Palnter, Decording Tropogram Man and Orghestre is estimated it Rs 40,003,200 tor, Property Man, and Orchestra)

Raw Film Imports

Among the war time restrictions is the supply of details of imports The latest information available regarding raw film imports is July the veri 1941-42 in which the footage of raw films imported was 930,000 Following are the import figures since 1937-38 -

Year of Import	Footage of Ray Film Imported
1937 38	7,42,35,10 }
1938 39	7,38,55,853
1939 40	8,30,00,000
1940 41	7,00,00,000
1941-42	9,30,00,000
1942 43 \	Not available
1943 44 \$	

FEATURES AND SHORTS

following table gives the number of short films published by the Boards of Film ature films exhibited in India The table Censors at Bombry, Calcutta, Madras and seen compiled from reports of eensored Lahore

	FEAT	TURES	SHO	RTS	GRAND TOTAL	
Y r Indian Forel _b n		Indian	Forei ⁻ n	Indian	Foreign	
19 0 (figur not available) 19 (figures not available)					,	
1024 State of 1028 1028 1028 1030 1031 1031 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1037 1038 1037 1041 1041 1041 1041 1041	50 95 117 61 34 -27 0 196 147 180 163 146 163 163 163 163	405 456 593 609 4 4 393 449 417 399 395 7 4 01 169 19	6 53 1 0 63 138 96 59 109 01 07 64 n t kno n	903 10 6 1009 10 9 980 1133 1491 1470 1416 14 5 1181 8 6 67 604 01	8 148 3 324 480 333 71 30 338 3 6 41 163 146 16	1308 153 160 1 8 1461 15 6 1940 1887 1813 18 4 1676 1103 895 805 3 0 350 414

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FEATURE FILMS

The foll wing Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in India for th ye rs 1933 to 1940 -

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1040	1941	104	1043
India	9	180	163	146	16	13	165	183
America	314	31	0	18	18	167	16	180
Britain	83	80	55	39		33	l	30
Other Co ntries		3	ŀ	9	1	ĺ		۰
Tot 1	6.3	6	440	30	363	337	856	895

CINEMAS IN INDIA

When complete the west of the tended substances and platfore of 741084 the indian film ides, a sets be low a per this n, b 5000 lm. with a merica with a F pp latfor f 400000 000 three a shout population of 1 7 5046 have m y as 1 00 clm with permission of 1 100 clm with permissions.

Cour	atry	Pop lation	Ci en Hous	P so s per cinema	Ci m pe 1 000 popul tion
Gre t Brit in		4 4 16 84	5 000	9 483	0 01
U S A		1 7 5 046	17 000	7	0 14
India		40 00 00 000	1 00	5 94	0 004



IMPORTS OF FILMS

The following table gi in in foot ge and value the totals of raw and exposed films imported into Indi and of the import duty paid to Government --

Jest	Foots e	lalue	Import Duty
19** _3	31049	15 _3 393	975
19.3-4	4-,0165	14 10 637	7,-5 407
10 4-	91 44 60	15 0°° °3	60 709
19.5- 6	fs0 17 190	_1 05 33	3 54 65
19 6- 7	174 8 664	.3 1 503	42.,854
			}

_	Raw F	ilms	Expos	ed Films	1
	Loctage	Nalus I	Footage	Value	1
197-1-3 19-8 9 19-8 9 19-30-31 1931-3 1943-33 1932-34 1935-35 1935-37 1937-35 1938-37 1938-39 1938-39 1938-41 1941-41	1 37 093 10 161 73 1 00 5 9 28 309 11 	5 8 3 5 8 60 47 8 8 60 47 1 11 07 665 8 9 6,77 10 80 47 15 19 735 1 19 735 1 07 6 3 73 899 5 44 444 444 490 188 31 00 000	10 37 SS 10 70 341 10 47 051 10 1 9 000 8 99 862 9 501 0.3 10 8 6.366 10 96 7 1 8 8 0 868 9 407.888 9 407.888 5 338 6 034 479 4 000 000	20 3 975 19 81 011 10 06 341 10 60 495 17 00 000 19 10 051 7 9 46 4 83 818 5 80,4 1 4 89 887 23 14 758 23 14 758 25 00 000 26 00 000	4 4 330 4 90 601 5 17 605 6 63 984 7 63 1 4 9 48 370 1 81 237 13 69 483 13 99 05 14 45 544 14 89 38 13 90 856 14 70 000

IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT

. The following table gives the figures of imports into India of cinema talkies apparatus and equipment upto 1939 40 -

,	1938-37	1937-33	1933-39
Ci ema projecting apparatus and parts and accesso les 80und recordi g apparatu nd parts and accessorie	Ra 8 65 44 3 9 416	C Ra 1 30 660 6 7 751	R 9 86 536 3 94 58

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY

. The f llowing figures give the imports into Bombay of cinema t lkie apparatus and chemat graph films — $\,$

	1931-35	1935–36	1938-3	1037 38	1938-39	1939-40
Cinema taikie app ratus etc Cinematograph films	Rs in Lakbs 31 06	R in Lakhs 9 67	Ra in Iakh 8 57 30 86	Rs in 1 khs 13 85 34 08	R in Lakhs 11 40 31 6	R in Lakh 6 93 37 81

The China Trade — Il ci sioca coil list bound to do so to reduce he experts to the title of receptors to the title of receptors to the title of receptors to the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of the title of titl under which the Governm at ol India s at d mental difference between the pr bit min individual to (1) the payment of an import duty three and that in forten countries particulty in time at the existing amount in return for the particular time of the existing amount in return for the particular time of the profit of the particular time of the profit o

Agreements observed by indle The Go enument of Indle have carried of to to it itser their like of the 1011 agreement. The have gone further Not ally wer x youts to Chin stopp of and e ports to non Chi e and tries in the Lat limited in accord no with the remove. tries in th L at immed in ac ord no want an er ement with China but exports to non Chin c untries has c o the voluntary I it a liv of Indi be n unjected to ance si c restraining agreeme ts with the countrie concern of The G recomment of India 12 co the of India be a subjected to space at a contract and the contract and the contract and the contract of India be a subjected to space at a contract and the contract of India be a con

of tende befor 1017 on p cotol t tal creastion if the copies in the consumption of opi m production in Call and (4) pretion in America and Frope is in effect herdy less of the greement on due notice by eith r p vty distance and Frope is in effect herdy less of the greement on due notice by eith r p vty distance and Frope is in effect herdy less of the production in the most of the And th r in a state to Art ricens and Euro to a stamp out the opi m trade and opi m per pension of the production in the most of the production in the raided that is never u do no deration his size as the ricens in the agree m at undertook among oth r things to r duce production in Calls a rice them that is never u do no deration his size as the ricens of the production in the raided that is never u do no deration his size as the ricens of the production in Calls and the results have no rei tion to the other than the size as the ricens of the production in Calls are producted in the production in the size as the ricens of the size as the ricens of the production in the size as the ricens of the size as the ricens of the ricens o

araw that can attention of her developed and people to the opi male thou i her midst t cansa cu sultati na n tia nhi et b tween the Government of India and the id in Legis I thro and t produce what may be described as co Mer bl intelligent p ogress in the de elopment of the e regul tions upon the u e ol optum which are tim benoured

Indin s Gplum Policy -The current attitude

nted by the various areas selected 101 tigation, and in the light of the personal ledge of the representatives of the different

of Assam and Calcutta might correctly a Punjab might be held to provide cases and 42 kgs respectively In other cases the Confer rther inquiry ient excess But they gave a series of pies to show that there were simple explaus showing harmless causes for what appear be excessive consumption in many places

um policy has on several occasions during ist few years come under discussion in the Indian Legislature and in regard to Government of India and the non members of the Legislature have been Cultivation of the poppy in British ord is confined, except for a few wild and ssible regions, to the area that supplies ernment of India Factory at Glinzipur in inited Provinces where it ean only be Importation into ated under heense h India from the Indian States is controlled hibition of imports except on Government and by agreement with the States ned that they will not allow exports to 1 India except by arrangement Cni on in British India is progressively and being reduced. The process of ion was staved in 1931-1932 ously low level Progressive and rapid reduction of rations lon was resumed in 1933, the total area evation of Benares opium from 1932 33 as under

```
1932-33
            =
                   27,228 Aeres
1933 34
                   13,792
            =
                             ,,
1934-35
                    6 806
            =
1935 36
            =
                    7,167
1936 37
            ===
                    6 366
1937-38
            =
                    6 5 6 4
1938-39
            =
                    4812
1939 40
            ==
                    4,899
1940 41
                    4,819
```

dual Extinction Of Exports -Loid ig, as Viceroy, made the position clear statement in February, 1926, when he ternal policy of other Governments the mient of India had decided to reduce to all countries in the Par East by a roportion annually with a view ultimately ontinuing them altogether une, 1926, it was announced that extine

these exports would take place in ten

riments at the special instance of His to arrangements (prescribed by the League of sty's Government The Conference after Nations) which confine the amount of such chanstive discussion of the phenomena exports to the quantities approved by the Governments of these territories Besides these places, opium is exported to Burma and Aden Before separation, they formed an integral part inces and of the reports of the local committed in India and it has been decided to continue to eoneiuded that it appeared that certain allow them to draw their supplies of opium from India at cost price as long as they require garded as having excessive consumption it The quantities exported to Burma and that Orises and the Ferozepore District Aden during the year 1939 were 22,443 kgs The quantities exported to Burma and

The steady decrease in the average annual considered that there was no evidence of net receipts (after deducting expenditure) from the opium export trade is shown by the following

1910 11	to	1912-13	F	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	801	62	iakiı
		1922-23		$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	183	41	,,
		1924-25		Rs	167	51	,,
	to	1933 34			55		,,
1934-35				${ m Rs}$	19	35	,,

In making this sacrifice, the Government of India had gone further than the requirements of the provisions of international conventions India's voinntary relinquishment of crores-in revenuo has not, however, contributed to the reduction of consumption in the Far Eastern countries, which are now obtaining their supplies of opium from various other sources

Total Prohibition In Assam —The control of poincy about internal consumption rests with Provincial Governments, who are adopting several measures to curtail supply to the public

Since 1919 various restrictivo measures had been adopted by the Government of Assam in of their efforts to eradicate the opium habit, such because as the raising of the retail price, the rationing found that the rate before 1931 had of shops, the issue of passes, introduction of parapid so that stocks were brought to a prohibition in selected areas, and accelerated

The Government of Assam embarked upon a policy of total prohibition in the included areas of the Province from March 1, 1941 A system of quarterly accelerated reduction of oplum rations by which rations of all consumers were reduced at the rate of one eighth of a tolaaccording to the presembed scale—was enforced from September 1, 1939, in the partially excluded areas of the Province with a view to eradicating. this pernicious habit of opium consumption

In these areas within a period of two years
Close supervision is maintained over the
incensed vendors in all parts of British India. the conditions of their ileenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection, that no opium shall be sold to children or bad characters ried that to avoid complications that that sales shall only be made on the Heensed arise in attempting to sit in judgment on premises and during the prescribed hours, that only nnadulterated Government oplum shall be sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces

GLASS AND CLASSWARE

v tio s a number of small crude gives vessels i death of the v ry primitive stage of the ludustry t the tim have bee discovered

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In its pres nt st set the i dustry takes two well-del ed forms—(i) I dg mous that i dustry In larg f teories fresh air Mout Plants for the ben fit of workman he well-del ed forms—(i) I dg mous that I fadustry and () the mod rn l ctory I dast r its forms with is repe sted in set in the state of the period of the state of the period of the p

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01 s was n nifacter 1 1; Indic cent is 1; re Christ Ph y m utens Indian glass as bing of superior q al ty Covernment of 1 dia decided to as ist the pl s indianing by way of a reb te of customs d ty on imported Sods A h

In 1933 pecial ction towards development idicately the time line be educovered.

The 0 t Indian references to glass are in He Minar may it C bondless of the Sin Altred Ci ter claim proceedings.

It is cert in accoult to Sin Altred Ci ter claim account of the control of th of this industry was taken by the Government

the decombine constitution connected with the wait the wait in he is and both in pallity and antity and upplies the balk of cl. consumed I ladiu see safully repl ding forelyn imp is vious in will so never before mad in India lik holi r will so never before mad in India lik holi r

regarded as a surplus country in respect of her resources of raw hides and shins. It is estimated that normally she produces 20 million cattle hides, 5.7 million buffalo hides, 27 million goat and 17 million sheep skins a year. Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from shaughtered animals and the bulk, about 75 to 80 per cent. Is derived from animals that die a natural death. On account of this reason the output of these hides increases when famine, flood, cattle epidemics, etc., take an unduc toll on livestock. Goat and sheep skins are, however, derived from animals slaughtered for meat and their production remains more or less at a steady level.

Trade in raw hides and skins -Of the total ontput of India s raw hides and skins It is estimated that from 50 to 75 per eent of eattle hides and about 45 per eent of gort and sheep skins are now locally tanned and the balance exported in the raw condition Previous to the European war of 1914-1918, about 56 per eent of the total export of eattle lildes used to go to Germany and Austria and the balance to the other Turop can countries and United States, while 80 per cent of the exported goat skins used to go to United States. The Germans brought the collections, euring and grading of the Indian eattle hides and the Americans those of goat skins to a fairly high standard. The war disorganised this export trade and during post-war years. this export trade and during post-war years the Government of India levied an export duty of 15 per eent on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per eent for those which were exported to and tained in Empire countries. The object of this measure was to foster in the first place India's leather industry and in the next encourage taining of Indian hides within the British Empire and reduce their export to Germany and other non-empire countries. Later out, the duty was abolished. The measure did not succeed in topping export to Germany which continued to revive until the outbreak of the present war to revie until the outbreak of the present war in 1939 The repeal of the duty helped the revival, and export to Germany rose to about 28 per cent of the total export in 1935 36 The post-war measures, however, increased tanning in India There was a change in the direction of goat skins export also during the post-war period. After the war the United Kingdom developed the manufacture of glace kid and considerable quantities of Indian goat skins are being now exported to that country and the USA share is proportionately reduced Still the USA takes about 3 times as much as the United Kingdom and about 70 per cent of the total export from India India is responsible for the supply of about one third of the total goat skins used in the world's tanning industry and some of her goat skins, especially those of Bengal and Bihar, are regarded to be the best raw materials for high class glace kid

Cattle hides are cured for the export trade by air drying and dry salting. The better grades of the former are dried out, being stretched lengthwise on frames, and are called Framed" hides, and the inferior ones are dried by spread hides Airdrled hides are treated with a solution of arsenie to ward off insect damage before export. Dry salt euring is done mostly in Beugal with a sallne earth known as "Khan sait" which consists principally of sodium sulphate mixed with varying proportions of sodium chloride and earthy matter. Goat skins are mostly dry salted and to a lesser extent air dried. The total export of raw lides and skins amounted to Rs. 3,84,66,560 in 1938.39

me on the ground and arc known as "Crumpled.

Recently the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of Indla has been attempting to grade slaughtered cattle hides. Hide grading stations have been started at slaughter houses at Delhi, Agra, Bandra (Bombay) Bareilly, Karachl and Rampur, and specifications for grades have been formulated. Hides and skins are included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Marketing and Grading) Act of 1937. An attempt is being made by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, Govt of India, to improve flaying in the slaughter houses where grading stations have been started by giving a bonus to flavers. The Department has recently published a Report on the Marketing of Hides in India and Burma (Marketing Series No. 36) and another Report on the Marketing Series No. 40) which contain valuable informations regarding Indian hides and skins

Tanning in India—The tanning industry in India has made great strides since the last Enropean war It may be divided into two eategories, indigenous and modern

Indigenous tanning—This is earried out principally by the people of the tanning caste which is a depressed Hindu community known as the Chamar. They tan according to indigenous methods and their products may be divided into a number of typical groups, viz, (i) the miscellaneous crude leather produced in the villages to meet local needs, (ii) the bag tanned buffalo sole leather produced in the Punjab and Calcutta which is extensively used for making shoes, (iii) tanned sheep skins of the Punjab known as "Kabuli Bheris" used as a cheap book binding leather throughout India, (iv) half tanned leather of Madras and Bombay. The first three varieties are all consumed in India while the better grades of the fourth are exported chiefly to the United Kingdom and from there to other countries. The half-tanned cattle hides and calf skins are known in the International trade as East India tanned Kips and Calf skins. These are retained and finished in the importing countries for making shoc upper and other varieties of dressing leather. The cattle hides used to be tanned formerly with avaram or turwar bark (Cassia aurleulata) which occurs in South and Western India. But since the last war they are being tanned. In Madras with wattle bark, large quantities of which are imported from South Africa. The goat and sheep skins in Madras and these as well as cattle hides. In Boin bay are still tanned with avaram bark. The present annual export of half-tanned leather is valued at about six erores of rupees.

Modern t gr—Leather fr II an as and Saddlery for millicary equipme t has long been in suffictured at Casum ra by these transposes on the standard of the stand

all re supplying pacific lly tha who le of their triputs to the Government.

Chrom t g.—The outstandin festure in the field of modern tanning in India slees the least of modern tanning in India slees the least of the field of modern tanning in India slees the least of the field of modern tanning in India slees the least of the field of the field of the least of the field of the field of the field of the least of the field of the hee npper leasther Box and Willow line of the hee npper leasther Box and Willow line of the field of the

~COIR

Colr is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the bu k of the account in the product of the control that in the product of the control that in the product of the control that in the product of the control that in the product of the control that in the product of the control that in the product of the control that in the product of the control that in the product of the first that it is a fill green the ghi this control that it is a fill green the ghi this control that is a fill green the ghi this control that is a fill green the ghi this control that is a fill green the ghi this control that is a fill green the ghi this control that is a fill green the ghi this control that is a fill green the ghi this control that is a fill green the ghi this control that is a fill green the ghi this control that is a sell of the fill green that is a fill green the ghi this control that is a fill green th

in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo caues The fibre is then returned ** ** * VALUE / CANVA LUDUCE LU CLICUL to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting spikes resembling thin saw blades made of Iron The fibre is sorted out into colour grades and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. The fibre is first made into 'slivers'. and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel This is again returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards It is then tied into bundles and is disposed of to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is minufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope, etc

The yarn is very errefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its colour, which is, in reality, a gruge of proper retting. The best quality of coir is a golden yellow colour and the lowest grade is a grey colour which shows that the husks have either bren over retted or that the condition for retting have not been satisfactory

Properly retted colr is of the highest quality-It is much more easily spun than machine made colr, because the fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and a much more even yarn is obtained It is much stronger than machine made colr because none of the long or "bristle" fibres have been removed in the process of extrae tion The colour is not only attractive, but is localities on the East Coast for teaching coir an indication that retting has been earried handler of and increasing the output of coir through to the correct stage

cusing minor exhance on termostractic continuous. or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily

The value of the Indian trade is considerable, the imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20 per cent of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns to amount in value to more than one million pounds per annum It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable industry in More than 80 per cent of the manu factured coir products imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India and more than 90 per cent of the coir varn. The imports of coir fibre from India are meonsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent of the quantity imported. The export of coir fibre from India. represents in value only 0.35 per cent of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir

The Government of Madras are conducting a corr demonstration school at Beypore near Calcut under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, where students are trained in improved methods of cleaning fibre. of spinning of colr yarn on the wheel, of produc ing ropes, belts, mits, rugs, etc

It's proposed to enlarge the activities of the School and also to open fresh centres in sultable localities on the East Coast for teaching coir articles

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

'Patents,' 'Designs and institute eertain forms and 'Trade Marks eonstitute certain forms of personal granted under the Iudian Patents and Designs rights which are collectively referred to as rights of industrial property. In British Iudia the rights in Patents and Designs are regulated by the Indian Patents are regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs are regulated by the Indian Patents are regulated by the Indian Patents a the procedure under the Act is regulated by patent after the first four years of its term is the Indian Patents and Designs Rules 1933 and the Indian Secret Patent Rules, 1933 The Act and the Rules are contained in the The Act and the Rules are contained in the Patent Office Handbook which is available from granted for an imention, which is defined as the Manager of Publications Call Types Delice. the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines Dellii, at a cost of Re 1 per copy The Handbook contains in addition detailed instructions for those interested in Patents and Designs In the latest edition (6th) of the Hundbook is added a new chapter wherein are collected together some of the important decisions of the Courts, the Central Government and the Controller of Patents and Designs These decisions are helpful in interpreting the provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911. The broad features of the Patents and Designs These tet mus be described as folloss -

PATENTS

making, selling and using the patented inven appliances

Patents tion and of authorising others so to do

any manner of new manufacture meluding an improvement or an alleged invention' other words, to be patentable an unvention must be a manufacture, it must be new, it must be useful and it must not be such as may be said to be obvious to a person slilled in the art to whileh the invention relates and requilited with the common knowledge in that art at the time of apply ing for the patent. The word 'manu facture includes any process apparatus, devue, machine, article, or composition of matter

Illustrations of patentable inventions are new t p tent is a legal document which confers implements, domestic appliances, drying and alpon the patentee the evelusive privilege of moistening apparatus and processes and samitary In the field of chemical industry new processes and praratuses for manufacturing synthetic counterchain revocation of the patent A prod cts foodstuffs dyes tallow a builtutes at the raw terlais soda as heaching a the counterchain revocation of the patent A ten by recommendation of the patent A ten by recommendation of the patent A ten worked wholly outside British India may to be revoked by the Ce trail Go entment process a for the treatment of 1 oil seeds by products a dwaste materials are ill p tent ble

what are commonly called patent medical spread of the following the foll

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A plan of campaign in warfare or busine a ord the discovery of hitherto unknown a turnal law and lesigns at 1011 a design means tie de turns of stape configuration pattern or ornament is not pate the Similarity a game of chance or said with a business of the configuration pattern or ornament applied to any article by any 1 of still process or said with a business of the configuration pattern or ornament plants of the configuration of the process of the configuration of the process of the distribution of the process of the find that the process of the configuration of the process of th tation for writing mu! a new m thoo of a m re mech nical device or at the mark is cord g diseased as mather for a m re mech nical device or at the mark is food cannot be classed as mather for a method of a m re mech nical device or at the mark is considered and not a design for the propose of the Indian [latents and Designs Act Literary or artistic creatio such s book pictures and music which fall under the Indian Copyright Act (Act III of 1914) do not lso come within the scop

> A design to be regi trable must be new or g n 1 ad mu t be applicable to an art le The original registration rem ins in force for five years but the p riod e n be extended upto Afte n years in Il

Duri g tile existence of c pyright in a registered de ign tile and til orised pullcation of the de ign to the ritiel in questi n for purpose of sale 1 p of ibited. The penalty fo sach sale I politited The penalty fo sch infring m at is a um not exceeding ave I undred not d th the ritles o subta e which i plaring m miles um not exceeding five lundric produced may be doubt the mood of produced may be doubt the mood of the mood o on an applicant for a British Indian Patent an option to file with his application either a "Complete Specification" describing the nature of the invention and the manner of performing the same, or a "Provisional Specification" merely describing the nature of the invention, and to follow it up with a "Complete Specification" within nine months thereafter The rules for implementing the provisions of the Amendment Act 1945 have not yet been promulgated

With the separation of Aden from Indla and its constitution into a Crown Colony on the 1st of April 1937, the Indian Patents and Designs Act so far as it was applicable to Aden was repealed by the Government of Aden, but by repealed by the Government of Aden, but by an ordinance issued in that Colony, it is provided that all British Indian Patents and registered designs bearing dates prior to the 1st April 1937 and in force at that date, shall continue to be in force in Aden also so long as they remain in force in British Indian. force in British India

Rules elitible the Central Government to grant licences under enemy owned patents and designs For further information on this subject reference may be made to the Patent Office, 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Rule 42 of the Defence of India Rules pro vides that except under the authority of the Controller, no person shall make an application for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in any country or place not included in His Majesty's Dominions, and not being an Indian State

The Indian Patents & Designs (Extension of conditions

TRADE MARKS

The Trade Marks Act, 1940 (Act V of 1940), used in relation to goods for the purpose of was passed by the Indian Legislature in March 1940, to provide for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks in British India Sections 1 and 85 of the Act came into force it once, and under the latter section, intending applicants for registration were enabled to deposit their trade marks ' About 1,58,000 trade malks were so deposited, which were since classified and indexed

Before the other provisions of the Act could Before the other provisions of the Act could be brought into force the Act was amended in 1941 (Act XXVII of 1941) to establish a separate Trade Marks Registry at Bombay under a Bombay Registrar with jurisdiction over textile marks only The Amended Act came into force on the 1st June 1942, but had again to be amended by the Trade Marks Amendment Act. The Trade Marks Register is kept at the Registry at Bombay under the control and management of the Registrar of Trade Marks Mr K S Shayaksha, BA (Oxon), Bir-at-Liu, is at present the Registrar of Trade Marks

A branch of the Trade Marks Registry is established at Calcutta, at which a copy of the Register and the Refused Textile Marks List ire kept The Branch Registry is in Charge ire kept. The Branch Registry is in charge within the above description is not registr of the Deputy Registrar who is empowered except upon evidence of distinctiveness under section 4 (2A) of the Act to discharge, under the superintendence and direction of the Registrar, any function which under the Act may be discharged by the Registrar Any reference in the Act to the Registrar includes a reference to the Deputy Registrar when so dis charging any such function Where the Registrar directs the Deputy Registrar to deal with a particular matter, he has in disposing of such matter the same powers as the Registrar Law by being likely to deceive or cause confusion. At present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade or which are likely to liurt religious susceptionally significantly and the same powers as the Registrar Law by being likely to deceive or cause confusion. At present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade or which are likely to deceive or cause confusion, at present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade or which are likely to deceive or cause confusion, at present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade or which are likely to deceive or cause confusion, at present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade or which are likely to deceive or cause confusion, at present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade or which are likely to deceive or cause confusion, at present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade or which are likely to liurt religious susceptions.

The following is a summary of the important provisions of the Trade Marks Act, 1940

A' mark" includes a device, brand, heading registration libel, ticket, name signature, word, letter or numeral or any combination thereof i 'tinde name a mark used or proposed to be the Registrar might think fit to impose the

indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right to use the mark trade mark may be registered only in respect of particular goods or classes of goods Any person who is desirous of registering a mark should apply to the Registrar in the prescribed manner The application may be made either at the Registry at Bombay of at the branch office it Calcutta

Under section 6 (1), distinctiveness is the prime requisite of a trade mark for registration A registrable trade mark must consist of or contain at least one of the following escential particulars (1) name of a company or andividual represented in a special or particular manner, (2) signature of the applicant or some predecessor in business, (3) one of more invented words (4) word or words, laving no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being according to its ordinary meaning 1 geographical name or surname or the name of 1 sect, easte or tribe in India and (5) any other distinctive mark A mark consisting of a name, signature, or any word other than such as fall within the above description is not registrable determining whether a trade mark is distinctive the extent of the inherent distinctiveness of the mark, as well as its acquired distinctiveness by use of otherwise, will be considered The commonly accepted name of any single chemical element or chemical compound is not registrable In respect of a chemical substance or preparation, Trade marks which are contrary to law or mora lity, or disentified to protection in a Court of Law by being likely to decelve or cause confusion, bilities, are not registrable. The Act contains also special provisions for the registration of certification trade marks and for defensive

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(Figures after 1938-39 are not available as publication of these Statistics has been suspended for the duration of the war) ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA (In lakhs of Rupees)

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3,05

-16,33*

-27,85

-37,32* 38,31

-52,54

-57,05

-30,72

33,50

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(a) 3,01 (a) 6,87 10 26

4,64 28,15

7,50 9,35

Net imports (t t.,

Exports.

Production (b)

Imports

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53,26

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67.26 57.26 54.26 37,26

33,68

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4,06,83 4,38,92

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1,58,81 277,15

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10

1 bsorption

Progressive total

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stock

et absorption

6,18,61

3,92,61 3,82

The progressive total of additions to stock (iter

and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8

Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England

Figures are for enlender year ending 31st December

<u>E</u>

(11) Figures prior to 1935-36 include Burma

Note -(t) The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes

3,55,68

11,52,24 2,58,04

Item 9 is the sum of

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INSURANCE CO., LTD.

H O 8/10, Tamarind Lane, Fort,

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DELHI: INDORE: LAHORE

Branches in other cities to be opened shortly Applications from influential persons invited

Chanman,

Seth Haridas Acharatlal, Millowner.

Board of Directors includes leading Millowners & Business Magnates

CAPITAL FIRST year's (1944)Achievement LIFE OVER Rs 32,00,000 (Com-Subscribed Rs 14,55,000 pleted Business)

CENERAL Rs 43,44,000 (Premi-

THE

DIGVIJAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED,

Dhan-Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Foit, BOMBAY

Subscribed & Paid-up Capital Rs. 3,00,000

Within 3 years the New Business exceeds ,, 55,00,000

For further particulars apply to

H. N. ASHAR,

Managing Director

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LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

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		~	-			
	No	w Sums In	sured	Total Su	ms Insured	ın Force
Year	Sum fusured (In erores)	Average sum lusured per policy	Average premium per Rs 1,000 sum insured	Sum Insured Including bonus additions (in crores)	Average sum Insured per polley	Average premium per policy of Rs 1,000 sum Insured
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941	Rs 16 50 17 76 19 66 24 83 28 92 32 81 37 80 41 608 45 96 35 23 36 68 37 84	R9 1,518 1,786 1,697 1,573 1,547 1,565 1,532 1,520 1,498 1,511 1,685 1,841 2,193 2,258	Rs 54 6 62 3 51 9 52 0 51 8 51 6 52 1 52 0 52 3 55 4	Rs 88 66 98 02 105 02 118 77 136 65 151 63 174 67 196 74 218 86 232 42 243 91 256 43 266 60 310 95	Rs 1,678 1,894 1,841 1,818 1,705 1,769 1,720 1,715 1,682 1,657 1,086 1,704 1,745 1,836	Rs 48 6 47 1 46 2 46 2 48 8 51 5 47 8 47 7 47 8

LIFE FUNDS AND EXPENSE RATIO

The life insurance funds increased by Rs 8 29 crores (Rs 715 clores in 1942) and amounted to Rs 8423 erores at the end of the veir Rs 75 94 erores in 1942

The rate of luterest carned on the life funds during the year after deduction of Income tax at source was 3.88 per cent (3.94 per cent in 1942)

The net rates of interest realized by the Indian Life Offices in each of the five years 1939 to 1943 are as follows -

Year 1939 1941 1942 1943 1940 Rate o f Interest per appum 4 68 4 37 4 17 3 94

The total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the Premlum income during each of the five years 1939 to 1945 are as follows —

Year 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 33 2 28 9 27 4 26 7 27 9 Expense Ratio

If the figures of half a dozen insurers having the largest premium income are excluded, the expense ratio in the ease of remaining insurers is tound to be as under -

Year 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 Expense Ratio 41 8 36 0 34 3 31 3 31 4

HEAVY EARLY LAPSES

One reason for high renewal expense ratios of many insurers is the very heavy lapses, particularly during the early years of a policy sexistence. The following table compares the lapse experience of five old established Insurers with that of five recently established lnaurers

respressed is percentage of the business done in

that ve	ir (1938)	Net Laps	e per cent
	Year	Old insurers	Young insurers
1938 1939 1940	gan an Appallut	2 05 18 32 8 79	10 49 33 61 9 83
		90 16	53 93

The table shows that about 29 per cent of the business transacted by old established insurers lapsed in slightly less than 2½ years and in the ease of voung insurers the percentage is as high as 54 The bulk of the lapses in the year 1939 must relate to policies under which not even one full year's premiums hid been pud. It is well known that the expenses of many insurers exceed the flist year's premiums received and the important fact therefore emerges that nearly 20 per cent of the business done by old esta blished insurers and slightly more than double this percentage of the business done by voung mourers generally result in a loss to the insurers

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

The net Indian premlum meome of all insurers under insurance business other than life insurance during 1943—was Rs 7,63, laklis (Rs 7,38 laklis in 1942), of which the Indian insurers share was Rs 2,89 laklis (Rs 2,06 laklis in 1942) and that of the non-Indian insurers Rs 4,74 5,32 lakhs in 1942) The total lakhs (Rs amount was composed of Rs 3,46 laklis from Fire, Rs 2,80 likhs from Marine, and Rs 1,37 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business

The Indian insurers received Rs 1,66 lakhs from Fire, Rs 73 lakhs from Marine, and Rs 50

liklis from Miscellaneous Insurance business.
The non-Indlan insurers received R5 1,81 Net lapses in each of the years 1938, 39 and 40 and Rs 86 lakks from Miseellaneous Insurance of the new business done in the year 1938 business

The di trib tion of this inc ue mo g t insurers constituted in diffe ut countries is shown in the following + hi --

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From the net figures giv ab v it i not as ct in I di of insurers who carry on iff possible to form a corr ct estime to of the total business. In India citih r olely or along with business effect di in India as con therable other in rance hudness portion, of Indian business of both India and PROVIDENT INSURANCE. SOCIE-164

portion of Indian bu lines of both India and on Indian in urera it said to 1 re ibs red outsid I dia The India las r rs wo ot r ass ta ibsiantial m unt of fie n arine or miscellar o in ur nec provident insur nec Societte m unt of fie n arine or miscellar o in ur nec of insurera b d a n t premium is come of Its 110 et lastra 100 et la field of 18 societies insurera b d a n t premium is come of Its 110 et la insurance A toron business untide India These Assured of Is 600 or an Annalty of Its 800 insurera to day in the insurance and annalty of Its 100 et la instruction business untide India These ommancem in of the Act were there included in the India Companies of the India Companies of India Companies of India Companies of India Companies of India Companies of Its 110 et la instruction of Its 110 et la instruction de India Companies of Ind

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INDIAN ASSETS OR NON INDIAN INSURERS

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1914 there we in exit nee 141 provincem seed ties with had made at 1 ast the initial deposit und reit. Act wile the number amon gradient of the seed o

fth yer showing an tin r se of Rs 23 000 The net ; to of int rest realized by the soci ties

expenses f m nag m t pressed s a pec c tage of th p mi mi com was 47 Out of 131 collettee which had s bmitted thi returns for the y read g 31st Dec mb r 1033 18 had re ewniczpens s ratios caicul ted in the precepted u y in xess of 100 pec can to the precepted u y in xess of 100 pec can read to the precepted up to the second of 100 pec can read to the precepted up to the second up to the second read to the second up to the secon

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reflection of her constitutional development. In which bulk largely in Provincial budgets the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the cencontributions from the Provinces These con-tributions were fixed in the shape of definite Regarding possible new sources of revenue, sums, which the Provincial Governments had Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Com

Budget in 1928-29 But this did not end the discussion, indeed it was only the first phase The Government

Federal Finance Committee. and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes Independent of the central government and responsible only to the reviewed as part of the work of the Roumantiority sitting in I ondon. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was allowed as part of the work of the Roumantee of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was allowed as part of the work of the Roumantee of the reversed, and the Government of India was allowed as part of the work of the Roumantee of the reversed, and the Government of India was allowed as part of the work of the Roumantee of the reversed, and the Government of India was allowed as part of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the reviewed as part of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the order of the work of the Roumantee of the Rouman the smallest Items of their expenditure. This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who was o jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had elogged progress. A much elearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own fluancial houses. made masters in their own fluancial houses the commence of India did not then permit them to do entirely without by giving them back less in meome tax than

sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in each They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than tenerores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province Claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There is general agreement that such a duty evaluation that it was starved in consequence. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and its doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted. Thoy finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928-29. of India

Excise on Matches —The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplat of India had taken the growing heads of ing the existence of such a duty from the outset revenue—those which issue from taxes on in- of federation. We are advised that the probable resources either almost static, like land revenue, or actually declining, as with excise the vield of the tax for all-India at a reasonable rate, with due allowance for reduced consump revenue, or actually declining, as with excise the where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition at the same time the Provinces were con in the 1934-35 Budget and has continued since.) Oth r E —it is possible that other as that de elopment takes place an excise cise duthe may occupy an import at pic of levelatthefactory by one Unit-offic Federation is the faces policy of india in the furne but wild be a far on consumers in other Unit wild be a far on consumers in other Unit wild be a from our i ter proposals at it oductio of such masures in the sulf rer ritopowers of taxation that if of rail years of federation (Iffe eli may be not d that if no to hacco ex i e would not preclude the no cise duty on sugar it and in link was brieffederal floor ermet tiromassignim the proceeds imported in the lastic than 10 that is not observed in the contract of

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to take into consideration income not hable to of the distributable total has been reinquished transfor by it, except with the congent and in the intermediate five years, so long as the eo operation of the other Government. We are portion of the distributable sum remaining with aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield the Centre, together with any contribution of such taxation

Niemever Report

A necessary prelude to the Introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situa tion and prospects of India The Investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemever whose report was published in April 1936 The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provinced autonomy to eertain provinces partly in the form of eash subventions, partly in the form of enuceitation of the net debt incurred previous to April 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 121 per cent of the jute tax

Annual eash subventions are as follows To the U P Rs 25 lakins for 5 years only, to Assam Rs 30 lakins, to Orissa Rs 40 lakins, to the N-W F Province Rs 1,00 lakins (subject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs 1,05 laklis to be reduced by stages after 10 years

The total approximate annual relief in laklis Bengal Rs 75, Blhar Rs 25, C P Rs 15, Assam Rs 45, N-W I Province Rs 110, Orissa Rs 50, Sind Rs 105, and U P Rs 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs 192 iakhs' almed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows

from the Raliways, aggregates 13 crores

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from Income-tax, Sir Otto Niemezer recom mended that haif of the proceeds should remain alth the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division -Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U P 15, Punjab 8, Blhar 10, C P 5, Assum 2, A -W 1 Province 1, Orlesa 2 and Sind 2

Sir Otto Niemever suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income tax proceeds for the first five years from the beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial distonomy. But this, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues on this point were — His remarks

- "The position of the railways is frankly disquieting It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the raliways may merely
- ' I believe that both the early establishment Orlssa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of effective co ordination between the various, of Rs 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs 5 lakhs by six modes of transport and the thorough going equal steps beginning from the sixth year from overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are the Introduction of provincial autonomy, but vital elements in the whole provincial problem"

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE

India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full force of the economic bizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs 1,53 lakhs. The Finance Member mum the following year The net result from extent of Rs 1,53 lakhs The Finance Member the Government of India's point of view announced the imposition of an excise duty on was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring annual to 5 annual per ounce and the abolition of of the year and a supplementary Budget eontaining fresh taxation proposais in September

The supplementary budget had been imposing an excise duty on matches introduced only six months earlier He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September 1931

The 1933-34 Budget—In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years He results for the two previous years He estimated the general position for 1933-34 to be the same as for the eurrent year, neither better nor worse and in particular that India would be able to maintain the same purehasing power for commodities imported from abroad

the export duty on raw hides Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the The 1932 33 Budget — Presenting the 1932 33 Jute export duty to the jute producing Provin budget on March 7, 1932, the Finance Member ces, the Finance Member said that the Govern explained that the circumstances were somewhat

> The 1935-36 Budget —This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs 1,50 lakhs available for tax reduction The Silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an ounce The export duty on raw skins was abolished. The remaining surplus of Rs. 1,42 lakhs was disposed of, first, in restoring the emergency cuts in pay, and

The 1936-37 Budget —The surplus for 1936-37 was estimated at Rs 2,05 lakhs, and this was di posed of in two ways. List the rem ining.

The 1910-14 Bodges — Af rt sat anrolus for surcharge on incomecta and within the same in the property of the same in I Hanns for every additional join The prospective deficit was reduced to Rs 6 effect of these ching was to red ce tile surplus. The short fill Sie Lessow Rateman

an on ce while ti e n ar d ties were raised on a graduated scale Changes we e made in the postal rates for parcels book patteres and sam ples and the existin, rate of a it duty income isx and s per tax were conti ded

The 1933-39 B dg t -Ti ! Budget was gen The 1935-19 E og 1 - 11 success mas set if it is get in the setting get it ce no changes in the taxation sy it mere introduced and a surplus fix 8 jakis was anti-cipated. But there were special features in the setting of the settin cipited But there were special reatures in reg rd to Defence for which in erits R8 80 i.i. wa to be xpended. A further feature of 1 1038 50 Budg t was the Bn 1 g of Provin 1 Aut nomy in its i wurst stages. While s p ration of B rma can ed los of Rs 2 0 iskin p ym uis to ti Frovinces u d'r the Ni meyer Award mounted to B. 193 iakhs To start the Fro inces in s und state the following t p we's tak n tielr exiting debts to the dated at a were made to interest dditional w gra ts in aid were m do to deficit pro inces a and with the imp

maint nance of exiti g taxation and the adon tion of the new syste nd the stab system of sales in in the receiving the hosten de line me Tax 1 the position s s follow L tim t d R v nue R 8 15 15 lakhs E timated L penditure Rs 8 55 lakh Estim ted D fielt Rs 50 lakh Estim ted D fielt Rs 50 lakh Bet re cune Estim ted D fielt its 50 inline 1901 re cause dexpe diture we down of the previous year ti f inner b cau of tr de recession wilch would result i fower et ipt from c intems and ti e latter becau f economie und r interest

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effect of these ching was to red ce tile surplish. This short of Il Sit Jerseny Raisman proposet to Ra 7 likts

The 1877 35 Bindg t.—Tile prospective d desit londs and the receipts from our towns and kneemed in three ways. The first was an Excess can be considered to the receipts from our towns and kneemed; I solds minimum of Ra 50000 receipts to taxy was its 183 likt which would have been for a state of the receipts from our sainfailed in the receipts from our sainfailed in the receipts from our sainfailed to the receipts from our sainfailed to the receipts from is series of imposts. Import and e right duties on liver were raised from two annas to ti ree annas was estim ted to produce a net access n to reannounce while tile n and ties were raised on a rule of Ra 3 00 lokes. These on d means was a further increase f two annas per gallon in the duty on motor spirit (petrol) estimated to yil di Ra. 140 l km with it o third impost wa an increas from two rupees to the rupecain the excise d ty on ref. et sugar with correspo lin incresse in the import d ty calculated to yield Rs 100 lakes. The tire h uses together were expected to product Rs 6,30 l kes and to convert the post tive deficit of its 6 lakha

On the e penditure si ie the main feature was naturally the Def nee Budget which provided for au I crease f Rs 5111 kiss on the provided for aul crease flas 511 kis on the previous grays estimate and stool at the sum of R #9 9 lakks Under the settlem ntr hed with lift Mjertys Covern ton the divi in of defene obligation Inii m to be li li by for it no mil peace time ost of the Auny in 1 li divi limit li li to to til extended in the covernment of the lift extended in the covernment of the lift extended in the covernment of the lift extended in the covernment of the lift extended in the lift ext Ce'te wers partiy ca celled and partiy consoil, lip jet es jl a the cost of India sown immudiat dated at a liver rate of interest dillional we rea are ju a lump, ma, of it for me te-in all wers mude to deficit pro locces at labar and it in infram. For external and with the lump m. then 'linwavereomes at li worked out a fell we limit and with the lump m. then 'linwavereomes at li worked out a fell w. (1) Normal loca tart was made u the date in the normal loca ce just to the polices.

The 1823-40 B dr. —On the ball of the mean that were like a fell we like 30 lakb, (4) Non-effect like 1823-40 lakb of the larger is 8 480 lakb, (4) Non-effect like 1823-40 lakb of the larger is 8 480 lakb, (4) Non-effect like 1823-40 lakb of the larger is 8 480 lakb, (4) Non-effect like 1823-40 lakb of the larger is 8 480 lakb, (4) Non-effect like 1823-40 lakb of the larger is 8 480 lakb, (4) Non-effect like 1823-40 lakb of the larger is 8 480 lakb.

The 1873-40 B dg t -On the ball of the charges Rs 8 411 km. Total Rs 49 9 lakhs makes make of each of the charges Rs 8 411 km. Total Rs 49 9 lakhs and makes a constant of the data system of assess mat(for details fwhl) seen de Inc me Tax) the position of the system of assess mat(for details fwhl) seen de Inc me Tax) the position of the system of assess mat(for details fwhl) seen de Inc me Tax) the position of the system of assess mat(for details fwhl) seen de Inc me Tax) the position of the system of the first first of the first fwhl the first first first fwhl the first first first fwhl the first first first first fwhl the first first first fwhl first fi

by Rs 15 crores to a total of Rs 1 25 crores its

remainder from Defence I dans for the pre slous year 1940 11, Instead of the deficit being Rs 13 erores as estimated in November, the deficit was expected to be no more than Rs 9 crores this was due to an increased contribution. His Majesty's Government undertook to supply from the rally ays and a surplus over from the vear before

The additional taxation intended to raise a further Its 6,61 lal hs in order to meet a share of the cost of India s war measures took the follow from 50 per cent to 06% per cent to 1eld Rs 250
The 1943-44 Budget — Presenting the Budget lakis and the Central surcharge on Income tax and Super tax from 25 per cent to 331 per cent to produce a further Rs 100 lakhs. Other propos de were to double the match duty, to raise Rs 178 76 erores in the revised estimates for the the important on irtificial silk varn and thread thron 3 annus to 5 names per pound, and to lovy an excise duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes, to

of Rs 34 erores was envisaged in 1941 42 crores of this was for India's own war measures, while HIs Majesty's Government in Britain were paying separately for all supplies and services rendered to them by India and were also providing tree of charge much of the equipment needed for the modernisation of the Army in India The strength of India s armed forces already well Civil expenditure had increased by Rs 2,61 linking mainly on necount of schemes connected with the war. The Supply Department's expenditure on placing orders for Indian products for alled Governments the value of which had already exceeded Rs 82 erores, was expected to be Parcel ably necessary to Rs 189 75 erores. For the coming year, however, this expenditure is expected to inll to Rs 182 81 erores. The decrease is due to the fact that during the placing orders for Indian products for alled reached a stage which can be regarded as reason ably indequate to meet all the depends before the coming year, however, this expenditure is expected to inll to Rs 182 81 erores. The decrease is due to the fact that during the coming year, however, this expenditure is expected to inll to Rs 182 81 erores. The decrease is due to the fact that during the coming year, however, this expenditure is expected to inll to Rs 182 81 erores. The decrease is due to the fact that during the coming year, however, this expenditure is expected to inll to Rs 182 81 erores. The decrease is due to the fact that during the coming year, however, this expenditure is expected to inll to Rs 182 81 erores. The decrease is due to the fact that during the coming year, however, this expenditure is expected to inll to Rs 182 81 erores. execeded Rs 82 crores, was expected to be Rs 58 be made upon them

erores for the year and a prospective deficit on pared with Rs 254 50 crores in the revised the prevaling basis of taxation of Rs 47 crores estimates for 1943 44. The estimates for for the next year Tho revised estimate on defence in 1941-42 was placed at Rs 102 erores, In 1942-43 it was estimated at Rs 133 crores The amount of expenditure on defence services and supplies which the Government of India expect to recover from His Majesty's Government under the operation of the financial settlement would exceed Rs 400 erores in 1942 43

Sir Jeremy Raisman proposed to meet the defielt by raising loans to the time of Rs 35 crores and leaving trantion to cover the balance the tax with the object of immobilising the whole of Rs 12 crores. The new trantion proposals of the excess profits. He hoped to reduce the included (1) the surchinge on meome tax and prospective revenue deficit by Rs 23½ crores by super tax to be increased from 33\frac{1}{2}\% to roughly insing the sense of income tax which was expected 50\%, (2) an all round customs surcharge of to bring in an additional revenue of Rs 8\frac{1}{2}\cdot\\$ to be sevied on existing import tailff every croise and by getting Rs 1 erore from the on raw cotton, petrol and salt, (3) petrol the increased surcharge on tobacco and spirits under to be increased by 25% and post and telegraph customs duties, Rs 10 erores from the increased lates also to be increased. The share of the excise duty on tobacco and Rs 4 eroies by provinces in the intome tax was placed at bringing betelnuts, coffee and ten under the Rs 7,39 lakhs in the current year and Rs 8,37 lakhs in the following year Slr Jeremy estimated the total additional revenue from fresh would approximate to Rs 100 crores

defence likely to be brought to account in India's books during 1942 43, Sir Jeremy revealed that nearly three quarters, totalling Rs 400 erors, would be met by Whitehall In addition Indla with large quantities of aeroplanes, schildes, guns and other equipment without charge, these free supplies already made or expected to be received by the end of the following financial year total roughly an addi flonal Rs 60 crores

total revenue estimates for the coming veir amounted to Rs 199 3 erores, as compared with Defence—The main purpose of these fresh imposts was to strengthen all arms of India's that increases in income facilities and for this a total expenditure. As a result of the budget proposals a revenue 66 per ceut Income tax surcharge would b applied uniformly over all levels of Income

Defence Expenditure - Reviewing defence expenditure Sir Jeremy Raisman pointed out that the revised estimates for the current ver had risen from Rs 133 crores mentioned in the budget last vear to Rs 189 75 erores For the

The 1942-43 Budget—Presenting the Budget on Lebrary 29 1944 the Hon Sir Jeremy for 1912 43 Sir Jeremy Raisman, the Linanee Lusanau Lunance Member, disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of the year and a prospective deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of the year and a prospective deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of the year and a prospective deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of the year and a prospective deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of the year and a prospective deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of the year and a prospective deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of the year and a prospective deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of the year and a prospective deficit of Rs 17 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores as complete of Rs 18 revenue estimates at Rs 284 97 crores expenditure amounted to Rs 363 18 crore-comprising of Rs 86 57 crores under evil e-timates and Rs 276 61 erores under Defence Thus a revenue deficit of Rs 78 21 Services erores was foreshadowed. He proposed to meet this deflett by measures of ordinary taxation and compulsory deposit The most important of the latter was a provision for advance payments of t is on income from which the was not deducted The compulsory deposit of one fifth at source of the excess profits the was increased to 19/64 of inising the scale of meome tix which was expected

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Dean Expedit r—R lewin to the responding to the reason of the reason and apital he are responding to the reason and apital he repetil to the reason and apital he are received to the repetil to the reptil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repetil to the repet

he looked forward to s ib tanti. I di tribution

for the min-ation of sterring in 1944 46 with Savings Bank Deposits and Provident Lunds) the exception of £15 millions for the capitali sition of a portion of India's non effective charges and of £10 millions for acquaring the MAS M Rallway, the S I Rallway, and the B N Rallway The outstanding sterling habilities of Government stood on I ebruary 28, 1945 at about £11 millions

The process of repatriation started in 1937-38 with the Introduction of open market purchases and creation of the rupee counterparts in India The first compulsors scheme was introduced on Lebruary 8, 1941 following the growing accumulation of India's sterling balances in Lugland as the result of the Allied demands inhide on India for war supplies. The second compulsory scheme was decided upon on 24 December 1941 and was followed up by the redemption of 3½ per cent sterling stock, funding of rulway appurities and repatriation of rulway. of rulway annuities and repatriation of rallway Debenture Stock during 1942 43 debt repatriated between April 1 The total 1937 and March 31, 1943 was of the face value of £307 26 million at a cost of £305 29 million (Rs 408 08 crores) and was putfully financed by creating rupce counterparts of the value of Rs 234 97 crores Stray parcels of the Government of India Sterling Stock, both dated and undated and of Realizer Debentures beautiful of Control of Co ind of Railway Debentures bought and can celled during 1943 44 amounted to £3 millions, from their balances. As a further measure of residual repatriation, arrangements were made during the current financial year (1944 45) for the acquisition of the Madras and Southern Railway. Milinatti Rulway, the South Indian Rulway and the B N Rulway Those operations Those operations expenditure absorbed a sum of approximately £10 millions

Sterling continued to accrue and £248 millions were added during the 11 months ended Feb mary 28, 1945 to the Reserve Bank's holdings und the total holdings on March 31, 1945 were estimated by the Finance Member to be £1,030 He, however, hoped that the rate of necrual would be slowed down in future both by diversion of some of the demands made on India to other sources of supply and by an increase in compensatory imports In May, the retiring Finance Member was appointed officer on special duty to negotiate the question with Britain

In regard to the dollar balances, the Finance Member stated that in addition to current requirements, India had agreed to accept an amount of £20 millions for the calendar year 1944 and a similar amount for 1945 in order to build the dollar resources The position would be reviewed later on in the light of the relevent statistics

Rs 229 crores It is estimated that by the end of 1944 45 this would have risen to Rs 1,588 crores comprising Sterling loans and Rulway Annuates Rs 43 crores, Rupec loans and Treasury bills Rs 1,278 crores and Unfunded 267 crores dcbt Rs The corresponding figures on March 31, 1946 are expected to be Rs 1,930 crores, Rs 39 crores, Rs 1,571 crores and

Rs 320 crores respectively The capital portion of the Railway Annuities now appears under public debt only for account ing purposes and is offset by a corresponding deposit with His Majesty's Government. The net regular debt will, therefore, be Rs 1,559 crores on March 31, 1945 and Rs 1,904 crores on March 31, 1946 In addition, however, Government are liable to repay the balance's of Depreciation and Reserve Funds of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, etc., and certain other deposits which, it is expected, will have grown from Rs 27 crores on March 31, 1939 to Rs 240 crores on March 31, 1945 and to Rs 255 erores on March 31, 1946 In other words, is compared with the last pre-war figure of Rs 1,185 crorcs, the total interest-bearing obligations will have increased by Rs 614 erores by the end of the current year and by Rs 974 crores by the

A large part of this increase is represented in, Governments' cash balances and investments inceting the revenue deficits and the capital Actually the amounts required on these accounts total Rs 864 crores, as it is expected that during the seven years ending Problem of Transferring Sterling March 31 1946, the cumulative revenue deficits excluding the provision for debt redemption (Rs 21 crores) will have amounted to Rs 611 trores and the capital outlay to Rs 253 erores. The balance at Rs 407 crores, will be covered by the net balance resulting from the other debt head transactions such as repayment of loans by provinces, issue of rupec coms to the Reserve Bauk small com profits, war risks insurance funds, etc

By far the greater portion of this debt of Rs 2,159 crores is what mily be compendiously termed as productive Thus, the capital outlay on Railways upto the 31st March 1946 accounts for no less than Rs 797 crores on Posts and Telegriphs and other Commercial Deputments Rs 42 crores, Loans and Advances (including the debt due from Burma) Rs 144 547 crores, and cash and investments Rs This crores, miking a total of Rs 1,530 crores leaves an uncovered debt of Rs 629 crores against the pre war figure of Rs 208 crores Even this may not be called wholly unproductive debt for the large Defence Capital outlay of Rs 167 crores cannot be deemed entirely un Public Debt

Excluding the hability for the British Wir Loan, which remains suspended, the total regular interest bearing debt on March 31, (such as the Delhi Capital Outlay) is not without 1939 amounted to Rs 1,158 erores, comprising

Gn ral St tm t f th R me and Expe ditur

[In Lakt of Rupees]

mapers.	Revi ed Estim te 1944 4	B dg t Fatimate 1945 46
REVENUE-	Rs	Rs
Cusiom Central Excise Duties Corpo ation T Taxes on I come other th n Corporati n T x	40 00 39 0 1 06 11 1 03 89	55 48 59 89 6 1 00 83
Sait Op um Ote t Givil Adm ni tr tion	9 30 174 2	9 30 1 44 6
Currecey a d Mint Civil Works Receipts f om Indian St tes Receipt conn ted with th War	1 55 61 63 1 8	1 8 66 63 16 4
Other source of re enu losts and Telegraphs—het co t lb t n to g ner	3 67	3 18
Railw v - h t contrib t on to gen rail re n	_3°00	11 8 3 00
Del ct Share of i come tax rq e ue payabl t pr v ce	-20 56	-39
TOTAL REVEYUE	\$ 56 88	36 34
Depicir	1 55 77	15 9
TOTAL	51 65	5 17 63
Expenditure		
Direct Demand o th Re nue Irrigation Lmi ohm t et P sts d T legraph —C pit loutias ch ged to	8 52 6 13 3	8 86 3 8 10 77
ev n Debt Services	-0 54 60	1 60 33 95 19
Civil Admini trat on Mi cell neou Curr ney nd Mint Civil Work	24 59 00 11 1 28 0 *50 14	7 55 00 16 20 78 1 0 49 46 58
D fen e Service N t Contributions and Miscell co s Adjn tm ats be	39 3 61	3 94 3 39
tween Central and Provi fal Go ernment E traordiosry 1 y ts	8 55 34 89 00	1 3 81 30 3 00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE SURPLUS	5 12 64 9	17 6 99
TOTAL	51 64 P	5176 99

the Government is the supreme landlord and assessments proposed by him require the sar the revenue derived from the land is equivalent of the Government before they become the levenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The later pays for it according to the value of his looking. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in liddia—Permanent and Temporary that the meaning and his judical decisions ma reviewed by the Chil Courts. It is the of the Settlement. Officer to make a reviewed by the Chil Courts It is the of the Settlement of the subject to make a reviewed by whether affecting the intervention of the people. The intervention of the people of the State or of the people. The intervention of the people of the State or of t ments in India—Permanent and Temporary Under the Temporary Settlement Under the former the amount of revenue has tenures fall into two classes—peasant boil been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large lord pays on a rental assessment. In the sevenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occur of the former, however, there are two k pying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859 It also obtains in certain districts of Madras Incidentally, the Bengal system was the subject of an exhaustive examination by a Commission under the chair-manship of Sir Francis Floud in 1939 40, which produced a radical report—a minority dissenting—in favour of State purchase of land, thus chal lenging the Bengal system of land tenure based on the Permanent Settlement

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settle ments is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographle surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settle ment is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately deilneated and the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delecated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's India (revised edition, 1911)—"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand to make a record of all existing rights and stances of the holding. Under the Permane ferords of rights made and preserved Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occu-Under and to make a record of all existing rights and stances of the holding. Under the Permant experienced subordinates, almost all of whom less than \$23,000,000 from a total rental exact natives of the country, and the settlement mated at \$12,000,000 Under Tempore of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The Catablishment of agricultural description of the catablishment of agricultural descriptions. partments and other reforms have, however the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 I id to much simplification of the Settlement eent and only rarely is the proportion of Officer's Proceedings and to much greater half the rental exceeded. In regard to Reform

wari tracts the ryot or cultivator pass revenue direct in Zemindari tracts the l of the former, however, there are two k of Ryotwari holdings—those in which individual occupant holds directly from ernment, and those in which the land is by village communities, the heads of the lage being responsible for the payment revenue on the whole village area system prevalls in the North Bombay, Burma and Assam, Ryotwari ter is on an individual basis, and the Governm enters into a separate agreement with e single occupant. The basis of assessment all classes of holdings is now more favour to the cultivator than it used to be Form what was believed to be a fair average; was levied on the anticipated yield of the i during the ensuing period of settlement. I the actual yield at the time of assessing alone is considered, so that the cultivator; the whole of the benefit of improvements his holding subsequently brought about eithey his own enterprise or by "uncarned in ment." The Government, however, may a new settlement, reclassify a holding so as a new settlement re classify a holding so as secure for itself a fair share in an increm that may have resulted from public works the vieinlty, such as canals and rallways, from a general enhancement of values

trict it is impossible to give arx fig e of his is din pa me t f d bt. It had the that we did be generally representated of the defect of arre time the process by which the group produce is the extreme limit below the Pumpla please rity we be becoming the cenomic group produce. It is the extreme limit below the did not give the process by which the group produce is the extreme limit below the did not give the process of th process to go and the late of projeth Gorm | Irdilla White the Govment in sener mehi i reeneth it snowly life the tween landlord and then in the literature of the latter its own till digit then prople (c) a m exteral resort t ed etl

Protection of the Tenants

ta e sment i

recult the od file Sep 1 | the season of the eg 1 t th od fth flep i l of the w # pa

Since the coming into operation of p ovin i i utonomy in April 193 th r has been a gre thup tus towards I nd evenue reform in most pr inces the p many object bein t bette pr lines the p imary object bein t bette rights and usa es nd by alte ing the yetem of landre enue assessme t Tothis e d legislati t has been introdu d in practi lly all it s to

gote susmitted to an expert by the Bengary Tovernment's new poncy, now suspen Government

Following strong representations by Dr B R Ambedkar, the Harijan leader, the Bombay Government in 1941 agreed to suspend the levy of an increased judy or payment in cash upon The following should be consulted by the main lands of Watandar Mahars The who require fuller information — Lat watandari system is a legacy from the Peshwas nue Policy of the Indian Government watandari system is a legacy from the Peshwas nue Policy of the Indian Government who created a large class of thenated lands popularly called in ms, the holders of which were designated as inamdars or watandars. These watandars did various services in return for remuneration—in land, money and kind—though the principle of "no service, no pay" trative Problems of British India is by no means general As Dr Ambedkar pointed out in the memorial submitted to His tration Reports of the respective P. Execulency the Government Policy of the Indian Government P. Superintendent of Government P. Superintendent P. Superintendent P. Superintendent Superintendent P. Superint

actuated by a desire to reduce the n village servants which it considered er

The literature on the subject is cous The who require fuller information — Lai

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India can be classified into two divisions—one derived from the Central Excise Duties and belonging to the Central Government's finance and the other derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and The latter is a provincial revenue Fire revenue from the Central Excise Duties has increased by over 125 per cent during the pist three years. As against a comparatively small revenue of Rs. 7,66 lakhs in 1937 38 and Rs 12.75 lakhs in 1942.43 the budget for 1945.40 forecasts a revenue of Rs 44,99 lakhs These duties are at present levied on motor spirit, kerosene, sugai, matches, steel ingots, tyres stobacco, vegetable product betel nut, coffee, tea and coal cess

The Budget of the Government of India for 1944 45 brought in force important cliniques in the field of Central Excises It raised the rates of duty on unmanufactured tobacco and on cigars and cheroots and included in the central Excise Tariff betel-nuts, coffee and tea

A further change in respect of tobacco was proposed in the following year Accordingly, the highest class of flue cured tobaceo in the excise tariff was sub-divided into three and subjected to a duty of Rs 78, Rs 5 or Rs 38 per ib, according as it was intended for use in manufacturing cigarettes containing inore than 60 per cent more than 40 but not more than 60 per cent, or more than 20 but not more than 40 per cent by weight of imported tobacco. In order to avoid double incidence, tobacco some of the provincial governments reached an agreement with the Centre by which they withdrew the provincial excise duty on tobacco in fieu of a share in the proceeds from the Centre's tobacco excise

The provincial excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoricating liquors hemp drugs, toddy and the like The Provincial Gopium. It is a common place amonest certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoricating liquors as one result of British rule. There is, however, abundant forms of systems to the higher has not evidence to show that in pre-British days the always everywhere identical in details driphing of spirituals liquors was commonly in the second and main features the 1 drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly in its essence and main features the 1 practised and was a source of revenue Administration in most provinces of E

The forms of intoxicating liquor chie sumed are country spirit, fermented pal beer made from grain, country brands brandy, etc., locally manufactured malt 1 imported wine, beer and spirits Country the main source of revenue, except in the Presidency, and yields about two-third total receipts from liquors It is usually ed by distillation from the Mhowra Molasses and other forms of unrefined fermented palm inice and rice In Madra large revenue is derived from fresh The British inherited from the Native nistration either an uncontrolled System or in some cases a crude Farming and the first steps to bring these system control were the limitation of the nur shops in the area farmed, and the establi of an improved Out-Still System under the comblued right of manufacture and a special shop was annually granted course was a kind of control, but it only Government to impose haphazard to on the liquor traffic as a whole by mer vend fees It dld not enable Governm graduate the taxation accurately on th head duty principle nor to insist upon a dard of purity or a fixed strength of Moreover for political and other reaso extent of control could not at first be cor

Various Systems

The Out-Still System may be taken t clude all systems prior in order of develo to the imposition of Still-head duty stated the stages of development have I First farms of large tracts, Second of smaller areas, Third farms of the coed right to manufacture and sell at pari places without any exclusive privilege of definite area, Fourth farms of similar Subject to control of means and times for

to simplest forms to comiline the farming if it simplest forms to comiline the farming if ed duty system with the object of accur at that every gallon family it half be racer at amount of tax the Tie Out-Still System. t 1 amount of tax the has in its turn been soperseded by either the Free-upply system or the Distrit Mo cooly system The Free-upply system is c e of free con petition am ng ti licensed di til rs in respect of manufacture the right of ed is a parately di posed f The District m poly system on the oti h dis one in right. I is in respect of manufacture which the comfi ed monopoly of manuf c-tire a deale in a district is I seed t a farmer s tject to a certal amount of mi imum still h ad di ty re enne in the monopoly rea being girranteed to the Stat dorl g the term of the lea e

Beforms

The recommendations of the India fuciee Committee of 1905-05 resulted in numerous ref rms in British hudis on of them being ref rms in British ludis o s of them being that the various systen in a been or are gradually bet go opereded by the Contract like of the contract like of the contract like of print r a puppy to a did it til di proced of by tender the rate of still head duty and the supply price to be charged are fled in the co tract and it eright of end is equal to the contract of the right of end is equal to the contract of the right of the symmetry of This is the sy t minks took pro also er the great reortio of B itth I dia.
The other significant reform have been the
revi ion of the I rovi cial F cise Laws and Re plation and the co ditions of manuf cture nd torace and transport an improvem in i the quality if the split an improved as yen of di posal of vud ilicen es reduction a d re-distribution of shops under the guit nor and control of Local Adviory Committees d gradual nia cement of tx tio with a

and roomshoplicense fees I Be g | sand B rms the s le of h p lic ses I the s I form of t tion Con try trand f 1m and so called brandles an lwh kire ar diskill d from grap juice ete Th m fs tu I carried out in p late of lul I fles lo v io parts of I dia A mostly in th hill for t meant curre I mea light b

PROHIBITION

Afte thei troduction of join lautono April 1937 it becam ti vowed policy l April 1937 it becam ti vowed policy for principle of all pr vi iai G e nme ta to dis cou g th c na mption of leoh ii beve cou g th c as mption of leoh ii beve ge , but the Co gr as admi istrations which h id

I ii has progressed on uniform lines the key an active polle, of inforcing p obbition withinote lying in thempis whee it has not been period of years. The heat ures taken by them noesible to work with the fix d duty system y ried from province to, province but a nearly the province to the control of the province to the control of the province to the control of the province to the control of the province to the control of the province to the control of the province to the pr peaking ti cy look the form of declari g certal

ar a citi er urban or rural dry and with in ar a chief uron or rural dry and with in the earcasthe production a le nd con umptior of liquor were baune! Thus in M knas fu disticts we e declared dry a special excl regim was set up and act! e steps were tak n to wean the popul ce from the use of liquer Larl reports indicated that a con iderable meas re of ne ess h d been attained fut I ter it was fil el lly admitted that entil u la m for profibitio was w ni g. In the United fr i cea lill r O issa th Central Province Sind and Ass. r simil r steps w re taken to prev nt ti e people f certain are a from drinking alcohol I 1 B 1 gal and the luni b (whe e Coalillon Gov rn menta were in office) on the otler ha d tl was no actu I prohibilion but o ily tei perance propag nda

In Bomba; the Cong ess cler went f til r an homeos, the Cong ess eler went fitt r
th o elsewhere. The capital city Bombay sud
the second I ris stelly Am ed had wer de
clared I y subject to an el bor t system of
personal permit for Tu ope : I ar ees and
configued addicta. In Bombay as in Madra. n wapapers and mag slues publi hed in the pro vince were forbilden to publish liquer advertise-ments—a byn which per isted after the Congr. s admi istrations had resigned and the p hibitio admi strutors has resince and new positions did diche h di ost most off its force. In Ap il 1941 how yet 11 e Gov rome t f Bombay withdra the ban on new p per advertisement a fillore In Bomba, successi e judzments of a f il bench off il list. Courth lathat both the origin 10m gre ale 1 tatl. In hid it sub equiet Governor's gre sie listi n ndti sub equ ot Governore act were in er 1 ple pro incialadmi istra tion and r he eil to also with a dmini lariton a papell to it e Feder | Court on the question of a papell to it e Feder | Court on the question of The ban on sales of too | ren liquori a a eo dingly withdrawn as from July | 100 and that on coil ty Meuor w a modified subject to se er retriction

and control of Local constitution of a true of a true of the control of the contr mu h d l kl g to exce s was known to occur
Althou h Con a nd ortlod x pl lon contl an d to support prohibition it gave rise to poput rre e tment mo g e rtal classes and com mu lites a also to grav i gai a omalies. Thus in B mb y after several hundreds of persons had bee con I tel I r b cacles of the p obblitton rules in the at eight mooths of the lintrodo tion the v lidity of th rul s wa soccessf lly ch file eff in the courts of law

Despite the fort of the Governor of Bombay (the Co grass Mini try having in the meantim esigned office) to a old administrative choss and but the Co gr ss admi stratulous which b id leg flust the Oti to thee p rim at may one on add offic in ee en provinces until September 1939 t h ve fall d becao et l'acked both legis and went further and befo e they resign d'adopted thou and g neral app ov ! Th postition is an

what as follows. Governors and their advistrations in India. The drug is commonly twille not committed to prohibition in principle in the form of pills, but in some places, cl and while reserving the right to make such fur for social and ceremonal occasions, it is ther changes as might seem fit, refrained from it solved in a ster. Opinio smoking also preserversing the policy of their former ministries. In the City of Bombay and other large to On the other hand, they did not extend the policy. The general practice is to sell opinion from even in its modified form, to new areas, but left. Government Pressury, or a Central V the whole future of prohibition open, to be settled bound, to Beened yendors. The right of: by whatever popular regime might later assumed to the public lessold by annual auction to from the moral Issue the fluorical limble atou thon against opinin smoking in clubs and de of prohibition was far reaching. In some now under contemplation provinces it involved a sperifice of anything up to a quarter of the total provincial income raid the imposition of new and burdensome treation A further complication was caused by the existence of Indian States whose territories are inextricably mixed with British India, and which have not yet adopted a prohibitionist policy any more than the Government of India has done Thus the whole tuture of the problemtion experiment is problematical

Drugs - The narcotic products of the hemp plant conserned in India fall under three main extegories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering top- of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately, and bliang or the dried leaves of the being plant whether male or temple enlipsated or uneul'l The main features of the existing ara tem are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a guantitative duty before issue, refuti sale under licenses and restriction on private possess on licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by anction. The sale of charahas been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency and in the current budget the expenditu from the 1st April 1922

And here it is pertinent to note that apart for several same loned Shops. Further les In some now under contemplation

The resenue from opium is derived m from exports of what is called provision of to foreign countries and from the sale to vincial Governments of excise opium for lut-The entire quantit consumption in India now exported under the system of direct to Torcign and Colonial governments, the svi of anction siles in Cilcutta to traders for ex to foreign countries having been stopped effect from 7th April 1926 In no case exports permitted without an import certifi by the Government of the country of Impo prescribed by the League of Nations

It was decided to reduce the total of opium exported since the calendar year 192 10 per cent annualis in cacl, subsequent until exports were totally extinguished at end of 1935

Lycke only in is sold to Provincial Governm for internal consumption in India at a fixe l bised on the cost of production is retalled to licensed vendors at rates five the Provincial Governments and varying Province to Province

Opinin has ceased to be a source of rev expected to exceed the receipts by Rs 36 lak

SALT

The sait revenue was inherited by the British from the Gauges and the Brahmaputra Covernment from Native rule, together with a the Bax of Bengal render the manufactu miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues sea-sait difficult and the bulk of the sin were abolished and the sait duty consolidated and rused. There are four great sources of supply, rock sait from the Sait range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab, brine sait from Bloodly, one-half of the indigenous sait the Sambher Lale in Baintage and manufacture and supply a emdensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of remainder under license and exclse systematically and exclse systematically and exclse systematically and exclse systematically and exclse systematically and exclse systematically and exclusive systematically are systematically and exclusive systematically and exclusive systematically and exclusive systematically and exclusive systematically and exclusive systematically and exclusive systematically and exclusive systematically and exclusive systematically and exclusive systematically and exclusive systematically and exclusive systematical syst Cutch, and sea salt factories in Bombay Madray In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt m ind at the month of the Indus

The Salt Range mines contain an inexhaustable supply They are worked in chambers exervated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes The Rajputana supply chiefly comes and evaporated by solar heat Ir the Ranr frontiers of which patrol lines are established for the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Range of Prevent the smuggling of salt into British In heat and the product is known as Range. from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted heat and the product is known as Baragara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in per maund of 82 lbs In 1903, it was reduce 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is Rs 2 in 1905 to Rs 1-8-0, in 1907 to Re 1 let into shallow pans on the sea coast and evaluation in 1916 it was raised to Rs 1-4-0. The successions are the sea coast and evaluation in 1916 it was raised to Rs 1-4-0.

Sambhar Lake in Raiputana, salt brine imminactured by Government Agency, and fictories are under the control of the Nort India Salt Department, a branch of the Comm Madras In and Industry Department Bombay the ma infactorles are under the su vision of Local Governments Special tree with Native States permit of the free moven of salt throughout India, except from the Po

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs In 1903, it was reduce The succe porated by solar heat and the product sold reductions in duty have led to a largely increation throughout India In Bengal the damp climate consumption, the figures right by 25 per capether with the large volume of fresh water between 1903-1908 In 1923 the duty was capether with the large volume of fresh water between 1903-1908

Indla Budget for 1930. After the outbreak of super tox on the stabs of lineme between the War in September 1930, the I hance Member 1830 and the stabs of lineme between the War in September 1930, the I hance Member 1830 and 1832 lakhs (e) Increase in the made no changes in the basic rates of lineme tax. Corporation tax by one annual one is the rates of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the stable of lineme between the line is the lineme between the line is in his Budget for 1940 41, but he introduced an rupce but a rebate of one annu in the rupce Licess Profits Tax which was further increased on so much of a company stotal income as in the 1941-42 Budget to 665 per cent. In the is not distributed in dividends other than same Budget, the surcharge on basic rates of dividends payable at a fixed rate and (f) Celling

The budget for 1913 14 laid down a 66 percent Income tax surcharge applied uniformly over all levels of Income It was anticipated that the mereases in income tax, super tax and corporation tax would yield an additional Re 7 crores

the budget for 1944 45 foreshidowed an additional revenue of Rs 8) crores by making of this earned meone relief is estimated if the following changes—(a) The taxable minimum income raised from Rs 1 500 to Rs 2,000, the I maner act raised by three pies the surcharge (b) no change in taxation on incomes upto on lineome tax on sinbs of meone above Rs 15,000

step" system, and this was duly done in the of half an anna in the Central surcharge on income tax and super tax, which had been 25 of the combined rate of lineous tax and super per cent since November 1940, was increased to tax at 64 pers in the rapee which was in forcing per cent. In 1912 13, with retro pective effect for 1943 44

By an ordinance, an exemption of 1/10tl of carned Income subject to a maximum (in terms of income) of Rs 2,000 from income to wis granted for 1945 to The exemptlor would be in respect of meome derived from personal exertion only, and is only in respect of income tax and not super tax. The eost of this earned ancome relief is estimated it Re 10,000, (c) Inclease in Central surcharge and on incomes taxable at the maximum rate

GUIDE TO NEW TAXES ON INCOME.

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

A -In the east of every individual, Hindu undivided family, imregistered firm and other association of persons not being a case to which paragraph B of this part applies -

On the first Rs 1.500 of total income On the next Rs 3,500 of total income On the next Rs 5,000 of total meome On the next Rs 5,000 of total meome On the balance of total income

Rate Nil Nine pies in the rapid

One anna and three pics In the rupee Two annas in the ripee

Iwo annas and six ples in the rupee

Sureharge

Aul Six pies in the rupee

Ten pies in the rupee

One runa and six ples in the rupee

Two annus and three pies in the rupee

Provided that-

(1) no meome tix shall be piyable on a total income which, before deduction of the allowance, if any, for carned meome, does not exceed Rs 2,000,

(11) the meome tax payable shall in no ease exceed half the amount by which the total meome (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned meome)

exceeds Rs 2,000,
(iii) the income tax payable on the total
income as reduced by the allowance for
earned income shall not exceed either—

(a) a sum bearing to half the unount by which the total meome (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds Rs 2,000 the same proportion as such reduced total meome bears to the unreduced total meome, or

(b) the meometry payable on the income so reduced at the rates specified in the sehedule,

which ever is less

B-In the ease of every company and local authority, and in every case in which under the provisions of the Indian meome tax Act, 1922, income tax is to be charged at the maximum rate-

Sureharge Rite Iwo annas and three On the whole of I'vo annas total meome and six pies ples in the the rupee rupec

PATES OF SUPER TAX

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for tie 3. r. lins. the 31 t day of M rch | who are r side t but not ordinarily resid at in 1946 of lied | d sild | d payable at a fix | B tthis India pay on income arisi gin Brittl | India and on lore! ral income arisi gin Brittl | India and on lore! ral income br ught into Br tish | India and on lore! ral income br ught into Br tish | India and on lore! ral income br ught into Br tish | India and ral | India and on lore! ral income payable | t in | India and | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | India | Ind

foreign incom cannot be brought into India

re than half its income arises in British Indi i her important provisions of the Act are se personnel will consist of an equal number one and a half times the tax parable idicial members and accountant members whose purpose will be to hear appeals by sees from the findings of the Assistant respect of life insurance premiums, provi-

ibutions fund with special concessions to cent n undivided families, the abolition of the ous exemption of leave salary, that is, y earned in India but payable out of India sessees while they are on leave out of the try, a changed system of depreciation ance from the former prescribed percentage e original cost of the asset to a prescribed chooses intage of the 'written down value' of the income

ions seven years. A company is deemed to obligatory upon those whose incomes exceeded sident in India if it is controlled in India or Rs 2 000 in the previous year (for 1942-43 and 1943 44 this limit had been temporarily brought down to Rs 1 500) and fulure to ask for and providing for the setting up of an Appellate fill in a return form without reasonable eaust anal (to start functioning after two years) involves a liability which may be as much as

In 1914 The Income-Tax Act was amended as

follows -

An assessee will have the option to pay tax missioner of Income Tix, relief to be grant- quarterly either on the basis of his last assessed income or on the basis of his own estimate or fund contributions and superannuation current earnings. Government will pay 2 per cent interest on all sums paid in advance under the scheine but if the assesses s own estimate, which can be revised during the vear, falls short of 80 per cent of the tax deter mined on regular assessment, penal interest at 6 per cent on the difference will be payable. No penal interest will be pavable when the assessee chooses to pay on the basis of his last assessed To secure compliance with the scheme, and finally, a most important clinnge, section provisions of the penalties section of the liability to pay income-tax lineome tax Act are imported and failure to make all persons called upon by an income tax payments under the scheme is treated as a return, to all persons whose default

HISTORY OF INDIAN COINAGE

e Indian mints were closed to the un cted coinage of silver for the public from bili June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed at date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the n Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for olange at the mints for the public of gold silver coins of the Government of India 1893 no Government rupees were could 1897, when, under arrange ments it ade with lative States of Bhopil and Kashnur, the ney of those States was replaced by Gov The re-coinage of these ent rupee4 s proceeded through the two years 1897 1998 In 1899 there was no comage of but in the following year it seeme I that ge was necessary, and it was begun in iary 1900, the Government purchaling the required and paying for mainly will gold icenmulated in the Peper Currency In that and the following month a ve of rupees was coined and over 17 eroies of a in the year ending the 31st March 1910 ling the rupers issaed in connection with conversion of the currencies of Native From the profit accruing to Govern ou the comage it was decided to constitute arate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund e most effective guaranter against tempofluctuations of exchange The was invested in sterling securities, the ist from which was added to the fund exchange had been practically a at a for years, and it was decided that of the ge profits devoted to this fund, six erore d be kept in rupees in India, instead of invested in gold securities The Cold ve Fund was then named the Gold Stan-It was ordered in 1907 that only Reserve alf of the comage profits should be pald

il expenditure on railways

Gold

Since 1870 there had been no comage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891 92

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay Pending the completion of the arrange ments at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovercign Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint The actual comage of sovereigns was begin in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enret ing that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten ples per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London rate of one shiiiing and five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notlfied as Government s selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations Great Britain and India left the gold standarp In September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained

With the receipt of large consignments of the reserve the remainder being used for gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrange ments for the refining of gold by the chlorine daily amount of 6 000 ou ers of raw sold

Sliver

Du in 1940 the Government of India consi dredit necessary in less the replainorpidos of russee coin for loarding to concre siller in being o whird of a pice or one of russee coin for loarding to concre siller in the russee coin for loarding to concre siller in the russee coin for loarding to concre siller in the fill of an anna colors. of rupes coin for loadin to conce a sile revoluces a fa as fos it! It was in reform the the firm of on half all of half alloy hould be dopted for all at a tollow three coins more yours at new collis bore th d to 1940 nd wree thy al but in will in dappear nee to the lifer! xeept il to the rip was souwent to life incorporated in the n will comprehense the secretly ed ill it is de less con, the, the tertin of a h li will in the return to the hill will return to the hill will be to the militade e in the return to the militade e in the return to the militade e in the return to the militade e in the return to the militade e in the return to the militade e in the return to the militade e in the return to the militade e in the return to the militade e in the return to the ret Ti new coi is bore th d to 1940

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Or in troy na Doubl pice or ball anna 100 58 331

The weight and di ensions i b onse col s

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New o ethpee notes were iss of the only little and the little term to the Berver lank of India! July 1911 the play a and it ill et ill giften it livel less of the n test does not affect the ethper n fact value of ill in till contents rilms. In the Germment of I dis not rape of love the tree also it to n it find often of the 1935 kl. Georg. V pit in which it ella Fit is 1943 a width (in the often of the 1935 kl. Georg. V pit in which it ella Fit is 1943 a width (in the often of the 1955 kl. Georg. V pit in which it ella Fit is 1943 a width (in the often of the 1955 kl. Georg. V pit in which it ella Fit is 1943 a width (in the often of the 1955 kl. Georg. V pit in which is ella fit in the little of the often of t a man not consider a maintain trinal link of the lint of the tireline litton fixed maintain in the constant of

Copper and Bronze

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The Currency System.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono metallle system, with allver as the standard of value and a circulation of sliver rupees But with the opening and notes based thereon of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the domand and it steadly receded in The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling These disturbances were prejudicial onal to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government Tho Government of Indla has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the dobt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of rotired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enter-As the rupee fell in Its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these pay-ments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would nocessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which cloud be avoided to consider what further steps should be adopted if possible. It was therefore decided to take in the light of these conditions. The report of measures to raise and fix the gold value of the the Fowler Committee as it was called marked rupee for the purposes of exchange

Closing the Mints -The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report decided in 1893 to close the mints to the un restricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content Government cessed to add rupees to the elreviation Rupees remain ed unlimited legal-tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions Since Government refused, and no one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstan ees led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler the second stage in Indian currency policy

II THE NEW STANDARD.

The Lowler Committee rejected the proposil to re opon the Mints to the free colnage of silver They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence or fifteen rupees to the sovereign further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a curront coin in India that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold, so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely c reulate side by side in India The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tondered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four renee, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coming rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve to be called the Gold Standard Reserve Inasmuch as the cost of coulng rupees was approximately eleven pence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and four pence, the profits were considerable, they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exclusing support of exchange

A 16 pence Rupes — The Government of Indla professed to accept all the recommenda tions of the Fowler Committee, actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and four pence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold eurroney The gold mint was not set up The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Govern ment of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills That is to say, the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London These Bills when presented in India were oashed at the Government Trea Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual require ments, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold

tate decla d 11 intention of selling Council taxe decia d 11 intention of sciling Council illilis on folds without limit at the price of on hilli g ionrence one-eighth—thatis taxas gold import pel t Tle effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India incil t was gener lly more coov ni nt to deposit the gold in London and an obtain Cou cil alli again tit than to al in the gold to India hevertheless as the Egyptian e tinn er p wa very largely financed in so erely nell wa sometimes cb per and more c n e lent to si in sovereigns from Egypt nr ven ir m An trails than in buy Council Bill Con ider ble quantiti of counci sill Con ider ble quantiti of sovereign found this way into India and irculated freely paticular in the Bomb 3 Presided the Lo jub a dopart of the

Central i rovine a Sterling Remittance -This y ten w rked until 190 -08 A partial fallure of the ration india in 190 and the greral financi i atrinumer all over the world wilch followed the American Snanel I cri is in the autumn can ed the linding exches geto bee me weak in h vem her This was one it leoces ion co te api ted is a dir retion by the Fowl 7 Committee when it projosed the for a tion of the Gold Stand rd lie er e Ti e had been very f avy colping of pees! I dis nitbe amount in the Reser e was ampl Bit the Berer e wa in d was the ef re not in a ecurities not in gold was need to go on only a limited gold eleculation from per liquif form nor we not lim an opportune on only a limited gold eleculation from per to the calls upon of carries. Moreor the unformed did or tails it are ever for me exchangest annotate a term unform to be it times of m regary. It had be a summed of londs it was described by co of the not to the unit of the liquid or we keep the unit lies summed to the summer and the unit of the liquid or we keep the unit of the u

creutatio to support it gold standard gold | I rishe Secreta y of State to stap relling Council tender to occ ult t in 1 dis to embarra the little so dit wo th firm up in other to would be a little to the state of Gold Standard Preery He of the th t the stoppage of the s les I Chun li was n tenough there was an in I tent den and for the ernort of gold or the equivalent of gold To a Chargenme tof India r.fn ed a dexci fell to one and il regionce twenty il see il itiy second Utilmately the assumment Dittmately the anthorities h d to gi certain way ft was decided to s il in India certain qu ntity faterling bills on Lon inu at one and threepen twenty abschittyseconds represent i g golf axport point and the equit lent of the export i gold. Therewer m that London from the fords in the Gold Standard Reserve Dill to the ext at of between elsi t ai nine million at riing were said which regulari ed ti e position nd the Indian export trade recovered. Thu were gradu ily evolved the mi principle of the India neutrerey sy tem it enalated of and respects and rupes notes in India with the an ret n a d h if sovern unlim ted tensi tender t tier t of fitteen rivers to it e any seelen or one and fourte ce The rate of ereign or one and fourje ce. The rate of ex h ge was pre called from it ig above gold import point ly the unlimited a le of Council Bills at cold p intin Lond n it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sal of from failing below gaid point by any sai or steril g Bills feommonly call d liverese Coun ii) t gold export pol t in india. But it was not the ystem proposed by the rowl r Committee for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold eleculation some people invent d for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard a term unknown to the jaw of India It was described by o e of the m t

THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE 111

Til brings us so the year 1913. There were many critics of the syst in Som hankered for a rett n to the npen nints there objected to the practice of u limited ales of Council Bijis s forcing rup a intracticulation in exce of the equir m nt of the country But the gener i adv nt ges of a fixed exchange were so g eat as tnamoth r they ices of the critics and the trade and comm ree of the country adjusted itself to and comm ree of the country adjuster user; to the o cand dourpe my ree. But there grade lip grew up a formidable body of criticism lirected against the admi I trail e me sur a take b the Indi Ome. The secriticism were chiefly directed at the i vestme t nt the Gold Sta dard Reserve i counties instead of keep ing it in gold i Indi at a raid a that reserve ing it in gold and ly to rell e the Oovernment
the difficulty of a and gits railway expe di
ture at the tr n fer fas ild block of the Paper three at the r n ier ias ind block of she raper C re FRe er efrom Indi th London at the holding t portle of the Gold Standard Re of liverin and rtof cillt to the coining

of ropees dat the unlimited s less of Con cit
Bills at rates which pr vented the free flow of
it to I di thus forcing token ri pees into ire lation a title i excess nittle require ment of the country. The cum lattle feet this policy was tot fer from Indi to Io f this policy was tot fer from Indi to Io dona imm n eblock of I dis resources aggre g ti g over sev nty millio s where they war

lent out at low rates of interest to tile Londo hankers whilst India was starved of money ontil at one point money was not available for foans even a al st Government securiti the bank rate was artificially high All these ti ings were done it was contend d on the water dicia of a small bluance Committee of the India Office from which all Indian influence was excluded and on which London banking influ ence wa supreme The Iodia Office for long igno ed this criticism until it was summaris rl of articles | T/s Time in a nd publi It ion was focu sed on the di cu ion through

artio of the India Office in purchasing a big t actio of the lang a ome of parameters and session block of alliver for coloning partposes from Messrs Nont gn & Co I stead of through their recognised and onsituted agents the B nk of E gl ad The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committe was appointed u der tie ch irm n
hip of Mr Arten Chamberiain Tris w
k own as the Chamb ri in Committe T) is w

New Measures —The eo clusion of ill's Commissio were that it was nonecessary to support the Oold St ndard by a gold currency that it was not in the advantage of India to en course the int roal use of gold as currency, it tate int roal currency should be supported hy a th roughly adequate reserve of gold and atering that no limit should be fixed to the

branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be aboltshed, that Reverse Councils should be sold on deinand, that the Paper Currency should be made more clastic; and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the II nance Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt in conclusively all the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilts, but do not do it again." They gave a

Buil Sir James Begble, the only Indian builer on the Committee appended a vigorous minute of distent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when in creases to the currency became necessary, including the 1890c of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR OF 1914-18

The report was in the hands of the Government of India before the outbreak of the list war some lumedlate stops were taken, like the aboli-tion of the sliver branch of the Gold Standard Leserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the warbroke out The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated There was a demand for sterling resultance winch was niet by the aile of Reverse Councils. 68,707,000 being sold up to the end of Innuary There were withdrawals from the Post Other Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold, Notes to the extent of Rs 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Govern ment were obliged to suspend the issue of gold But these nore translent features and did not demand a moratorium, confidence was soon revived and Evchange and the Note issue con tinued strong The difficulties which afterwards arose were from eauses completely unanti cinated by all students of the Indian currency They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries, a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government, and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disburscments in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240.000,000 This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed of ther by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom chiefly Treasury Billis, and the Issue of coincd

rapees Butshmitaneously there was a redaction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased deman for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard onnce. In Max 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rapee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within an Himts and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand

Rise in Exchange—The measure adopted by the Government of India in these emergen eles were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remittance to the finance of articles on authoral importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the said of Council Bills so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence.

Date of Introduction	Minmum Rate for Immediate Telegraphie Transfers
3rd January 1917	1 41
28th August 1917	1 5
12th April 1918	1 6
13th May 1919	1 8
12th August 1919	1 10
15th September 1919	2 0
22nd November 1919	2 2
12th December 1919	2 4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

the effect of these me sures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the ripee at one and forrence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to idvise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency It sat in 1919 and reported toward the end of the year—Its miln recommendation are summarised below—

(i) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re establish the automatic werking of the Indian currency system

(\$5) Th reduction of the finences or wef, ht of [the rupes the issue of or 3 rupes coins of lower proportion I silver co tent th n the present rupes or th las e of a nickef rupee arce p dients that cannot he recomme ded

(ii) Ti maintena ce of the convertibility of the not issue i e se ti i and p nos i it to not edequately protect the i dian paper c renew from the risk of hecomi zi convertible cannot he entertal

(1c) Il rise in xchange in so fa a it has checked and mitigat d th rise in Ind an prices has been to the ad anta e of the cuty sa whole and it is desirable to secure ti e o tine ance of til benefit

(v) Indian trale is tilk ly to a ffer any permane tinjury from the fi ing feach geat

i high level

fi co t ary to expectatio a g cat nd rapil f llin wo ld prices were to take plac and il ih osts of point to inliting the with empty of the list of prices then it might hence be to the list of prices then it might hence be to to it the problem afresh

(rs) The dev iopment of findin ind try nid not he seriously hampered by h i r t

of exchange

(sif) The g in to fudi of high r te of ex thang to r cetl , the Home char e is a incidental d antage that mut h take into con Ideration

(cut) To postpo e fi i g t hie rate of ex 1 c tiel

ant ii protongation of Gover up at o trol

(ix) The bal pas of adv at ge is decidedly
on the ide of fixing the exchange value of the

rupee in terms of g ld r th r than is terms of terlin (z) Thest hi relation to be establi hed he-

tween the rupe and gold sh uld be t the r te of its 10 to one sover an or in other words at the rat of o e upee for 11 30 016 gr in of line gold both f r for g exchanges d for

intern I cir ulation.

(xi) If sil er i est rmor th nabri p riod above the parity of (gold) the situati n bould be met by liothe av flab! m sratt rth n by impairing the con estiblist I the ot less Such m saure might h () reduction f ale of C uncil Bill (b) shetenti nf om purci s. e of liver (e) u of gold to m et dema d to met ! lic curren y If it sh uld he abs i t ly coes t ry to purchase sliver the Go rmm n he id b prepared to pur haseey at a p ic at 1 tl at

rnpees ouid be olned at a los
(zi) Cou ii Drafts a e primarily old not
for the con e lence of trade b a op ovid for the Hom char cain the wider e of ti term i Th re is no obligation to ell d ft to meet all; t ade i mand but M witho ti on enine o with adva tage th Secret r of Stat is in a poult n to lidratis in exce s of his immediate needs whe a t ade dem nd fo them exist there is no object o to 1 s d 1 o thiect t due regard being prid to the pri lpl g v raf g

the location of the re.er e-

Council Dr fis should be so d as now ly pen t nd r at competitive rates a mi im m te of the b ing f d from time to time on th b steril g ot of shippi g goli to I ii A٤ nistrate will vary b t wh n teril g quivale t to gold it will r main terli g i i az i nitorm

The Government of Indi should ! canthori ed to announce with out prev us reference to the pecreta y of Sta e o iet h occasion their readi ness t li weekly a stated amount of Reverse councils (including t | graphic tra sfe s) during periods of excha go weakne at pric ta ed on the co total lppin gold from fadlat the United Kingdom

(xifi) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government

(sr) The i tutors mi imum fo tie met ! lie portio of the Paper C rreney Reserve shoul ! h 40 per c nt of the gros circulation

As e and the fidulary portion of the reserve the holding of ecu it is ned by the G ve I ment of India should be limited to 0 crores The h lance hould be held in secu itles of other Go eraments co upri ed within the B itish Em pire an fof the mount o held not mor than 10 c or sahould havemo etha o eyear smat rity nd all should be redeemable at a fixed dat. The halance of the invested po tion above thes 30 cr res'h uidbe held in sho t dat d seen ities with not more th n one year mat irity issued by Government within the British Empire

The sterii ginvestments and gold in the Paper Corregcy Res ve hould be r alu d at 2s to the rupee. The depreciation which will re nit from this revaluation cannot be in de good af o e hut any sa lng re ilti g from the rie in ex ha willaff da it ble mea sofdicharg leg the Hal Illty in Il nited numbe of yeers

With a view to meeting th demand to addition lourrency provisionshould he maf for the f sue of not sup o five crore over and above the normal fidulary I sue as f ans to the Pr Ide cy Bthk o th

port hills of excha ge Affinority Report — The main object of the Committee it will be se n was to ecu e a stable rate of exchange withou fmp i ing tie c n vertibility of th N tel. ne and without deba fug th sta dard sliver rupee in India or s ibstituti which would he d baseme t in nothe to m In o de t tt in the e e d it was imperative to fl a ratio for the upee in ciation to gold which would en re the the Gove nument wa-bie to purchase live clore of g pu poses with out more that imporary loss For reasons gie in the eport they fixed this politations shiffings gold all oth recommendat one are subsid ary thereto But in this th y were not w animou an import at m mbet of the Committe M Dadit D lal of Bom y ppe ded a mino ity repo tin which h urged the adoption of the followin c urses -

() The money standard in Indi | louid m in u alter d that is the sta d rd of the sover ig a d gold m hat with rapees r late !

(b) Fee and unit tered imp rts and by the publi of g id bullion nd gold

(c) Free a d unfettered import, and exp t by th public of if er bullion and liver coin (d) Thee leti g il er rup of 165 grains of .. aliver at pre ent in circul the tr o ting a full f zaft nde

checked the export of Indian cotton Japan is | end of September when it wa officially | eclare t the largest huyer of Indian cotton | and when her | that Reverse Connells would be stopped altomerchants not only stopped buying but began to re-cell in the Indian market, the trado was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate Even before the 19 0 crop came into the market the atocks in Bon bay were Inoble those in ti e enrresponding period of the provious year The expectations of a central to the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were dis prointed and intronghoot the year there was a heavy halance of trade against India which mud the stabilia tion of exch age at th high ratio attempted a

hopeless proposition Conlession of Follure -Government strug gled long against these conditions in the des perate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their a. I tance but if ey were further handicapped by th v riations of the sterling-dollar exchange which at one time took the rate for Pe erse Councils in two shillings tenpence halfpenny. Thy sold two millions of the erse Councils a we keth unsumillions then dropped down to a steady millinn. Int their policy unly aggrav ted it situ tion. In addi ilou to arresti g the export trade and stimulat ing the import trade ta time when the precise verse was demanded their action created an co verse was demanded their actine created an artificial morement for the transfer of capital from India to Lindand Jarge we profile indiated to Lindand Jarge we profile indiated and tran ir of to Fordand Theo U difference between the Raverse Concil rate of the mort t rate with it on some occasions, mass early pe cell of edginantics peculation, was early pe cell of edginantics peculation, and the contract of the purpose of blodd glor filli and tooce old liter all time is t substantial profit. Consider big groups of speciator, posited their floores and followed the amount of the million of Perere Concells writed from

the million of Pe erne Cooncils varied from a boodred and Omlittonato at undred and thirty millions and the money in that was completely listing his d. The hiddings assumed such pro-portions the tit was see ssary to put up fifty lakhs of rupeca to ub, at the smallest afforment made five thousand pounds and Reverse Coun ile and the! rge profits therenu came under the entire so trni of the Banks and the wealthy pe plators V los expedients were tried in r medy the sito tion but withnot the slightest

effect Sterling for Gold —The first definite break om the recommendatin and the Cu rency Com mittee came at the and of June wieo the Govern nent apoou ced th t inste d of tryl g to stabilise the rup c at two shilliogs gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings ste ling leavi g the gap between sterling a d ame par The effect of this alter the rate at which Reverse v d to the fluctuatto s of dolla sterling shang to a fixed aterling r te n mely o n is thang to a used accring r to n mery on the till devenpence in tera-thirty acen da; I this had little practical effect. The hiddings of Ree e Cno clic out used on a very big cale a ditherm k tratefor exchange was all was a twop neonr threep co below the Reverse you clirate. This practice outlined until the

gether Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and on and savon pence and it continued to range between thes parrow points notil the end of the year. The market made its nwn rate. It mail a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain au dministrativastability

Other Measures -Apartfrom the effort t stabilise exchange which I ad suchonfortunat stangise exenange which I ad auchonorumatersplits the polley of Gavernm nt lad estain other effects. Doring the yer all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were moved in accordance with the recommenda-This included tinns of the Currency Committee This incloded the ahandonme t of the import duty on allver alwaya a s re point with in il o hullinnista Legi lative action was taken to alter it e off cial ratin of the soverel ulrom fifteen to one t ten tonne due unti col this inte tion w agive: to halders of sovereign and of the gold mot or which were co ned as an emergen y m a use ir 1916 and they were given the option of tender i g them at fifteen rupees. As the gold valu of these colos was above fifteen rupees only a limited number w a tendered alti ough th re was axtend reamuggil golsoverely tinto Indi to take advantage of the premium. Ther measur a wera adopted to give creater clatifity to the later soe Und ribe of law the invest ed proportion of the hote issue was fixed by statuta and it could be altered o ly by alterior the law on by Grdinaoce. An Act wa passed fixig the metallio portion of the I perturrency Reserve at fifty per cent of the Note I soe tha inv sted portion belog limited to its to Indian securities a d the belanes in ligitish securities of not morathan twelv months cur eaucy Thelovested portion of tha luper Cur exchange and an undertaking w s given that the pr fits on the Note ! sua woold be devoted to writing off tha depreciation as elen woold be the interest on the Gold Staod 11 Reserve when the total had reached £50 millions Furtier In order to give greater elasticity to the \ t isone power was taken to issue lia 5 erores of emergency currency in the husy season against comm relai bills. These me ures save the comm relat bills. These me ures save the by the commarci I public

Besulis -It remains to sum up the re pit of the e m asuras In a pr gnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee asy that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercis a little influence un the course of trade a tising exclange impedes exports and stimulates imports utalling impederexports and simulateamports wishing archange exercises a reverse inducence feter wa have tha key to the failore of the currency policy at mpted. At the moment when it wa sought and decay and violently in raise the rata of exchange by the introduction of the new x the of two shilling again the evp rt trade was k and the import trade in abedience to the delivery al long deferred arders was strong delivery of long deterred others was strong. The v rp principle coun lated by the Currency Com-mittee wracked tha policy which they focom-ma ded. The rist grat of exchange accothed the weak export trade and gave a gre-tatin thus to imports. Uncreected frees such as this thancel riblin Japa, the lack of larying power on the Continent and the movem at for th

stat te on the is nk to buy a d sell gold with out limit at rate d termi ed with ef ence to a fi ed gold p rity of the ripee but in quantitie of ot le than 400 fine ounces an ilmi tation being impo ed a to the p rpo a for which the g id is requir d

(z) The conditions which re to govern the sale of gold by the Bank ho id he soft med as to fire it in normal circ matances from the task of a pplyl g gold for non monetary par poses. The meth d by which this may be secured is a gge ted

(zi) The le ai tender quality of the so er Ign and the half-so ereign she ld be emo ed

(x1) Gove nment should offer on tap saving certificates redeemabl in 3 or 5 y are In leg I te der mon y or gold at th option of th holder

(r) The paper curr cy hould cease to be convertible by I w into silver con It should howe er be the duty of the Bink to maint in the free inte che geability of the different forms of I gal tinde currency and of the Government to upply coin to the B nk on demand

(x v) Gue rupee not a should be relatro duced and hould be full leg l t der

(xv) Notes oth r the one rupco note should be leg live on ertible into leg I tender mon y s. Into not sof an lier denomination or all er rupees at the option of the currency authority

3 Ac change should be mad in the legal t nd r ch racter of the silver rupee (x ni) The Paper Currency and Gold Stand and Reserve should be aming muted and the proporti and imposition of the combiled

proport! nd mposit on or the Reserve hould be fixed by statute from The proporti al reserve system should be adopted. Gold and g ld securities should form not less than 40 per ce t of the R erre ubjet to a possible moor ry reduc Re crie ubjet to a possible t mjor ry reduc-tion with the consent of Government on payment of tax The curr cy authority that the control of the control of the total control of the control of the total control of the control of the possible nd to 5 per cent with teny e rs. D ring this period no fav ur ble opportunity of fortifying the gid hi the gid the Pere should be allowed to escape Of the gold holdin at tests one half all uld be teld in

India

(xx) The sil r holding in the Reserve bould be very ubstantially r d c d during a transition I p ri d of te y rs

z) Th b lan of th Reserve should be beid in s if liquidati g tr de bills d Go ern ment of l dla s curities The creat d securiti s should be replaced by marketable

(ix) An obligation should be imposed by issue shall be added to r subtracted from this at to on the it at he by a decil gold with itability and the blane of profit or is it is cerus to or he bose by the G vernm st revenues

> (Ex) The Issue D p riment of the Peser Bak shuld b k pt wielly distinct form its B nkl g D partment

> (zr a) The He c ve Pank i uid b entr st d with all the remittance is thon of the Government. The Sice try of St te hould furnish in adv nee priori at i formutio a to his equirem to Th. La k should be it free at it i erition the empty chemethod or meet is in the littance as it may fit d co d civ to smooth w rklo

> (xx) D ring th transiti n p riod ti o tov rument hould put li h a we kly retu n of the aystem of pur h se by p bhot drl

> (xxr) The c sh balances of th Gover ment (including any bala c f the Go nme t f india and of the Serta y of btat ut ido I dia) s e il as the banki c erv f li lia India and of the Seria, of State Bellion in dispersion of the hand of the specific of the faction of the factio should be mended ecord! ly

(zzr) The transfer flas rve assets should take place of its time is recasses shald take place of its time ist Jacob 1900 and the Banks obligation to by ad sell gold should ome it operation not later than let Junary 193

(zz ii) Durl the tran ition peri d the c rre cy a thoriy (the Gov rn n n ntil the tra sir i He r assets and the Ha k ther aft r) sheld be nell z an oblig tion to buy gold a d to sell gold or gold x han o at Its option at the gld point of the ever anga.
This oblistion should be emb ild in statu
to y form of which the outline is u e ted

(rm) Stabilisation of the rupee hould be effected f rth tth at a rate cor e po d ng to an exchange r te of 1 6d

(x) The stamp duty on bills of each n a and cheque should be abolt hed Bill form in th E glish langu g nd the vern cuin in (xx) Measures slo ld b taken to pomote

the dovelopment of banking in India

trixi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiences in the existin body of statistical data

A Minute of Dissent -Whilst all the mem A Minute of Dissent — with a taken mean been of the Commission sign of the rep rt on of them Sr Part it mid s Thakord s did so this et to a minute of dis et in the fir part of thi Min te Sl P shotamd s subject d the long o respo due b te n the G runn at of I di od the india Office.

security a snowld be replace d by marketable the control of the co

mulject to this condition accepted the Gold Rullion Standard recommended by his end largues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotanidas, whilst recognising that the reheme proposed might be the lideal to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his collections.

A Survey —The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convex an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currence system of India in its various place statistically dead on the an article contributed to The Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convex an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currence system of India in its various place as for india. Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convex an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currence system of India in its various place in the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currence system of India in the summary of the minute of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. ambject to this condition accepted the Gold was however the ratio

Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 of the path laid out in the introductory section, the rate was approximately one and fourpence but this is annivolable, if the full bearing gold. At that time the Government was pressed of the measures proposed by the Commission to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally are to be appreciated. After describing the to restore the long current legal standard of standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked — money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency, the was the standard thus established ratio was raised to one and sixpense gold by It is generally described in London as the Gold April 1025. He declined therefore to attach I xchange Standard. That status was never any importance to a ratio reached by such claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the measures Proceeding to analyse the course late Sir Lionel Abrahams, who described it of prices and wages, he combated the conclusions a 'limping standard' The Royal Com sion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted inicelon declaris that 'In truth in so far as it themselves in a prepondernut degree to one innomited to a definite standard at all, it shilling and slypence. For these reasons he was a standard of sterling exchange. Later recommended that the rapee should be stabi listed at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpened His conclusions were summarised in the following terms -

this Report as being no less important than the has been, automatic ' question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System I non convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphysised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convuisions in the future will be as remote as It can reasonably be But It recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s 6d is accepted and neted upon. India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which is may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable.

Industry developed From the cerebrage value of the var The exchange value of the standard limped along until the third year of the war The exchange value of the standard limped along until the third year of the war The exchange value of the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the rupee was stable.

Industry developed From the themselves to the rupee was table of the rupee was st question of the standard to be adopted for the -ujusciment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjust ment which will be successful. natural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjust—affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s 6d, the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete after theirs. I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken there are the force of one shifting and four pence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the dilution is the permanent ratio of one shifting and four pence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the dilution is the permanent ratio of one shifting and four pence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the dilution is the permanent ratio of one shifting and four pence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the dilution is the permanent ratio of one shifting and four pence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the dilution is the permanent ratio of one shifting and four pence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the dilution is the permanent ratio of one shifting and four pence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the dilution is the permanent ratio of one shifting and four pence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the dilution is the permanent ratio of on

was recognised to be a fair presentation of the Dealing with the ratio of the rapee to gold duced below. There is here some re treading

was a standard of sterling exchange. Later they show that 'the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of enrrency Under the "I look upon the question of the ratio in Indian system, contraction is not, and never

maintain exchange at this rate may deplete price of Council Drafts or clecabandon the

onvertibility of the Note Issue Wis ly it disposal of 00 crores of silver rupees or 687 took the former afternstive the price of Conne ! million fine ounces i ten years the acquisition Drafts followed the price of silver The effect f this would have been tra sitory h t for the att mpt in 19 0 on the advice of the Bahing the att mpt in 10 of the advice of the Lahing ton Smith Committee to stabilis the rup at a new ratio of two shillings gold when H gold prices wer crashing It is easy to H wise after the event but if the Go erament had followed silver down as it foll wed silver up ther is no room to doubt that the runes up ther is no room to donot that the rupes wo id h ereturned it is perm nent ratio with no more disturb n than w s i e itshie under w reonditions Howeve this was not done The v in effot to t bills the new c tho was ab ndo ed in September 19 0 c tio was ah ndo ed in September 19 09
and the two shillings peeh a sine been a leg 1
fiction Left free from administrati e action
the r pee fell below one shilling a 4 threepence
terling and on shilling g id in 19 1 Since
nnd r the 1 iluence of g od ha vests, it has d has been in the n lehbour haven h dail hood of one shill g and sixpenc gold for the p st twel mo the B t it is not alw ys slised 1 London that u der these vicissitudes the Indian stand rd h s legally pe labed In the w rds I the report The tability of the gold val e of the upe is thus baled upon the gold val s of the upe is thus baced upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Governme t and t pe t the tolley can be found defied in on ordification or u de taking by the Government it has to be implied from the acts of the Government i relation to the c rrency and the e acts resubject to no stat t ry regulation or control

The respo sibility remitted to the Commis si a was not therefore the mere tabulisation of the rupes but the stablishme tof standard case raper but the standard which we do commence in India to il i the rape to that standard is d to provided for its tantuto ye or to automatic we king d stability to bring the control of cere y a d feredit under a legi authority d to f the d q currency nd ex rity d to f th l d n currency nd ex hange sy tem from the d min ce of th silve ma ket In short it was to est blish the rul old win pla of the p ctl of dmini trative disc tio

Scheme for Gold Currency - In the course I their I quirl s in India the Commis course I their I quuri s in India the Commission had pia ed befor them schem for the immediate et blishim t of a g ld b lli n stand rd d lts. rly co v raion i to th gold st. d rd support d by th. gold curr cy which a large h dy I i din opinion has inal tentity d m nded 'Th. cheme wa presented by the Glel is of the Fin a to Popartin' t but it is 'Glel' is of the Fi k own to be the work of the Finance M mbe Si Basil Bisckett wh se work in India is th gre te ; value

s entiliatu s of this Sch me were th de taking of a tatut ry oblig tion by
Go e me t to b y and sell g ld bull n f in all of £103 millions of gold and the establish ment of credits in Lond n or New 10 h east w a estimated at one and two faird eror s of rupees per annum du log the fi st fiv years and thereafter from two thirds of a crore to 1 I core

This scheme is subjected by the Commi sion to a detail d examination and r je ted grounds which re convincing The m is of the amount and time of the gold demand are neert 1 and the absorption by Indi of thi £103 m lion of gold in addition to the norm 1 absorpti p for the arts h ards et would powerfully react on the supplies f credit would powerfully react on the supplies i create the rates of int rest a d gold pt's libroughout the world. The raction in the sliver mixet for the deed are list ton of that ree questions the veer yet product is earn more maked with ever ye projudic i Betta on the silv rhou de of the peopl of India. and the exchang s with Chin where India still does a large b sine s Mo cov r the cap city tor ise the required deredits is doubtful a d the cost is pin ed by the India Oil ce at Re 3 crores a se r

Thee iden e of the 11 hest fi an isl uthor Itles in Lond n and N v York stabilshed beyond doubt that it i not in the terest f India doubt that it 1 not in the freest f india to precipitate a y er noy r form that would viol nity disturb free g bi a d slive markets how yer desirable to the from min his be in itself. Also that whilst Lo d n workin in cloo autronom with New X rb, would at six overy age of each of the control of the contro size might equire for her own a dipminst the could had only be expected to provide redits f a scheme which would upset the gold and liver in their But whits on the grounds the C must is were a table to e d rs Sir Taskii Bi Acta se heme there is no do but that they were p foundly it in no dry it in their own is commendation. The illimate of its of a policy which pr mis s a c re for India s curren hills is th refore in i rg m as re lue to the courag and resol tion with which ti Fin ac Authorities i th t count y i c d them

A Gold Buillon Standard — The currency stem a roome ded by the Comm s lon is a gold huill n standa d. They propo that n the standard they propo that n the receive the standard through the standard through the standard standard standard through the standard standard through the standard standard through the standard standard standard through the standard through through the standard through the standard through the standard th A Gold Bullion Standard - The currency b lag impos d as to the purpose fo which the gold is equired. The essert of this prosails that the odlar sy median felcul tin in India hold re al a at pr e t the c rren y
n te nd the liver pe d the the thillips
of the arrency in terms of gold louid b c ed \$ Go e me t to by and sell g ld bell n f by the sell g ld bell n f by the sell g ld bell n f by the sell g ld bell n f by the sell g ld bell n g bell g ld bell n g bell g ld be by maki ti cure cy due thy o vertible by maki ti cure cy due thy o vertible i to rold i li purp e b thit g ld build not circulate as m n y it m to to creulate at fit d it ed n to circulate ver In breaking drift fom a y lden of a terlin

"This reasoning is eminently sound, and the seheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade will have nothing to do with any exchange standard, its experience has been too painful Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded, It involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps No one contends that a gold one door open standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the regulate point, the proposals leave India perfeetly free to deelde, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense

"We must, however, face the obligation which a gold buillon standard imposes on the currency authority in India; indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchauge, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly, conditional and circumseribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless——it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard, and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify. It is import ant, therefore, to examine the reserves and the procedure thereat

"The reserves held for the purpose of muntaining the value of the token currency are two-fold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows—

Paper Currency Reserve

	Rs	Crores
Silver coin		77 O
Sliver bullion		7 7
Gold coin and bullion		22 3
Rupec seenritles		57 1
Sterling securities		21 0
		185 1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling scurities are converted at the legal fletion antio of two shillings per rupee)

Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from th profits on colning, is designed to maintain th external value of the rupee In prictice thel action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remit tance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposal are adopted. The Commission are justified it are adopted recommending that the two shall be amalgamat ed Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute, that geld and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent as the ideal, and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12 8 per cent. should be raised to 20 per cent as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent in ten years Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favour able opportunity of fortifying the gold helding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape

"The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise, an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of Indla have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs

The Ratio —"The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas being the only dissentient, recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and supence to the rupee Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated, it is worth while to refresh our memories of the instory of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpeace, the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The ruper was substantially steady at this point until August 1917.

"One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetle minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act, But when will command general acceptance Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Govern ment of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and enceur aging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions In the circumstances of the can follow him day the Government had no alternative to rusing the rate of exchange save in declaring the ripee inconvertible, which during the way the belief that the real mischlef was done no when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it vas not lowered as silver fell, the attempt to stabilise the ruper

Thereafter under the infit n of suc a lon of ab and tirests it D3 EG In 19 3 wii 2 d to rp nce stel a ste l g it wa on hill le Octobr 19 4 rle in th d for g ld With ti pon d to , ld p rity th re ch d one pe an i slypence gold li Jun 19.5 nd ha r main d there

It is not Itli k open to do ibt that if the all attempt to tabill th pt to tabill the ret two shill the made in 190 riff ad tage li gelad and four had been t. k n of its retu to ti perma ent tan't id might i e been t dist irbance see ts in his min to Pural ot md s flak rd of dase t that the Ive the h d m de up their mi dat woh ip to a o e hill g and tlo lo i b't ti i Commission nes appoi to to mi e the question mas appoi to to mi e the question findeed ti y i a pr ted to a the issu i this reg rd ma a i to pr achieved by the most have i sit to i y ma ip tatto mi to the most of the most hepuptler tee n while were to esslone not cured of any prill to s ch a

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It is t ny mind grat pp rt ity of restoring the ing the perment retto to i diwlen it offered Not be a Le there I any spe I sanctity in a rations s I b t because the is a netter in the legal at I rd of 1 payment If the ni st. 1 rd of 1 pyme t If til 1 been io th Commissio a hem wild e reel d practic liv a nin or cer a practic lly u nin i sipport in in ila as it is a i i nt o t oversy will rage out the course with rage out the commenda in the commenda il n a tr e gold standar i statutory in its com re ifion ad a to atle in ti with the couls her of the currency and credit ather this II w w h ve to d sl with fits well d in II m jority it lee mml sion to the recommend those the evic sion to the recommend tool of the over-tio with has be n formed and cam that ley r inforced during the progressor of our inquiry in vitin provise tanger star to bout no stilling a 1 speace price i ludi hay it ready that all shot that measure of adjus-tion vitin tion in the wild at large and uent tith the in the whole have and as corollary that a yething in the rate would might be used to the difference of the difference of the difference of the distortion which it as changed in the period of re of the control of the less re d eo mile distortion which it is most desiral in the intersta of the people to avoid live live in the life the follow different and antage Six Pu I that the di im mass inform compile is attached to the one of the original and can be compiled in re, allo was a land since all e can do be sell be and can be compiled in the allowing the compiled in the can be called in the can be compiled in the can be called in the can be called in the can be called in the can be called in the can be called in the can be called in the can be called in the can be called in the can be called in the can be called in the f t ti the di tm maar i ricom compi te

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at it we alling, the case date of verme e to Western I die are no complet. In the matter of indicting the ore and indicated trible in then the theoders of the agricultural classes of case in the 10 of it per fill below a hill great the control of tion of academic pri ciple but is a matter of expediency

Here Itse mate me th decl iv facto lathe econom c consequence of a retu a to one shilling and f nep nee Th i no lall w v h use the rate must be ether th d fi to o s of one a d sixpense or ti old perm n nt ratio of o e diste of a matter of we ke or mouth but of hours r minutes. Ther would be a lemmed at a rise in prices of twell c and a half per cent with e is que t red tion of re i wage by th t proportion there would be c ulliv dl turbance of the fo eign trad tl re w uld b Il nt spec [to : I omitall c | dation of th te n the fina ie eff t of th 1 rume tof Ind becau this and flue wl real es the sensiti eness of th m rk t and the pro eness to special ti co templ t tlese vi l nt 1 t rb necs without a feeling all to dismon the life of adverted to the with stabilition at one and six the introversy which must not not the price to be paid for the n gleet to th perman at rat o when it was practicable

The Note Issue — E fore the war ther was a considerable a digrowing circuit iton of overclass. On it o to tak of hostilities the disappered as circuit in the tail of the rency of ladd! I at he the silver rape and another toke the note to vertible into r pees. Ever into the bre kway from the accept d gold stand rd this obligation has imposed a tio difficulties on the curre sy. It dro e it i to stand of this obligation has imposed a module titles on the sure o, it does it it is the reflect which will be sufficiently and the sure of the sure o con ribility of the note into all e rupee of the peant fice is only possible so i ut does not rise above 48d an o nee. Th a all emov i I this anomalous pro 11 a the Com missio say is a essenti i at pin I dian c r rency rel em which mu t be tok n soon r or to a limit he is line the defolion of the count is a state which must be take a soon rot by no cunt is a closely resonant the balk tory convertibility is likely to be a favo trailed of the line of the count of the purposes a more solid ri ht f co is attached to them ti n they ha

To truth I nevest, il twe a threaten to tend the paper courses.

To truth I nevest, il twe a threaten to tend the paper course of the could not truth to be taken as a later to the could not the said and alreade no lead activation to retain could not retain the could not the could not be the could not considered the considered the could not considered the could not considered the considere The rl e in the v lume of the paper currency

the conclusion of the Commission that the best |a notification to the following effect way to foster the use of eurrency notes is to establish confidence in their practical converti bility, 'and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupecs readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them

"The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the ouc-rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be reissued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupers, at its option, but it will be the duty or the Bank to supply rupces freely in such quantities as may be required for exculation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt India is suffering from a surfeit of rupecs, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores There are Rs 85 crores of sliver coin and bullion in i eserve The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the eurrency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid or its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without heatation"

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in The Bankers' Magazine which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and slypence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the estab lishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank These voices were so ted to the Reserve Bank loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard and the establishment of an organi sation winch would hink currency with credit

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers "c" not available, the discussion of this mea-

"After considering the report of the Royal Com mission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council in agree ment with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary The nc cessary legislation to give effect to these recom mendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session "

The New Ratio -So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927 The Indian Currency Bill was, however, accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars con taining not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London A rate force of the selling five percentages. of one shilling five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and supenny rate World trade depression in the slump of 1930 made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio, but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was linked to sterling Since then, large exports of commer cial and hoarded gold from India have served to keep the exchange ratio stable, despite much agitation for a reversion to the Is 4d ratio by Generally speaking, the ten interested parties dency in the last ten years has been for the rupee to be worth more than 1s 6d, and thus Govern ment have found no difficulty in maintaining a stable cychange Since the outbreak of the war in September 1939 official restrictions on ex change operations have perforce increased and caused some inconvenience to businessmen the rupce continues to maintain its strength and there is little doubt that, left to itself, it would approrlate in terms of foreign currencies rather than depreciate

Developments During 1943 44 -The year under review witnessed a further large expansion in note circulation, although at a more moderate rate than in 1942 43 The annual rate of increase during the year 1943 44 declined to 37 per cent as compared with 60 per cent in 1912 43, which wis the highest recorded figure either in this war or the list, and 59 per cent in 1941-42. The total amount of notes legal tender in India stood at Rs 894 84

R 1 29 cr es la 1940 41

officities of gold

There we as a mikel rd ction compared with the Irevit 3 at 1 m (if a mand for rupe coin the decline I he rate of the I mand for rupe coin the decline I he rate of the I mand for rupe coin the decline I he rate of the I mand for rupe coin the decline I he rate of the I mand for rupe coin the decline I he rate of the I mand for a nil on the minimal in the I mand for a nil on the minimal in the I mand for a nil of the I mand it is a standard in the year mout at the I as 3 is error as a standard I m (at 10 m of 1

roes at the end of 1943 44. Outpared will during 1943 44 in c tract to the trail in Ra 635 11 errors at the end of the previous the feet at the end of the previous the feet at the end of the previous Rs 7 17 errors are a sinst Ra 513 44 per bosquitor in 1 pink of 11 the tract was Rs 7 17 errors are a sinst Ra 513 44 per bosquitor in 1 pink of 11 high end in 11 high end in 11 high end in 11 high end in 11 high end in 12 hig

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The Balance Sheet of the Reserve Bank of India 1s 1t 30th June 1944 was as follows —	ISSUE DEPARTMENT	

ISSUE DEPARTMENT IMABILITIES Rs a p Rs a p Rc and Roll Com a Realize
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Total Notes issued

12,81,41,448 872,74,32,610

57,83,78,441

Nı

Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper

Ratio of Lotal of A to Liabilities of 511 per cent

TOTAL ASSETS

0 0

913, 30,52,530

TOTAL LIABILITIES

^{913,39,52,530}

TOTAL ASSETS

BANKINC DEPARTMENT

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(a) Government—	-	Dills Pu ch and Discounted -		
(1) Central Governm at of I dia	6 483 4 1 4	() Internal	7	
() Government of B 17ma	9 1413 11 6	(b) Liternal	Ţ	
(3) Other Governm nt Accounts	16 91 4 0	(c) Covernment Treasury Bills	59 33 O	
(b) Banks	94 35 14 9 6 15 1	Dalances held abroad	13 11 90	-
(e) Others	3 44 5 64 9	Lo ns ad Adva ces to Go enuments	00 (V)	3 3
Bills Payable	9 114 0 10 9	Other Loans ad Advances	10 00 000	
Other Li bilities	4 84 0 100 10 1	Investme to	11 10 th 843	
		Other 4 sets	111 8 103	ដ

Reserve Bank of India

I cluded in the above is the sum of Ma 6 13 63 0-0 bein the book value of Dead stock now in enemy occupied territor I cludes Lash and Short-term Securities.

TOTAL LIABILITIES

THE RESERVE BANK

The following Act of the Indian Legislature or a scheduled bank, or a corporation received the assent of the Governor-General on pany incorporated by or under an Act of March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve ment or any law for the time being in any part of His Majesty's Domini

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage,

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world It is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system.

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures,

It is hereby enacted as follows -

- (1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act
- (2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued

Share Capital -(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided Into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shali be fully paids up

- (2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another
- (3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be regis tered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a
- domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State in India, or
- (b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty,
- (c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co operative Societies Act, 1912, than one-fifth of the number of shares ass or any other law for the time being in force in to the register, the Central Board shall alio

government of which does not discrimi any way against Indian subjects of His I and liaving a branch in British shall be registered as a shareholder entitled to payment of any dividend share, and no person, who, having bee registered as a shareholder, ceases to be fled to be so registered, shall be able to e any of the rights of a shareholder ot than for the purpose of the sale of his sh

- The Governor-General in Council si notification in the Gazette of India, spec parts of His Majesty's Dominions whie be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) of sub section (3) to be the Parts of His Me Dominions in which no discrimination Indian subjects of His Majesty crists
- The nominal value of the shares ori assigned to the various registers shall follows, namely -
- (a) to the Bombay register—one ht and forty lakhs of rupees.
- (b) to the Calcutta register—one hu and forty-five lakhs of rupees,
 - (c) to the Dellii register—one hundre fifteen lakhs of rupees,
- (d) to the Madras register—seventy of rupees,
- (e) to the Rangoon register—thirty lak rupees

Provided that if at the first allotmen total nominal value of the shares on the register for which applications are receiv less than one hundred and fifteen lak rupees, the Central Board shall, before eceding to any allotment, transfer any s not applied for up to a maximum nominal of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that re in two equal portions to the Bombay and Calcutta register

A Committee consisting of two elected ! bers of the Assembly and one elected me of the Council of State to be elected by official members of the respective Houses sharcholder in more than one register, and no be associated with the Central Board for person who is not—

(a) domiciled in India and either an Indian looking after the first allotment of shares

- (6) In allotting the shares assigned to a 1 ter, the Central Board shall, in the first Inst aliot five shares to each qualified appl who has applied for five or more shares, if the number of such applicants is grithan one fifth of the total number of sl assigned to the register, shall determine b the applicants to whom the shares sha allotted
- (7) If the number of such applicants is i ritish India relating to co operative societies remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of

applicants in such manner s it may deem fair or required to be done by the Bank in general and equitable having regard to the de irability meeting. of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-ections (6) and (7) the Central Board shall reserve for and sliot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to hs h id by Government for disposal at par to Directors s eking to obtain the minimum shars qualification required under

sub section () of section 11

(2) If after all applications have been met in carcondance with the p origins of anb-sections in the manner provided in section 9 and in the (6) (7) and (6) any shares remain unallotted, following numbers namely they shall, notwithstanding nything contained in this section he allotted to nd t k n up by Governme t and shall be sold by the Governor General in Council as soon as may be at not less than par to residents of the areas served

by the register concerned and (10) The Governor General in Council shall ha e no right to exercise any v to under this Act hy re son of any sha es allotted to him u der sub-section (8) or under anb-section (9)

(11) A Director sh il not dispose of any shares obtal ed from Gov rament under the p ovi ions of sub-section (6) otherwise than hyre's it to Bank and shall recel a such salaties and show inversement as par and Government shall be saces as may be determined by the Central sortified to repurches at par it such as the saces as may be determined by the Central sortified to repurch as a part is such salaties and show a may be same to save the control of the Governor sheld by ny Directo on his ceasing from any state to hold office as Director show a same to hold office as Director show a same to hold office as director show a same to hold office as director show a same to hold office as director show a same to hold office as director show a same to hold office as director show a same to hold office as director show a same to hold office as director show a same to hold office as director show a same to hold office as directors and show a same to hold office as director shows a same to hold office as director show a same to hold office as director show a same to hold office as d

in I aged of reduced on the recommend wou of the Governor den rai in Council and with the provided the when the Governor den rai in Council and with the provided the twent the Governor authorized the set into did not not not recommend that a did not not not result in writing may vote for him. hy the B ak in gens al m eting

) The additional shares so cre ted shall be of the nominal vains of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various regis the shar a con ters in the same proportions the stituting the original share capit L

p evious a netion of the Governor General in Council.

(4) Th provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital sh li pply to the allotment of such additional shares and existing shar holds a shall not enjoy any preferential ri ht to the allotment of such additional shares

The Bank shall as soon as may be establish off s in Bomhay Calcutt D in Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London and may atabilsh branches or age cles in any other constituted to e ch of the first are specified of the Governor General in Council diswhere constituted to e ch of the first are specified of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor General in Council diswhere (1) five manufactures of the Governor G

half of such remaining shares to those appli, may exercise all powers and do all acts and cants who have applied for less than five shares and thereafter as to the shaines to the various. Bank and are not by this Act expr saly directed

(1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors namely -

(a) a Gov rnor and two Deputy Governor to be appointed by the Governor Gene al in Connell after consideration of the recommenda tions m de by the Board in that behalf

(b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Connell

() for the Bomhay r gister-two Directors

(1) for the Calentta register-two D rectors (1) for the Delbi register-two Directors

(v) for the Madras register-one D rector (e) for the Rangoon register-one Director

(d) one government official to he nominated by the Governor General in Conncil

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the fleirs of the Bank and shall recei a such salaries and allow

issue to hold office as Director

I or a nd r du u n of har p tal

nated under clause (3) of sub-section (1) nated under clause (3) of sub-section (1) nated under clause (3) of sub-section (1) nated under clause (3) of sub-section (1) nated under clause (3) of sub-section (2) nated under clause (3) of sub-section (2) of sub-section (3

Provided th t when the Governor is absent Deputy Covernor anthoriz d hy blm in this

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for a ch term not exe eding five years as the Govern r General in Council may fi when appointing them and shall be eligible f r re appointment

A Director nominated under clause (b) or ele ted under clause (c) of sub section (1) shell (3) Such additional hares shall be fully paid ele ted under clause (e) of sub section (1) shall up and the price at which they may be I sued hold off for five years or thereaft r until hall be fixed by the Central Board with the like necessor shall it we be duly nomine ted hall be sized for the provisions of the Governor General in or elected and subject to the provisions of the contract of the or elected and subject to the provisions of section 10 shall he eligible for renomination

A Director nominated under cluss (d) of snb section (1) shall hold office d ring the pleasurs of the Governor General in Council

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questlo ed on the ground me ely of the exist he of a y vacancy in or any d feet in the constitution of the Board

of the Governor General in Council classwhere () if we members elected from amongst. The general superinted no and direction not (thems two by the thatwhold in who are registed to suffice and business of the Bank shall be letted on the register for that irea and are classified to 2 trail Board of Directors which (qualified to roots and

1110 CC1161 N 1/0 PL18 61 01111 holders registered on the register for that area, who may be nonmuted it my time

Provided tirt the Central Board shall in excreising time power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economie interests not aircady represented, and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of eooperative pante

- (2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any are i, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election, as holding five shares shall have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occision for that purpose, such proxy being agent of or holds a power of procuration from the himself a surreholder entitled to vote at the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the ciection and not being an employee of the other is a partner, may be Directors or member Bunk
- (3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they vacate it under sub section (6) (c) of sub section (1) shall apply to the Governor and, subject to the provisions of section 10 or to a Deputy Governor or to the Directo shall be eigible for received on recommendation nominated under clause (d) of sub section (1) as the ease may be
- (4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act, the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members shill direct in election to be held of members nated or elected under clause (b) or cliuse (c) o of the Locil Board concerned, and shall specify a date from which the registration of transfer from and to the register shall be suspended until Central Board in that behalf by a majority the election has taken piace
- (5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election clause (b) or clause (c) of sub section (1) of section and shall publish a list of shareholders holding [8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease five or more shares, with the dates on which to hold office if, at any time after six months from their shares were registered, and with their the date of his nomination or election, he is registered addresses, and such list shall be not registered as a holder of unencumbered available for purchase not less than three weeks shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not before the date fixed for the election
- (6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall there upon proceed to make any nominations per mitted by clause (b) of subsection (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vicite office, and the meoming members shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date
- (7) The elected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected, elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be to be Directors removed or ceasing to hold office under the representing register for the area for which the Board is re appointment either as Director or as member constituted
- A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and shall perform such as Director or member of a Local Board of any duties as the Board may by regulations, person who is a member of the Indian Legisian. delegate to it

- (a) is a salaried government official or a salarled official of a State in India, or
 - (b) 15, or at any time has been, adjudicated an insolvent, or has suspended payment or thas compounded with his creditors, or
 - (c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsoun mind, or
 - (d) is an officer or employee of any bank
 - (e) is a director of any bank, other than bank which is a society registered or deeme to be registered under the Co operative Societic Act, 1012, or any other inw for the time beln in force in British India relating to co operativ societles
 - (2) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the sam private company, or one of whom is the genera other is a partner, may be Directors or member of the same Local Board at the same time
 - (3) Nothing in clause (a), clause (d) or claus of section 8
 - (1) The Governor General in Council may remove from office the Governor, or a Deput; Governor or any nominated or elected Director

Provided that In the ease of a Director nomi consisting of not less than nine Directors

- (2) A Director nominated or elected under less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unencumbered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office il without leave from the Governor-General in Council he absents himself from the consecu tive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub section (1) of section 13
- The Governor-General in Council shall re move from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10
- (4) A Director or member of a Local Board to the shurcholders on the foregoing sub sections shall not be eligible for of a Local Board until the explry of the term for which his appointment was made
 - ture or of a local Legislature shall be void

unless within two months of the d to of his for him shall preside at meetings of the Centr I appointment nomination or election he cease Board and in the event of an equility of to be such member and if any D rector or mem lots shall have a second or easting vote to be such member and if any D rector or mem ber of Loc ! Board! elect dor nominated as a member of a y such Lexislature h shall can e to be a Director or member f the Local Bo rd as from the date of such election or nomin tion a the case may be

- Board and on the acceptanc of the resimat o the office shall become vacant
- (1) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infi mity or otherwise is rende d incapable of executing hi duties or I ab nt on le ve or of executing hi duties or I ab nt on he we or otherwise in circumsta cee not involvin the vacation of his appol tment the G vernor General in Council may fetr con iderati in the recommend ti ne made by the Centr I Bond in this beh if appoint another p reson to officiate for him, and such pers n may notwith. in this behit appoint another preon [3] Every shareholder shall be entitled to at the day need to the day need
- () If an elected Director lefor any r ason un able to attend a part cula meeting of the intral Board the elected memb soft he Local Board able to attend a par-value of the Local Board have one vote for our my such a visit of the age which he rep attempt et one of the ag which he rep attempt et of the hard to the action of the random to take hi place d for the random to the parposes of that meetin the annutude so jetted shall bay all the powers of the abase that hold reutiful to vot st the electin and not be g n officer or employee of the
- (3) Where any casnal cancy in the office of any m mber of a Local Bo rd occurs otherwis any me meet of a Local Bo vid occurs otherwise (1). The following povisions shall apply to than by the centrer of a vac ney in the office the first enstitution of the Coot i Boa a nod than by the centrer back may noulline to the contract Board may noulline to the qualified person recommended by the elected members of the Local Board in the contract beard may be a constituted in an armount of the contract beard may not be constituted in a contract beard may be a constituted in a contract beard of the contract bear of the contract beard may be a contract bear of the contract bear of the contract beard of the contract bear of the cont

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- (4) Wher any easual vacan v occurs in the (4) Wher any easual vacan y occurs in the office of a Director other than the vaca cies provided for in sub-ection (1) the vacancy shall be filled in the c e of a n minated Dr. e. sate to by nomination and in the cas of an lected Director by electi a held in the ma ne pro-vided in sectio 9 for the lection of Directors
- P o lded that before such election is mad the Po lied that before such election is man one re till grace of it oy in the local Bor of d any vacancy in the office of an el ct d member of an Board which my h v been filled by member opposited and r subsect n (3) shall be filled by election held a nearly a may be in the mann r p ovid d in sect n 9 for the election of members of a Local Bo rd
- (5) A per on nominated or feeted under this

G ral M t g -(1) A g neral meeting (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual g netal m etc c) shall be held annually at a plac wh re there is noffice of th B nk witi in tion a the case may be

(6) A Director may resign his office to the Gove nor General in Counci and a member of meeting may resign his office to the Loc Board may resign his office to the Counci and a member of meeting m y be convened by the Centr I Board Loc Board may resign his office to the Council and an other time

Provided that the annual general meeting shall ot be beld on two consecuti e occasions at any one place

- () The sha cholders present t a general meeting sh lib entitl d to discuss the annual ecounts the report of the C ntrai B a d on the working of the Bank throu hout the year and the andito report on the annual balance sheet and accounts
- holds g five th dat of th me ti E an cat or the me u g hold g hve more sharee shall hav on ote and n a p u being demanded e ch harshold r so giste ed hall have one vote for ach fiv sh res but enbicct to m xmum of ten votes nd ch v t s may be

- () The first Governor and the first Deputy G vernor or Dep ty Governors hall be appoint ed by the Governor Ge eral in Council on his own last tive and shall ree to such salaries and allow up a as he my determine
- (3) The first 1ght D1 ects s repre enting the shareholder on the vari to reg term shall be n min ted by the Governor Gene al in Council m the a as served respect; iy by thos registers and the Di ectors o nome o ted hall hold offi u til the r.s co assure at Il have he n dnly elected s p vided in sub-section (4) (4) On the expiry of each ou ce 1 a p riod of
- twel e months ait the nomin tion of Di ectors and ranh-section (3) two Directo ash Il be elect (3) A per on nonunsted or lected under that section of all a casual axany hall subject of the imman provided lect n 9 antil all to the provise contained in sub-sect n (4) bleedor so noninated h v been replaced hold office for the n expired portion of the white the contract of the contr () Any the o Directo may require the shift he tadd as if they comprise one register Governor as me cling of the Cent all only

 Board tany time and the Governor as me cling of the compression of the compr
 - Board tany time and the Go fig. t hall forth with one c meeting scorrollely

 (3) The Go ernor or in his b ence the D party Gove nor authorized by the Gov mor under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 8 to vote with the provision of section 9 and the

to carry on and transact the several Linds of business hereinafter specified, namely -

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretury of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council Local Govern ments, States in India, local authorities, banks of crops, and any other persons.

(a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and pavable in India and arising out of bona fide commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days issue and circulation of bank post bills, of grace.

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace,

(c) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Control Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or redis count, exclusive of days of grace.

(3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lab h of rupees,

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank, and

the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom,

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of-

(a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is dends, of any such securities, authorized to invest trust money by any Act of Parhament or by any law for the time being in force in British India,

the same,

Business—The Bank shall be authorized or a pro inelal co operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or piedged to any such bank as security for a easil credit or overdraft granted for bona fide commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing sersonal agricultural operations or the marketing

> the making to the Governor General in (၁) Council and to such Local Governments as may have the englody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance,

> (6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the inaking,

> (7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase,

> (8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

(a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits,

(b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the habilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits, and

(c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one fifth of the habilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits,

(9) The custody of monies, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or divi

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may (b) gold or silver or documents of title to Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims,

- (11) the acting a agent for the Secretary of o promi sery note does not bear the signature State in Count if the decrement of nearth of one until of a subdeduced hank or a provincial co operative for the location of the country of lollowing kinds of business namely -
- (a) the purchase and sale of cold or sifver (b) the purchase sale transfer and custody of bills of exchange security s or shares in any company
- (c) th collection of the proceeds whether prin inal interest or di idenda of a vaccurities or shares
- (d) the remittance fauch proceeds at the ri k of the p incinal by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhe
 - (e) the managem at of public deht
- (1) the purchase nd ale of gold coin and hullion
- (13) the opening of an account with or the making of an ag ney agreement with and the acting as a c tor cor espond t of a bank an acting as a e to cor espond to f a bank which is the pinely led ency wthority of any country unde the live for the time being in fire in that country or any international hank formed by such banks and the avesting of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international hank.
- (14) the hor owing of money for a period not ex eding ne month to the purpo s of the husiness of the Bink and the girl c of courity for mon y so borrowed

Provided that n money hall he borrowed und this clause from a y per on in India other th n a schedule b nk or i om y pe on outs d India other th n a bank which is the p inelp i curren y autholity of any count y nd the law to the tim b in farce in th t

Provided further that the total amount of such be rowinge from person in Indi shall not tany time e ceed the amount of the share e pital of the Bank.

(15) the m king and less e of bank notes subject to the p ovision of this Act and

(16) ge ally the d ing of lls ch matters and things may be 1 cid nt 1 to or conse quential upon the ex ise of its powes the di charge of it daties under thi Act

When in the opinion of the Cent al Board or. where the pow is and functions of the Central Board under this se tion have been del gated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Go ernor in the opinion of such c mmitte or of the Gove nor as the seemsy be a special occasion he arien making it nece any or reddent that action should be taken under rpedicat that action among be taken under this ection for the purpo eo fregul the credit in the inter to of Indian trade commerce dutry and writenith the Bank may not withstend g any limitation contained in amb have () and (b) of clane (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of class (4) of a ction 1—

(1) purchase sell or discount any of the bill

- () you chase or sell sterling in amounts of uot less than the equivalent of on lakh of rithees or
- (3) make loans or advances repayable on dems d or on the expiry of fixed p riods not exe edin ni ety days a al st the variou forms

f security an cifed in cluse (4) of that section Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not save in c ses of pe ial urgency authorized action under this section without pri r consultation with the Central Board and that fu nil c ses action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central Bo d forthwith

Frbddn Ban -Sv as otherwice provided in actions 17 18 and 45 the Bank m av not

- (1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any comme [al] ind still or ther undertaking xept uch intere tas it may the any way acquire in the course of the satisfact on f ny fits claims provided that all uch interest shall be disposed of at the earlest possible moment
- (2) purchase its own hares or the shares to any other half of any comp my o g ant loans upon the security of any such si ares
- (3) advance money or m rtg re of or oth r wise on the s cur ty f immov ble property or docum nt of tile relati thereto or become th owner of immovable p operty scept of as is necessary for it own busines pre mises and residences for its officers and servants xcent o
- (4) make loans or adv cee
- (5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand
- (6) llow interest on deposits or current account.

Ce tral Bok g F n top

Tie Bank shall undertake to accept monies for ac unt of the See etary of State in Council and the Gov rnor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management i their own provincial r vennes and such State in India as m y bo approved of a d notified by th Governor Gener f in Council in the Gazette of India and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of th ir counts respectively and t carry out their exchang remittance and other b nking operations f cluding the manag ment of th public debt

an h Loc f Government as may have th as h Loc I Government as may have the cut boly not magement of the rown powine I remess shall entrust the Bank o such could thou as may be arreed upon with all their money remittance exchange and banking transactions in India and in particular shall deposit tree of interest il their cish b lance with the Bank.

(1) purchase settor cascount any on use our of the control of the

may hold at such places such balances as they that with effect from such date as may be may require

(2) The Governor General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans

(3) In the event of any fallure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor-General in Council shall deelde what the conditions shall be

(4) Any agreement made under this scetion to which the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be iaid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also

Bank Notes -(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue hank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor-General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor-General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and re- India, declare the Central Board to be superferences in this Act to bank notes shall be seded, and thereafter the general superinten eonstrucd accordingly

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency notes

Issue Department -(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as herethe liabilities of the Issue Department as herethe Central Legislature at the earliest possible mafter defined in section 34

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such eoin, bullion or securities Bank or, as expressly authorized by this Act, as are permitted by this Act to form part of the the Governor General in Council shall draw,

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees, ten rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor-General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board

 Subject to the provisions of sub section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor-General in Council.

~~~~~~ ---specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be iegai tender save at an office or agency of the Bank

The Bank shall not relissue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively solled

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor-General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or Imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note

Provided that the Bank may, with the pre vious sanction of the Governor-General in Council, prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such eurrency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it

(1) If in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Bank falls to earry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superdence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or dene by the Central Board under this Act

(2) When action is taken under this section the Governor-General in Council shall cause a opportunity and in any ease within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board

No person in British India other than the accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or other wise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent

(1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundl, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed

No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank

### to to of the form Dentitment

- (i) The assets of the Isane Department shall consist of gold coin gold inliken sterling accurities rupee coin and rupes securities to each aggregate mount as is not le a than the total of the liabilitie of the Isane Department total of the machine
- ( ) Of the total amount of the assets not iers then two fifthe shall consist of gold coin gold builton or eferting securities

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold hullion shall not tany time be less than forty crores of rupees in value

- (8) The remainder of the assets shall he held in rapee coln Government of India rupee securities of any matnrity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in Reiti h India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause ( ) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18
- Provided th t the amount held in Govern ment of I dis rupes securities shall not at any time exceed one fourth of the tot i amount of the a sets or fifty crores of rupees whichever the a sets or fifty crores of rupees whichever than of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten erore of rupees
- (4) For the purposes of this section gold coin and gold buillon shall be valued at 8 47512 grains of fine gold per rapee rapee coin shall be valued at its isce v lue, and a curities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining
- (5) Gi the gold coin and gold bullion held as acts not is than sevent en twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin a d gold bullion held as aus as shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or treasury r in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets

- (6) For the purposes of this section the stading accurities which was he had, may took the assets shall be securities of y of the foll w i g ki d payable in the currency of the United Kingdom n m iy —
- (a) balan s at the credit of the Issue Dep rtmeot with the Bank of England
- (b) bills of exchange hearing two or more good signatures a d drawn on and payahl at any place in the United Kingdom and having m turity not exceeding ninety days
- (c) government a curiti of the United Kingdom maturing within five years;

Provided that for a period of two y ars from the date on which this Chapt r comes into

- Lashdates fithe I a D p rtment (1) The liabilities of the I are Department chall be n amount could to the total of the amount of the currency notes of the Govern mont of India and hank notes for the time being in effectiation
- ( ) For the purposes of this section any currency note of the Government of India or bank n to which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circui tion and the value thereof shall notwithstanding anything con tained in aub-section ( ) of section 3 be peid by the I sue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department as the case may be but any such note if subse-quently presented for payment shall be paid by the limbing Denartment and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Governor General in Connell
- On the date on which this Chepter comes into f ree the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the Hability for all the currency notes of the Government of Indis for the time heing in circulation and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin gold hullion sterli g securities rupee coin and rupee securi ties to such negregate amo ut as is equal to the total of the mout of the liability so trans be transferred in such proportion es to comply with the requirements of section 33

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin gold bullion and sterling securities so tran ferred shall not be less then one-half of the whole amount transferred and that the amount of rupes coin so transferred sh ll not exceed fifty crores of runee

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold hullion held by th Governor G neral in Council in the gold standard reser a and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall he so transferred

- (1) After the close of any financial year a width the minimum mount of rupee coin accounts of the I sue Dep riment for that yea prescribed n der sub section (1) of section 53 is gr ter than fifty crores of rapees or oce-sixth of the total amount of the assete as shown in that account whichever may be the gre ter the Bank my deliver to the Govern r General the Bank my deliver to the govern r general in Council rupe coin up to the am unt of such excess b t n t without his coo ent exc edi g five crores of rupees against p yment of leg i tender value in the form of hank notes gold or securiti s
- Provided that if th D nk so desires and if the amount of gold oin g id hullion and sterling securiti a in th s t does not at th t time exceed one balf of the total assets a proporti n the date on which this Chapt r course may exceed one ball of the total assets a proport n bore ny f annh last mento of securities may exceed one ball of the total assets a proport n be securified in thring after fiv years and the not exceeding two fifth of such p ym of shall be had not only not believe the part of the assets proportion of the proportio

After the close of any infantial year in which the maximum amount of rupes coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one sixth of the total amount of the assets, as so shown whichever may be of the assets, as so shown whichever may be Obligation to sell sterling—The Bank shall the greater the Governor-General in Council sell, to any person who makes a demand shall deliver to the Bani rupee coin up to tho amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent execeding five erores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days In the first justance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from thme to time by periods not execeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold com, gold bullion or sterling securi ties of less aggregate amount than that required by sub section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that sub scution shall ecase to be operative

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to subsection (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets

In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor-General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "pre scribed by sub section (2) of section 33, and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per eent per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per eent or part of such decrease

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent per annum

The Governor General in Council shall under take not to reassue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section, and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor-General in Council under that section

- (1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and curreney notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Comage Act, 1906
- (2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards, supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coms which are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required on the preceding working day, for circulation, and the Governor General in shall be sent not later than two Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on after the date to which it relates

shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public

In that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the pur chase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and forty nine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupee

at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds

Obligation to buy storling —The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand In that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Dellii, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one stilling and six pence and three sixteenths of a penny for a rupee...

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that pryment of the storling in Lon don has been made

Cash reserves of scheduled banks —(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent of the demand liabilities and two per eent of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub section (2)

Explanation —For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid-up eapital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profits and loss recount of the bank of the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank

- (2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing-
- (a) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India,
- (b) the total amount held in India in cur reney notes of the Government of India and bank notes,
- (c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,
- (d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and
- (c) the balance held at the Bank, at the close of business on each Friday if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day, and such return shall be sent not later than two working days

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied than fire lakes of rupces or which goes into that the luminishing of a weekly return under this subsection is impracticable in the case of any patholic polition of the bank sand its branches.

The Bank may require such b m, to furnish to lien of a weekly return a monthly return of the bank sand the branches of the bank sand the branches of the bank sand the branches of the end of the month to which it rel tes giving the details specified in this sub-se tio fin respect of nich bank at the close of buliness for the month

(3) If at the close of bu iness on any day (3) It so the close of our neess on any day [referred to in sub-section () of section to before the day fixed lot five ne t return, the and if the does so the provisions of sub-sections balance held at the Bank by any scheduled [4] and (5) of section 4 shall apply so ler as bank is below the r l in m preserized; and im m y be to such co-operative bank as fif it were section (1) such scheduled bank that the reference is achieved bank. to p y to the Hank in respect 1 exen such any per all interest at a rate three per cent above the bank rate on the am and by which the (th) in Lank hall enter into an a reement balance with the Bank I lis short of the with the Imper! I Bank of India which shall be prescribed indimium a d if on the day fixed subject to it express of the two course into the next yeturn auch b lag ets at like led win Lon or I engine la express etc. occurs into ior use next return such to tan els still bel win Cou cil end shill be expre sed lo come into the pre cribed minimum as diesl sed by this lorce on it elade on which it is Chapter comes return the rates of penal interest shall be into f ree and to remain in forc for filt en increased to a rate file per cent above the bank by er s and thereafter until termi aded ast r to in respect of that day and sch amb c in great dy on which the balance held at the limit centain the provisions act forth in tha lank at the clos of hi incre a n that day is labely the presented minimum

Provided that the agreement shall be condi-

(4) Any scheduled bank failing to compare with the provision of an exection ( ) at all bible to pay to the U error Ueneral in Council or to the Bank as it ease may be or to each a penalty of ne hundred rupes for each day during which the failure continues

() The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be pa; bi on dem nd made by the B nk and, in the event of a relusal by the I have and, in the by both a reduced by the definiting bank to p y on such demand may hal viced by a dir tion of the principal Civil Court her's gird diction to the ar a where an ome of the detentiting his his situated such direction to himad only upon application made in this behalt to the Court hy the Covernor Ge er I in Council in the case of a falinre to make a return n der nb-section (...) to the Governor G neral in Council or by the Bank with the pre lous san tion of the Governor General in Council in other cases

(6) The Governor C neral in Council shall by notifi tion in the Gazette of India direct the i ciusi n in the Second Schednie of any bank not already eo incinded which carries on the busine s of benking in British India and whi h-

() has paid up capital and reser es of an aggregat value of not less than five taking f rupees and

(b) I a company as defined in cian e ( ) I ect on of the I dian Compenies Act 1913 I a corporatin or a compeny incorporated by sect on or under any law in forc in any place outside British India

duled hanks under that section

The B nk may require any provincial co-operative bank with which it has any transac-tin and resection 17 to furni h the return referred to in sub-section ( ) of section 4 nd if it does so the provisions of sub-sections

Provided that the agreement shall be condi tional on the mainte ance of a sound flunncial position by the Imperial Bank and the tiff in the opinion of the Central Board, the Imperial the optoloo of the Central Reard the Imperial Lank has failed either to just it it e conditions of it and cement r to maintain a sound financial position the Cet it I Rosed shall make a recom-mendation to the Gov mor Ge eral! Counsil and the Governor Ge et al in Council steet making such further enquiry as he thinks fit may issue hasterilons to the Imperial Bank with a facence till. It is to the greenent or to the state of the council sound in the second of the state of the second of the second of the state of the second council southers it of the Imperial Bank and ig the seven of the Imperial Imperial Bank and ig the seven of the Imperial Imperial Bank and in the event of the Imperial Back di regarding such instructions 1123 declare the agreement to be termineted

( ) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) chall as soon as may be atter it is made be laid belors the Central Legislature

Cuer ! Pr v 1

The Governor General in Council shall tran fer to the Bank rupee securities of the velue of fi e erores of rupe s to he allocated by the Bank to the Reserve & nd

After maki g provision for bad end doubiful debts d precietion in seets, contributions to staff a d supe an usti n funds and such other co ting not s as are u unity provided for hy b nk rs and after p yme t out of the net annual profits of a enumbatic dividend at such rat not exc eding five per ent per ennum on the share apit i as the Governor General in Conneil may fix t be tim of the sue of sha ea a porti n of the surplus hall he allocated ad shall be a like notification direct the state should be interesting and be allocated to the cluston from that Schedule of any chemical in the lounds shelder at the beautiful of the lound of the shelder of the state of the like the agerg to valu I whose pid up surplus shill be paid to the Governor General pilat end are erve becomes at ony time less in Council

Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty laklis of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve I and.

# Limitation on Dividend

With a view to limit temporarily the rate at which dividend on the share capital of the Reserve Bank of Indla may be pald by the Bank to the shareholders, an Ordinance was issued on June 30, 1943, suspending the provisions of section if of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and of the Fourth Schedule of that Act and providing that "the aggregate of the rates at which prement of the cumulative dividend and the additional dividend payable to shareholders of the Bank under the sald provisions is made shall not, so long as this Ordinance remains in force, exceed four per cent per annum ou the share capital of the Bank, and the Balance of the surplus of the net annual profits of the Bank shall be paid to the Central Government"

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains Provided that nothing in this section shall

affect the liability of any shareholder in respect

of Income tax or super-tax (2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed

to be "Interest on Securities The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under

(1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may

be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eigible during his continuance in office Any auditor shall be eligible

for re election on quitting office

(2) . The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting All audi tors elected under time section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective Elections

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section

may be filled by the Central Board

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the thereto, accounts and vonchers relating and every auditor shall have a list delivered to firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at British India in the business of banking, and

in Council if appointed by him employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigatlng such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank (3) The auditors shall make a report to the

TRITION ASSESS ASSESS accounts and other documents of the Bank,

and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed

by it or at the expense of the Governor General

shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the ease may be, upon the annual balance sheet and recounts and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance sheet is a full and fair balancesheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank s affairs,

and, in ease they have called for any explana

tion or information from the Central Board,

whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactor. Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting

The Bank shall prepare and Returns -- (1) transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Flfth Schedule or in such other form as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe The Governor General in Council shill cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazetto of Indla The Bank shall also, within two months

from the date on which the annual accounts

of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor

General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Governor-General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of Indla

The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General ln Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank

Agricultural Credit Department -The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Depart ment the functions of which shall be

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor-General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co operative banks, and other banking organisa tions

to coordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit (a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and

(b) the improvement of the machinery for by him by more than one per cent for each dealing with agricultural finance and methods year after the commencement of this Act sub for effecting a closer connection between agrif | i et to a maximum of twenty five per cent cultural enterprise nd the operations of the Bank

(1) the Bank shall t the eardest pr ctleahfe d te and in any case within thr e years from the date on which this Chapte comes into force make to the Gov rno G ne al in Councif a report with propo als if it thinks fit for legislation on the following m tters namely -

( ) Wh n th B nk is of opiulon that the international monetery position has become anfficiently ele r d at ble t mak it possible n nt has for the Indian monetary system ni under this Act including provisions for the to determ ne what will he enit ble as a perma to fram pe manent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its viewe to the Governor

General in Council (1) The Local Board of any area may tany require any shareholder who is regi tered on the register for that are to furnish to th Local Bo rd w thin a specifi d time not being these th night days a del ration in much the manner in which and the conditing a subject form the Centr I Board may by re-missions to which shares may be held and transferred presering spiring particular, of I Binarco not the and generally all matters retaints to the richt said register of which h is the owner

Board m y amend the reg ster accordingly

The state of the s ith und rs cti n 9 or ection 14 by rea on of the sh rs r giete ed in its nam on th t

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he puni hable under th second p rag aph of section 193 of that Code

Nothing e ntal ed in any declaration (2) Nothing c ntal ed in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) sb il ope ate to affice the Bink with notice of any trust à d no notice of a y trust expressed implied or constructive shall be c t red on the register o be receiv ble by the Bank.

(f), Until Local Boards base been constituted der se ti n 9 the powe s of a Loc 1 Bo rd onding on the Bank my he executed under this section shall be ese cased by the [O] the provision of an official

Central Bo d in r pect of ny are for which a Loc I Boa d has not bee constituted

(1) A thing I the I din Comp nies Act 1913 shall pply to th Ba k and the B nk h ll not be pla ed in liquidat on v by order ral in Co nell and in su h Ba

f the Governor G e as he mydet

() In such vent the Re erve Fund and aur

pl s s t if any of the Bank shall be divided by the acheduled hank to the Bank b twen the Governor General in Conneil de the har holde of the portion of eventy five per cent and twe ty five per cent r sp ctl ely

(1) The Central Board may with the pre sanction of the Gov rnor Gen rai Council make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matt ra for which pro

vision is neces any or convenient for the purpos of givin effect to the provi lons of this Ac (2) In particular and without prejudic to the generality of the foregoin provision auci egulations may provide for all or any of the

followin m tters namely -(a) the holding and conduct of elections

ciple of proportional representation hy me as of the single transferable Note

(b) the final decision of doubts or disput a regarding the qualificatione of andidates for elect on o regarding the validity of elections (c) the maintenant of the h

and duties of ahareholders () If it ppe s f om such declaration that ny shareholds is not the own of any h estah libe convened the p occdure to be follow d which are registe ed in his n m the local thereat nd tha man r i which votes may be

exe cised

(2) the conduct of busine s of Local Boards and the del gation to such Boards of powers nd functions

(h) the d legation of powers and functions of the Centr I Board to the Governor or to D puty Governors Di e tors or officers of the B nk

(i) the form tion of Committees of the C at al Board the del gation of powers and function of the Cent si Board to uch Committ s a d the conduct of husin as in such Committ es (f) the conet tution and management of

staff and supe annuat on funds for the offic ra and acryants of the Bank (t) the manner and form in which contracts

(i) the provision of an official cal of the Bank and the manner and flect of its n e

(m) the manner and form in which the balance she t of the Bank shall he drawn up

and in which the counts shall be maint ined () the remuneration of Di ectors of the

(o) the relations of the schedul d n nus with the Bank and the return to be submitted

(p) the regulation of clearing house for the scheduled hanks

the per cent and twe ty ave per e at (a) the electron tances in which and the condition and the type of ely Provided that the tot I amount payable to the very condition and the total amount payable to the very condition and this ectil shall n limit for current one of the shares held of disc or in those may be refunded and

this section shall be available to the public on payment

In the Indian Colnage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted,

namely —

"11 Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such coins shall be received by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the builton value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8 47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee"

The Indian Paper Curreney Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Curreney (Amendment) Act, 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927 are hereby repealed

In sub section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Reserve Bank' shall be inserted

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the fin includy ear 1935 36. The Bank made a net profit of Rs. 53,42,100 for the year ended December 31, 1936.

# REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th, 1944

The report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 30, 1944 states that after payment of expense of administration and provision for sundry habilities and contingencies, the net profit amounts to Rs 10,26 57 810 7 11 Of this amount, a sum of Rs 20,00,000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of four per cent, the maximum dividend permissible under the Ordinance issued by the Government of India on June 30, 1943, leaving a surplus of Rs 10,06,57,810 7 11 for payment to the Central Government The net profit is higher than in the previous year by Rs 2 57 crores owing to a marked increase in the interest-bearing assets of the Bank, and constitutes a fresh record

The total number of shareholders declined further during the year from 49,402 to 48,292. The number of shares on the register of the Calcutta area remained practically unchanged while those on that of the Bombay area continued to increase.

### Notes and Coins

It was announced on November 22, 1943 that Bank Notes bearing the signature of Mr (now Sir) Chintaman D Deshmukh would be issued shortly, and the notes actually issued during the year were of the denomination of Rs 2, Rs 5, Rs 10 and Rs 100 No alterations were made in respect of the pattern, size or colour of the notes issued during the accounting year As a measure of additional protection against counterfeiting, the Central Government directed that the design of the quaternary four anna coin struck at the Mints with effect from August 1943, shall have the same security edge as the new quaternary rupee and half rupee coms

graphle transfers for merchant business remained unaffected at 1sh 5 31-32d. The net purchase of sterling by the Bank, during the year endernine 30, amounted to £101,193,921 4-10 a compared with £97,739,331-80 in the preceding year. Repayments inade by the Secretary of State on account of recoverable war expenditure and purchases made on behalf of Hi Majesty s and Allied Governments, after deducting the sterling requirements of the Centra Government and the Government of Burma, left a new credit in favour of India of £162,685,000 at the end of the year as against £235,975,000 at the end of the previous year.

# Exchange Control

Remittances of foreign exchange continued to be restricted. With the easing of the U.S. dollar position, American firms were allowed to remit their profits in full and amounts blocked on account of the infringements of the import trade control regulations were released. Restrictions on remittances in certain other currencies were also relayed to a limited extent. To prevent unauthorised travelling, the Government of India on July 17, 1943 issued a notification prohibiting any person from proceeding outside India without a written permit issued by the Reserve Bank, but the restriction did not apply to persons proceeding to countries adjoining. India or to Iraq, Arabia, British East Africa and the United Kingdom.

### Government Loans

A number of new loans, in addition to ruper counterparts of 31 per cent undated paper and special issues of some of the existing loans, were floated during the year under review. The Post Office Ten year Defence Savings Certificates were replaced from October 1 1943 by the more attractive Twelve Year National Savings Certificates, particularly to appeal to the small investor.

A further issue of the three per cent Loui 1963 65 for Rs 15 erores was made on July 3 1943 From the same date the Fourth Defence Loan, 3 per cent 1953-55, was issued This loan was eventually closed on March 31, 1944 Ludy in August, Government unquinced that to assist in the funding of the habilities connected with the requisition of the 21 per cent and 3 per cent undated sterling stocks, rupee counterparts of the 31 per cent undated paper would be created upto the aggregate value of these two loans and would be sold through the Reserve Bank In October, Government floated the 3 per cent Loan 1966-68 for Rs 25 crores and in January 1944 they erented a special issue of Rs 50 erores of this long Later in the year, the 3 per cent Victory Loan repayable at par on September 1 1957 was issued from April 1 In June Government announced the creation of a special issue of Rs 50 crores of the existing 27 per cent 1948 52 In addition, Five-Year Interest-Free in the previous 12 months, and Rs 932 49 erores since the beginning of the war Tho total holdings as on June 30, 1944 amounted to Rs 1,002 07 erores

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this Bonds in denomination of Rs 10 and facilities offered ithe by a cheduled hank Rs 100 repayable on o after January 15 1949 or a non schedule 1 ba k having capital and wr m d available with effect from January 15 1944 reserves above Rs 50 000

15 1944 The Bond holders will receive half 15 1944 The Bond holders will receive man y arly prize she total or to which to Covered or at the total or to which to Covered or at the total or to which to Covered or at the total or to th

tap came to Rs 282 80 erore . The or 10 ms on a large and the star person whose remined in the first per report it is sept and the star respect to the company of the star star to Punjab and the Cl. A Berr is seed simultaneously on September 14 198 the star to Punjab and the Cl. A Berr is seed simultaneously on September 14 198 the star to t C ntral Gov rum nt from a date prior t the in gur tion of pro incial uto omy on A il I 193

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The st ady in cas (! th total of the b lane he tof the issue dep timent of the ille er Bank of Sodia, which has been in evidence like being and the sodial being a state of the land of the sodial being a land of

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fact that 6,000,000 acres of additional lands have come under irrigation in the last 20 years Twenty-five years ago in this countrythe second largest producer of raw eotton in the world-long staple varieties of cotton were ilmost unknown The position at the ontbreak of the present war was that the Indian textile industry was meeting a considerable portion of its long staple requirements from indigenous production The improvement in the quality of the erop was accompanied by an increase in the average yield per acie of the order of The record 30 per cent during the same period of jute has not, however, been one of uninterrup ted progress The steeper fall in the prices of raw jute during the world depression, accompanied by a cut in acreage, was estimated to have reduced the meome of the average jute grower by about two thirds. The plight of the

cultivator no doubt improved later but the difficulties of the jute manufacturing industry resulted in a fall in the consumption of raw jute and this nocessitated a large measure of

State control in regard to the area under this erop The progress of sugarcane cultivation was limited solely by the capacity of the internal

consumption of sugar to increase The estimated production of cane in 1924-25 was less than 30 million tons, but by 1936 37 it had exceeded

67 million tons This turned out to be far in excess of the effective demand and the manu facturing industry was in a state of over-production. As a icsult, the production of cane came down to the low level of 36 million

tons in 1938 39, but it improved to 48 million tons in the next year. A large proportion

India is pre eminently an agricultural country

If we look back on the course of agriculture

though a silent and steady progress towards industrialisation has been going on during the

over a long period of years, we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the

days that are past, the outturn of the soil was

subjected to periodic shocks from famines

arising from the failure of the rains, when the

export trade in these staples dwindled to small

produced a great change, and though no doubt

in future heavy losses may be lneurred from

the weakness of the monsoons, they are never

likely to be as catestrophic as in such years as 1896 97 and 1899 1900 It is a well known

But the spread of irrigation has

last quarter of a century

proportions

of the total area under sugarcane in Indla is now devoted to the improved Combatore varieties with a yield per aere higher than that of other varieties by more than 30 per eent one agricultural commodity whose fortunes were not appreciably affected by the world depression was groundnut. A quadrup ling of the area and a proportionate increase in output in the course of two decades is a record which is not shired by any other crop This phenomenal increase in acreage is explained as due to the highly remunerative nature of the The greater part of the increased production was exported, in the result groundnut had steadily displaced the other offseeds from the

India had become first among the groundnut exporting countries of the world

This story of continued progress has to be spring up to utilize the products of the blat varied somewhat in relation to the production furnaces and mills. The real growth of the

export trade of India and moreover by 1939

to substitute other crops for rice was greatly accentified by the availability of an abund in supply of cheaper varieties of imported rice The results of research have been applied with much greater success in the ease of wheat About a third of the total area under whea has been brought under improved erop and u the course of 20 years the total output of whea has increased from 6,000,000 tons in 1920 2 to 8,000,000 tons in 1940 41. The cost o production in India, however, remained very high in comparison with the other wheat producing countries of the world and the India wheat grower was hit so hard by the full in the world prices of wheat during the depression that in his interest a protective duty had to be imposed on imports of wheat The experience of the other cereals, parti cularly millets, was more or less similar to that of rice The millet crops he concentrated in areas of very poor rainfall and it is in sucl areas that any improvement in cultivation r of peculial difficulty Thus while India's economy is essentially agricultural, she ranks as one of the eight greatest industrial countries of the world pace of industrial development since the early twenties of this century has been greatly accele rated by the policy of active assistance pursued by the State both by way of granting tariff protection and of giving preference to the products of Indian industry in purchasing Government requirements. The prospect of continued Government help and the antierpation of handsome profits encouraged a rapid flow of private capital into industry New capital invested in joint stock enterprise alone in the inter wal period was something like Rs 150 eiores Among the inport industries, the largest is the eotton textile industry which has its home in Bombay City, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapun and Nagpur The period intervening between the two wars san

The output of rice has obst

nately refused to improve in spite of the besefforts of the Agricultural Department Abou

41 million acres of rice land were brought unde

improved varieties but this has no perceptible

effect on the total production, actually, the output declined by something like 10 per cent

as between 1920 21 and 1940 41 The tendence

of foodgrains

from 227 to 355, the number of spindles from 6 2 millions to 8 4 millions and the number of looms from 109,000 to 168,000 The output of varn more than doubled in weight and the output of piecegoods nearly trebled in length Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta The industry had to face numerous difficulties during the past 25 years, but in the period taken as a whole the industry did show a fair degree of improvement The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth and is greatly fostered by State encoura gement

such a good progress that the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased

from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth In the same period, the number of inlis inercased

The principal centre is Jamshedpur the sent of the works of the Inta Iron and Steel Trade

st is rema habl that the industry recorded the most rapid proves due in the world depress on Between the year 103 50 m hm the revulse 10 year 103 50 m hm the revulse 10 year 103 50 m hm the revulse 10 year 103 50 m hm the revulse 10 year 103 50 m hm the revulse 10 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100 year 100

The hi tory of the su ar industry in this country ally began with the grant of protection to the industry The output of sucar which was only about 00 000 ton in 193 33 has now The p per I dustry r sen to over million tons ould have Linguished in the decade following the last war but for the p ot ction granted to urpri in recovery in the thirties on the basis

of a mutual acreement

Amo the comparatively n w industries a pal ts soap matches and chemicals At th outbreak of the p esent war the position was that two third of the country require ments of paints and almost the whole of the upply of soap cam from local production where as at the end of the last w r only a very is I recly true f the match industry as well.

The ce sation of imp ts d e to war conditions
La ea fill p to the chemical i dustry

The most import toutcome of the policy of industrialition was a smin and clan con the composition of India import trade in the composition of india import inder imports of finish d goods ecount of for 84 per c t of the tot i value of the import of Indi in I dis Burma in 19 0 1 Ev 1930 3 the or espondin percentage had declined to 5 I values the fail as fom Ps 4 curves to 4 crores to a values the rait est om 1's 4 crores to P 9 cross An e en mor striki g d velop ment on the import s d as the teady incr ase i th share of i dust ial raw mate hals from 5 pr not 16 per cent D long a period

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durity took place in the last two decades and to fraw materiels in exports has fallen to 28 per it is rema kable that the industry recorded the cent and the exports of manufactures has risen to 47 per cent

These chan es in the composition of trade were accomp ted by even more remarkable chan es in its direction In 19 0 1 61 per cent of the imports were de lyed from th United Kingdom but in 1933 37 only 38 per cat, came from that country Only a small cant. Came from that country only a small portion of the trade lost by the United Kin dom was captured by the other Empire countries who e share lucre sed from five per cent to only II per cent durin the same period while foreign countries particularly Japan Germany and the USA impro ed their position from 34 per cent to 51 per cent After the outbreak 34 per cent to 51 per cent After the outbreak of the pre ent var the share of the United kin dom declined to 1 per cent in 1941 4 Am dom declined to 1 per cent in 1941.4 had the other Empire countries and only filled the g p thus cre bed but also improved their position further at the expense of the foreign countries the share of the two J tter group in India a import is in 1941.4 helps 40 per cent and 39 per cent respectively

The male changes noticeable in the direction The main changes noticeable in the direction of export trade were on increase of the share of the United Earl of the Common of t p onounced decline in the cese of forei n countrie and a ri from 1 to 30 in the percentage

hare of the Empire countries

An inter stin consequence of these shifts in the direction of trad was the introduction of an element of bilateralism in indias t ade with the Limpire as a whole In 10 0 1 the with the Lumpire as a wnoic an account of the Empire took only 43 per cent of India a sprats b t as philed 66 per cent of h r imports hit by 1036 7 the proportion h d very n right h is cell the meeters t 46 en 1 49 per c t to the proportion of the cell the meeters t 46 en 1 49 per c t to the cell the meeters are further to the cell the meeters are further to the cell the meeters are further to the cell the meeters are further to the cell the meeters are further to the cell th respect) ely Thi mo ment i as further accele ated hy the present war and in 1041 4 th Empira sh re of Ind as exports s well

of qual impo t nee with the remarkable che as that took pi ce in the omposition and direction of trade is re the developments con c rating India h lance of trade Unly on rar occasi as did India a total imports exceed her aports as for I stance durin the ye rs 10 0 1 note the interest of the succession of the succe of of the left in a con ince his import it is of gold and edil e in after ine ting the country six rat of the ton. This continued upto 19 0 31 but the tail of pression with a his boom y year re by this time resulted in the prices of prices of India exports than in the prices of the imports and as a concentration. emence the merchangis bearing the world have divided to a mon to nothin. This would have divided to a mon to repeat the lad to difficult in the prise in it pays must be to follow in the prise in it properties of gold ros titing from the monet ry reported price of gold ros titing from the monet ry reported to price of gold ros titing from a not reported to the price of transat it ms in the titing to words un to the contract of the price of transat it ms in the transat it would not to the contract of the price of the pric quence the merchandis b lane of trad dwindled to almo t nothin This wold have turn di I dia a favo r 1 rg ly made up fo th declin in ti mer handi b lance of t'd

operations of the Alhed forces against Japan, particularly following the establishment of the South East Asia Command in 1943, has led to this country being called upon increasingly to draw on her resources of manpower and materials The progressively mounting for war purposes defence expenditure and the steady merease in disbursements on behalf of the Allied countries on account of supplies and services are indications of the magnitude of India's war effort and the strain on her financial and physical These disbuisements include both resources war expenditure recoverable from His Majesty's Government and the cost of supplies to the forces of the United States under reverse Government outlay both on revenue and cipital accounts in the four years 1940 41 to 1913-44 amounted to Rs 1,712 crores of which the amount recoverable from His Majesty's

Government totalled Rs 966 crores Under the stimulus of the war, employment and wages, both industrial and agricultural, continued to increase The year under review witnessed a further large expansion in note circulation, although at a The annual moderate rate than in 1942 43 rate of increase during the 1943 44 declined to 37 per cent as compared with 60 per cent in 1942 43, which was the highest recorded figure either in this war or the last. The total amount of notes legal tender in India stood at 804 84 crores at the end of 1943 44 as compaled with Rs 655 11 crores at the end of the previous year, and the average circulation for the year was Rs 777 17 crores as against 513 44 crores in 1942 43 The active circulation increased from Rs 643 58 crores it the end of 1942 43 to Rs 882 49 crores at Of the total absorption the close of 1943-44 of Rs 710 13 crores of notes since September 1, 1939, when the active circulation of notes in India stood at Rs 172 36 eroies, the year under leview accounted for Rs 238 91 erores of 34 per cent Cheque clearings recorded in unprecedented mercase of 56 8 per cent compared with a use of 49 1 per cent in demand deposits and as a result the ratio of cheque clenings to demand deposits, which had been progressively deelin

was threatened by impaway prices was countered by resolute measures of physical and financial controls with the object of restoring the price Jevel to a wirtine norm The Leonomic Adviser's index number of wholesale prices lose to the record level of 241 7 in June 1943 and tended to move downward and fluctuated narrowly between 210 8 and 235 7 during the lest of the very Bombit's working class cost of living index number advanced from 208 to 247 it the end of December 1943 and stood

showed a slight rise to 9 5 in 1943 44

and reached Rs 141 8 on March 29, 1944 follow ing the news of the Japanese movements on the borders of Assam

The most serious problem affecting the country during the year was that of foed Series of measures including the institution of statutory price control over the major foed grains and the introduction of rationing in all towns with a population of over 75,000 were taken to counteract the food situation which was particularly acute in Bengal, Bihar, Travau core, Cochin and Malabar In Bengal familie conditions prevailed for some months

Simulteneously, measures were taken to regulate the distribution and prices of essential goods, to increase production and check speculation. The two notable measures taken in this connection were the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) and the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance It is claimed that the former order has been successful in reducing cloth prices by 30 to 40 per cent and in increasing supplies to consumers, while the latter has helped to cheek the rise in the general price level which has remained stabilised since June 1943 With a view to reducing the purchasing power

the year to attract idlo money into Government Further measures were taken to speed up the assessment and collection of taxes, and in 1944 45 budget, measures were introduced for the payment of income and excess profits ta\ at quarterly, instead of yearly, intervals In addition, from August 1943 onwards, the Reserve Bank commenced selling gold in order to absorb surplus funds Trade —The direction Balance of composition of foreign trade on private account

continued to be determined mainly by the

of the masses, sustained efforts were made during

exigencies of the war, but the quantum has declined from pre war levels owing to handicaps in the form of shortage of trinsport, and of unstituted counter-blockades blockades nnd by the belligerents The favourable develop ments in the progress of the wir during the year under review led to a marked improvement in the trading opportunities of the Allied nations, ing from 16 7 in 1939 40 to 9 1 in 1942 43, but the increasing demands on shipping to supply the invasion armies limited the expan The disruption of national economy, which sion of trade on private account

This review marks another waitime year of statistical black out which renders the task of undertaking an chiborate neview impossible The review is bised on the provisional figures published in Accounts relating to the sea borne trade and unvigation of British Indla which is being issued in an abridged form The table below carries forward by another

verr the comparison of the trade in merchandisc of Indla (excluding Burma, on a post separation basis) during the war years and the pre-war year with the figures for the corresponding years of the last war, though the significance of such comparison diminishes as the pre-war the record level of Rs 65 4 in July and closed the very at Rs 73 12 on March 31, 1944 as the very at Rs 73 12 on March 31, 1944 as the very at Rs 73 16 at the end of the previous base recedes in view of the vastly different put (In erores of rupees)

1917-18 1 yports (including re exports) j 1935-39 1042-13 | 1043-14 | 1913-14 1916-17 243 150 194 210 249 160215 Imports 119 183 150 Lotal 152 110 303 bulance of Irule 395 +95

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between India and the United States on the other hand rose by 25 per cent, the merease being entirely due to a rise in exports, the level of imports remaining approximately the same While this increase in exports without a corres ponding rise in imports must in part be accounted tor by the rise in rupce prices at a time when the prices of imported goods remained compara tively stable, it is probably also due to the fact that a considerable portion of cargoes arriving in India from the United States consist of war materials and goods supplied on lend-lease terms for which no payment is made and which arc, therefore, excluded from the balance of There is thus more freight space available for commercial exports than for commercial, constituent categories -

wife and attention of the first of the testing of timbe on private account for which payment is actual made by India The noticcable increase India's imports from Iran and Egypt is due larger purchases of petroleum products a raw cotton respectively

Composition of Trade—The following ta shows the changes in the composition of Indi imports and exports according to the ma commodity groups during the last three ye and compares them with the pre-war ye 1938 39 Although the exclusion of tra on Government account detracts from t value of these figures, they serve as a compathe guide to the distribution of trade o'

|                            | 193    | 38-39    | 194      | 1-42     | 194    | 2-43     | 19     | 4344   |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
|                            | Rs     |          | Rs<br>IM | PORTS    | Rs     |          | Rs     |        |
|                            | erores | per cent | crores   | pcr cent | crorcs | per cent | erores | per cc |
| Food                       | 24 00  | 15 7     | 27 84    | 16 1     | 7 62   | 6 9      | 8 13   | 6      |
| Raw Materials              | 33 18  | 21 7     | 50 05    | 28 9     | 51 95  | 47 0     | 63 94  | 53     |
| Manufactured Arti-<br>cles | 92 79  | 60 8     | 93 65    | 54 1     | 49 52  | 44 8     | 45 12  | 38     |
|                            |        |          | EX       | PORTS    |        |          |        |        |
| Food                       | 39 43  | 23 3     | 60 44    | 23 9     | 48 61  | 25 0     | 48 14  | 22 9   |
| Raw Materials              | 76 28  | 45 1     | 73 04    | 28 9     | 45 21  | 23 2     | 53 72  | 25 6   |
| Manufactured Articles      | 50 72  | 30 0     | 115 08   | 45 5     | 98 33  | 50 5     | 105 89 | 50 4   |

In the year under review, the value of imports ! of raw materials continued to increase while manufactured articles decreased Exports of both raw materials and manufactured articles registered increases The category 'Food registered increases The category 'Food includes 'drink and tobacco', and both imports and exports under this head remained at sated for the reduction in grains and pulses

practically the same level as in the previous The large imports of wheat made to meet the food shortage in the country were on Government account and are not shown regard to exports under 'Food' the increase in the value of tea shipments more than compen

# II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

A further cut in quantity, but a slight improve ment in value was the feature of the import trade of British India in 1943-44 The course of trade was influenced by the need for conserving the shipping space and using the dollar balances for buving the absolutely necessary goods and by the ability of the overseas suppliers to meet the demands The import trade control was consequently tightened further in the year cent of the value of total imports

Out of Rs 119 crores of imported under review material in 1943 44, imports of olls amounted to Rs 36 erores, cotton and cotton goods Rs 19 crores, machinery Rs 11 crores, dyes Rs 8 crores, chemicals Rs 5 crores, wool, raw and manufactured, Rs 4 crores and metals and ores Rs 4 crores These seven items accounted for imports of Rs 87 crores representing 73 per The following table shows the comparative in portance of the principal rate es imported

| luto British India —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | IMPORTS (In the a ds of str es)                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                      | of stres)                              |
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THE PURPOSE IN SUCCESSION vards valued at Rs 9 laking The decline in imports of cotton plecegoods; was share I by all the three principal categories of pices, only imports of preveloth were reduced to a nominal figure of Rs. 4,071 in 1913 14 as against Rs. 1,27,014 in 1912 13 and Re 1.05 lakhs in 1941 42 Arrivals of white goods amounted to a little over Rs 7 lalins as compared with Rs 2 lalie in 1912 13 and Rs 1,12 lakhs ln 1941 42 Coloured, printed or dyed goods declined from Re 16 lallis in 1912 13 to Re 17 lal he in the following verr, while their value for 1941-42 amounted to Rs 2 28 14klis Among greys, dhoties, sarles, ind serves, jaconets and mulis, and long cloth shirting and sheetings practically ceased to come from abroad following the stoppinge of In the case of white goods trade with Japan dhotles, sarles, nainsooks and checks could not be had from abroad. The declines were wide sprend, but there was unite searcity of dhoties The willable supply of cloth for and sarles home consumption declined substantially during the year and had its idverse effect on the per capita consumption of cloth which was estimated it 13 75 yards for 1942 43 as compared with 17 47 yards ln 1938 39

Imports of hosiers, including knitted fabrics were reduced to Rs 19,253 as against Rs 84 596 in 1942 43 and Rs 10 laklis in 1941 42. The United Kingdom was the main supplier

Raw Cotton (Rs 17,53 lakks)—Imports of foreign cotton in 1943 41 totalied 420,100 bales valued at Rs 17,53 lakks as compared with 490,600 bales valued at Rs 15,42 lakks in 1942 43 and 770,100 bales valued at Rs 15,34 lakks in 1941-42 The decime in quantity was more than counterbalanced by the rise in the prices

With a view to avoiding scramble between buyers for foreign cotton and to ensure a steady flow of supply, the Government of India introduced, in consultation with the Egyptian Government, a system of controlled buying The scheme regulated not only the purchases, but also provided for illocations to the various mills on the basis of their actual requirements and quantities available in Egypt Purchases of high quality types were made by the Co ordinating Committee in a pool from which allocations were made to India from time to Though no quantitative figures were available about imports owing to black out for security reasons, the trade estimates for the cotton year ended August 31, 1944 placed imports of Egyptian cotton at 235,000 bales representing a cut of 27 per cent over the preceding year, while those of Soudanese and East African varieties were estimated at 80,000 bales and 120,000 bales being 120 per cent and 10 per cent higher than the previous season

Wool, Raw and Manufactured (Rs 4,47 Lakhs)—The combined imports of raw and manufactured wool were vilued at Rs 4,47 lakhs in 1943 44 is compared with Rs 3,78 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 4,70 lakhs in 1941-42. The recovery was entirely attributible to the sharp increase in imports of raw wool which were valued at Rs 4,02 lakhs as agunst Rs 2,96 lakhs in the previous year and Rs 2,77 lakhs in 1941 42. On the other hand,

lates in 1911 44. Fire were valued at Pa 62 lakes in 1931 42. Woollen shaws and looks which used to occupy an important place in the trade disappared from the first with the extroit Tapan from the field. As usual, Australia us the main supplier of ray wool and was able to maintain the quantity almost at the previous trasslated of 19.4 million is, while the import trade in woollen precessed was shared between New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured (Rs 62.041) -The trade in the line, like the artificial silk, was virtually paraly and by the extension of the war to the lar last, the main source of supply of these goods. The total value of silk, raw and manufactured, amounted to Rs 62 041 as compared with Rs. 3 lakha in 1942 43 and Rs 140 lakhs in 104142 Imports of raw sill which had declined sharply from 16 million lbs to 20 000 lb in quantity and from Rs 81 likhs to Rs 2 likhs in vilne in 1942 43, were reduced further to Rs 25 127 in the year under review. The whole supply was received from China Import of sill viru were practically nil as compared with 1's 59,000 in 1912-43 and Rs 17 likhs in 1911-12. On the other hand, imports of sill piecegoods were able to register a small recovery in value from Rs 13,540 in 1942 43 to Rs 29,420 in 1943 44 after the last vear s fall from Re 33,34,430 in 1941-42

The outbreak of the wir ignist Japan brought to the forefront the importance of the Indigenous silk industry for the Allied war effort with the result that the output of India silk lose from 15 lakhs lbs to 25 lakhs lbs

Iron and Steel (Rs 2.03 lakks)—Imports of iron and steel dropped further during the very under review. Their value in 1941 was Rs 6,30 lakks. Imports shrank to Rs 2,81 lakks in the following very and were reduced still further to Rs 2,03 lakks in 1943 44. In terms of quantity, the imports were 128,600 tons in 1941 42, 48 600 tons in 1942 43 and 46,800 tons in 1943 44. Of these, protected iron and steel accounted for 58,100 tons, 22,900 tons and 8,600 tons respectively. The highest imports for the past 25 years were recorded in 1928 29 when they amounted to 1,170 000 tons valued at Rs 20,21 lakks.

Imports of bars and beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework steel were the worst to be affected Steel bars were valued at Rs 3,13,211 in 1943 44 as against Rs 7,85,555 in 1942 43 and Rs 22,88,594 in 1941 42 Beams and allied steel imported in the year under review were valued at only Rs 3,259 as compared with Rs 1,33,118 in the preceding year and Rs 2,21,526 in 1941 42 Pipes and fittings, however, behaved better Their imports were valued at Rs 5,75,644 as against Rs 5,75,613 in 1942 43 and Rs 7,31,981 in 1941-42 The value of imported sheets and plates was sharply reduced by 94 per cent from Rs 64 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs 4 lakhs in 1943 44 compared with as much as Rs 1,04 lakhs in 1941-42

The continuous decline could be traced to the stricter control over imports instituted towards the end of December 1940 in order to ensure that unreasonable demand for steel on

it t account did not he olve wast g of Vh les (Ra. 1.27 l hhs)—imports on hipping space and doll r exch nge Tre teht les evel did locomoti es etc forrail ays falt d Kingdom had very little stocks to spare | wer valued at lb 1 7 lakhs in 1913 4; as slants continued during the ver and use of the output was aborb done \_\_alm 1) lefence req irement The prices of pig from oundry to 1 and to 4 were raised 1 Movember 1943 from 25 94 and 75 28 to 11 104 and R. 98 per ton r spe tively Tle di trib til n of iron a date I was completely and the trol of Go erument during the 3e r und r re lew

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> H dw (R 94 lakh)—Imports f lad are excluding cuttery and ferr plat d wased rin 1943 44 were value tat Hs 94 lakh sag lat Ls 101 lakh 11194 43 and Rs 18 ikt in 1941 4 The U I accounted for bulk of it imports while th US 1 and Can d tood cond and third by details regardith plipolitem in the group are vill bilt in the film of tests for 194 43 may be off terest.

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No details a c vallable rg rding the prin ligal it m prited in 1943 at 10 at rough tests. In the most form it prior years first en Import of 1 rd 10.5 in d pate 1 rd 10.5 in the prior of 1 rd 10.5 in d pate 1 rd 10.5 in the prior of 1 rd 10.5 in the 10.5 in Rs 601 khal th preceding year

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#### III -EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

Export trade of Briti h India during 1043 44 review Out of this jute manuf ctures shared we influenced by the ne'd to con olidate the home four and by the shipting space Astrantic of the trade cotton man beneficially as the shipting space as transition of the trade cotton man conditions and the shipting space as trade in the space as the shipting substantial large states and the space as the space of the space over the previous years export figures. After idealing by 1 4 per cent to 188 crores that the space of the spac

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(In thousands of rupees)

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<sup>| 1</sup> Raw and M | 1 km d | 2 S | 5 p red with 61P | 3 tons with Rs 38 41 km | 1 km | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2 m | 2

b ports of jute m n f ctur in J ding t ist. The 1943 44 jute sou ended Jun 30 w s and 3 m moi ted t 634 49 tons valued at not his for the e Import at jucid nts n mely R 49 46 lakhs in the year under r si w as comm [1] the large American order for 0 c ores of

vards withing 918 000 tons representing an approximate cut of 34 per cent. In the previous season's production level. The decline was mainly in respect of hissians and the manufacturing activity was lift all round by coal shortage which forced the Indian Intermilist Association to enforce measures for reducing the output.

Exports of jute manufactures were smaller than last year but considering the output, the clearances were satisfactory. Shipments of hessians declined from 1.528 million yards to 1,095 million yards while those of sackings shrank from 3.88 million yards to 102 million yards. India's big overseas enstoners during the year were the I.S.Y. Argentine and the

United Kingdom

The output of raw jute during the year was 69 5 laklis bales being about 20 5 laklis bales less than the preceding season. The decline was attributable to the better return from food A notable feather of the sesson was that the flow of raw inte from the mofusell centres to Calcutta dld not show the bulge that normally appears in the last quarter of the eilender year The owing to transport difficulties supply as illable for the season was 113.8 lakhs bales including the above figures for the current ontput and 44 3 labbs bales being the carry over from the preceding season Out of this, into mills consumed 51 I likhs bales though their purchases totalled 58 likhs biles or 83 per cent of the new erop. Exports totalled 9.7 likhs bales, while the nu-cellaneous consumption was placed at 10 lakhs biles so as to bring the total absorption for the season to 71 1 laklis Thus the serson crine to an end with an estimated earry over of 42 7 laklis bales

Prices of both raw jute and jute manufactures were influenced by the fixation of collings first by the Indian Jute Mills Association and later on by Government On the whole, they were higher than in the previous year Manufactured jute prices had small variations than the raw inte prices with the result that the average ratio between the two was higher in the season under review The average index number for raw jute prices rose from 122 m March 1943 to 129 in July and then declined to 108 by October, and closed at 129, the highest level for the year, in March 1944 The index number for jute manufactures moved within a narrow range registering an advance of 10 points during the vear

which was wound up at 200

Cotton, Raw, (Rs 6,36 lakhs)—A further deeline in the export trade in raw cotton was registered during the veir 1943 44 for which the shipments totalled only 281,500 biles as compared with 301,000 bales in the preceding year and as much as 1,437,500 biles in 1941-42. The value, however, showed substantial improvement, for it amounted to Rs.636 lakhs in the year under review compared with Rs 3,64 lakhs in 1942-43 and Rs 15,94 lakhs in 1941-42 62 per cent of the output was of staple length of 7/8 inch and above as against 60 per cent in 1942 43 and only 36 per cent in 1940 41

The net under cotton crop in 1943 44 season was officially estimated at 20,398,000 acres compared with 19,203,000 acres in the preceding

Hydraibad State brought substantially area under cotton cultivation but the was partially mullified by the heart curta of area under cotton in the rest of the growing areas owing to the grow more employed.

The genson's supply of Judian cotton I lux the carry over from the preceding sea 3 708,000 bales, amounted to 8,802,000 Ont of this, the Indian cotton textile in consumed 4 125 000 bales, exports to f countries totalled 300,000 bales, and the cellineous consumption in the country placed at the now proverbial figure of 3 bales, leaving an estimated earry of 4,027,000 bales at the end of the season cording to the Judian Central Cotton Counhowever, the figure of carry over should been 4,711,000 bales

Lorward trading in Indian cotton came standstill on May 17, 1943. On that dr July contract touched Rs 673 per cand brisk speculative buying and as inflation with the result that the decision of the Ia Member to give a few days for squaring the transactions brought down the contra Rs 568 Triding was resumed on Octob with several safeguards including the rig Government to buy it the floor prices in of Rs 400 for the Indian cotton contract to regulation cotton at the eeding prices Rs 550 as the ceiling for the same coul The January contract opened at Rs 471, aded to Rs 480, sigged to Rs 436 In the week of November and then made a succe bid for Rs 485 in January - The March and contract started downward journey there and the end of the serson saw the market s gling around the floor prices following the int erop movement

Cotton Manufactures (Rs 42,48 lakh Exports of cotton varu and manufactures which had Improved from Rs 35,96 lakh 1941-42 to Rs 46,19 lakhs in the followear, shrank in 1943 44 to Rs 42,48 lakhs terms of quantity, exports in the year in review totalled 461 9 million vards as aga 819 1 million yards in 1942 43 and 772 5 mil vards in 1941-42 Shipments of cotton, twith yarn, were valued at Rs 3,15, lakhs in the under review compared with Rs 3,82 lakh the preceding year and Rs 7,30 lakhs in 1941 Shipments of cotton piecegoods, which advanced from Rs 26,48 lakhs to Rs 38 lakhs, settled down to Rs 36,49 lakhs in year under review

The Indian eotton textile indistry wor during the year under Government coat. The year was one of the downward trend prices and was notable for record produced in spite of the occasional interruption of activation of the coal shortage. Since the introduct of the control on June 17, 1943, the control prices were reduced by neith 40 per count the consumer did not get much benefit of reduction and the good portion of the indistroutput was passed on to the black market.

s heme for regulating e port trade in cotton pecegoods Th propo d ch m aim d at limiting the shipments to 00 mili on ya d to be e marked to the vero s overs as mark t on the basis f their re pective offt ke in the p ceding two v rs

p ceding two y rs
T Rs. 3754 Lakh)—E ports of tea
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Food Grai d Fl ur (ft 2,31 Lakh)

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Ol ds (R 1115 1 khs)—A further I diction in an untity but sight rise favi e was c ded by export u drith he d Th tot shipm r were 313 11 to s v ised t

Towa do the end of the y ar tile Covernment | 1942 43 as gainst 56 000 tons in 1941 4 of India were engaged in working out a detailed | The val e of export of linseed w s Rs 1 11 laki The vai e of export of linseed w s Rs 1 11 lakhs in 1943-44 as a ainst his 3 10 lakha in 194 43 and Rs 400 i kh in 1941 4

The final crop forecast for gro indust revealed The nrul crop forecast for gro indunt revener an arrea. fill pe cent in the arreage and of 16 p.r. at linthe out n. Th. are was estim tiet v. der re. w. comp. red. with 7.997000 acres p.d. cin. 8.600 tons in the p. edit. wer There was very go d demand for expo to with helowed an improv m to f mor the ts oper cent in vei e nd amounted to Rs 8 1 kbs n 1943 44 n gant Rs 513 1 kbs in 1941 4 Th fi ures in respe t of quantity a e not for the se r und r revi w but f 194 43 a d 1941 4 they were 58 000 ton and 395 000 tons respects ely

Casto r pe a d and ses mum also displayed th downwrd movem nt The area und r r pe and must d in 1943 44 was 5 484 000 ac es yi idi g 955 000 ton rep s nting a drop of vnadll percent repectively fom the pecelic 3 rf which the offici lest mates we e 5 901 000 ce nd 1 0 0 000 to s Ship we e 5 901 000 ce nu 10 0 000 to a samp nents during the yer we val dt Ra 57 i kha se t Ra 66 lakha in th predig y rand Ra 46 i kh in 1941 4 The quantity nt boad i 194 43 was 35 000 tons ag in t

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for 1913 44 but th y cre 161 000 tons in lakk in 194 43 to 15 343 tons valued at 1.5 2.93

Metals, metallic orea and quarry products (Re 6,40 Inlies) - The heavy demands made on the domestic output by the Ailled war effort had its natural repercussion on the export trade in this group. The fot d shipments were valued at 11s 6,40 likhs in the year under review compared with Rs. 6,73 lakhs in the preceding veir and Rs 10,14 lakhs in the year before little more than one third of the tride was in respect of non-metallic mining and quarry products excluding coal which accounted for Rs 201 talks in 194, 44 ns against Rs 280 lakhs in 1912 t and Rs 3,13 lakhs in 1941 t2 The bulk of the shipments consisted of mea which was heavily in demand from the U.S. A. Its exports were valued at Rs. 2,80 lakhs in the very under review as against Rs. 2,71 lakhs In 1942 43 and 3,05 lables in 1941 42

order of value

Exports of metals were valued at Rs fills in 1943 44 as against Rs 1,60 laki 1942 f3 and Rs 4,10 lakks in 1941 42 large portion consisted of Iron and steel minufactures thereof. Their combined y was downwards and stood re pectively at 1,05 lakhs. Rs. 1,45 lakhs and Rs. 3.75 h. Exports of pl., fron, which had declined by 1 than 50 per cent from 521,500 tons value Rs 2 69 faklis In 1941 42 to 242,100 tons va it Rs 1,25 lables dropped further during year under review to 186,300 tons value Rs 98 111 hs only On the other hand, exp of iron and steel manifictures dropped by per cent from 6 100 tons in 1942 is to 2,100 tons in the following very compared 40 200 tons in 1941 42 The export trad Metallic ores and scrap from stood second in other metals showed a small improvement f der of value. Their exports were valued at Rs 15 laklis as against Rs 47 laklis in 1941

Other Articles - The following is a summany of the course of trade in the more impor of the remaining irtleles of export -

|                                                                  | 1011-12          | 1942 43           | 1943 41           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cashen kernda                                                    | Rs in lakhs 2,09 | Its in lakhs      | Rs in laki<br>1,5 |
| Cardamonis<br>Turmeric<br>Coffee                                 | 19<br>16<br>1 40 | 46<br>22<br>52    |                   |
| Tobreco, unuanufretured<br>Groundnut oil                         | 1,85             | 1,38<br>42        | 5                 |
| Myrobalins<br>Soip                                               | 35               | 22<br>26          | 1<br>1            |
| Bones and bonemeal manure<br>Raw Wool<br>Woollen manufacturers - | 18<br>2,60       | $\frac{21}{1,20}$ | 1,7               |
| Carpets and rugs Other articles                                  | 71 8             | 30<br>11          | 5                 |
| Lac<br>Rubber, rau                                               | 1,92             | 2,80<br>6         | 2,3               |

## Motor Vehicles in British India and The Indian States.

The number of motor velucles on Indian roads, which had increased steadily until on January 1 1939, there were 177,188 vehicles in buted evenly throughout the provinces British India and the Indian States, has since The actual figure of motor vehicles in operation throughout the country on March 31, 29,760 1940, was 174,077

This decline is undoubtedly the result of wir time conditions. Since the outbreak of war the motor import trade has been seriously affected shipmonts from the United Kingdom being held up, while deliveries of vehicles from the United States of America are affected by dollar exchange difficulties Furthermore, the price of petrol has risen appreciably since the outbreak of war and this has doubtless driven a number of older vehicles off the roads

The total number of vehicles in British India on March 31, 1940 was 141,577 out of which 89,253 were private cars, 5 535 taxis, 23,851 buses 14,336 lorries and 8,602 motor eyeles

The general decline in the number of me vehicles in operation was not, however, dis while in Boinbly the number declined from 31,736 to 27,880, in Bengal it rose from 28,375 This province had the largest numi of vehicles in operation Madris, which had third largest number, remulaed practical stationary with a total of 21,585 The Unit Provinces fell sharply from 17,119 to 14,6 while the Punjab rose from 12,950 to 13,372

### Motor Vehicles in Indian States

Complete figures showing the number of m vehicles in Indian States ire not available. I States vary in size from 19 sq miles, to Sta like Hyderabad with an area of 82,698 sq m (as large as Italy) Hyderabad State still her the list of motor vehicles but its total dropp sharply from 8,232 to 5,739 Travancore, the other hand rose from 3,000 to 5,307 must be emphasised that these figures are official and not necessarily complete

The following tables show the number of motor vehicles of all classes in operation in the different novi ces of British India and in the Indian States as on March 31 1940 ---

|                                                                    | Стя                                     | Taxis                             | Bases                           | Lorries                               | M/C) cles                        | Total                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Assam<br>Ajmer Merwara<br>Bengal<br>Bihar<br>Bombay                | 3 110<br>3<br>0 95<br>5 810<br>17 604   | 1<br>10<br>-147<br>390<br>1 0 †   | 514<br>1 0<br>1 87<br>7<br>3 43 | (a)1 300<br>8<br>3 07<br>650<br>3 890 | 10<br>86<br>1167<br>18<br>1638   | 5 4 8<br>1 0 1<br>9 60<br>8 3<br>880 |
| Central Provinces (c) Coorg Delhi Madraa V W F P                   | 4 08<br>119<br>1 8 0<br>14 008<br>1 513 | 16<br>130<br>390<br>143           | 09<br>5<br>353<br>4_08<br>93    | (b)<br>68<br>173<br>15 0<br>4 1       | 8 0<br>8<br>66<br>1 403<br>160   | 1<br>61<br>4<br>1 8<br>3 4           |
| Orissa<br>Punj b<br>Sind<br>United Provinces                       | 715<br>59 5<br>3 96<br>0 119            | (b)<br>3 0<br>34<br>369           | 5 33<br>5 7<br>3 03 L           | 950<br>960<br>96<br>(a)1 0 0          | 111<br>831<br>46<br>3            | 1,_34<br>13 37<br>4 919<br>14 603    |
| Total British India                                                | 89 53                                   | 5 535                             | 381                             | 14 336                                | F 60                             | 141,5                                |
| Indian States<br>Alwar<br>Bahawalpur<br>Ehawagar<br>Bu di<br>B rod | 3<br>117<br>33<br>37<br>671             | 0<br>31                           | 38<br>43<br>1<br>1<br>960       | 15<br>3<br>1<br>6                     | 8<br>19<br>18<br>1               | 15<br>11<br>3 0<br>6<br>1 74         |
| Bikaner<br>Bhopal ( )<br>Cochin<br>Gwalle (e)<br>Go dal            | 383<br>08<br>1 16<br>110                | 51<br>04<br>74<br>75              | 58<br>7<br>154<br>6 3<br>7      | 41<br>4<br>10<br>10                   | 10<br>160<br>63<br>10            | 408<br>593<br>1 130<br>00<br>41      |
| Holkar (I dore)<br>Hyderab d<br>Jaipur ( )<br>Jodhp r<br>Kolh pur  | 1 403<br>3 974<br>775<br>68<br>14       | 10<br>386<br>6<br>9<br>15         | 18<br>388<br>341<br>133<br>18   | 631<br>3<br>01<br>63                  | 65<br>860<br>80<br>49<br>13      | 1 00<br>5 30<br>1 46<br>1 160<br>5 3 |
| Kutch<br>Kapurthala<br>Keonjhar<br>My ora                          | 00<br>49<br>48<br>3 187                 | 03                                | 50<br>50<br>10<br>5 3           | 39<br>300                             | 60<br>5<br>7<br>485              | 810<br>115<br>104<br>4 0J            |
| Porb nd r<br>P tial<br>Pudukkottal<br>Rajpipla<br>Rampur           | 67<br>666<br>451<br>133                 | 3<br>3<br>5<br>5                  | 30<br>150<br>69<br>0            | 10<br>18<br>14                        | 11<br>10<br>6<br>3               | 16<br>986<br>54<br>18<br>13          |
| Rajkot I ewa ( ) Saw nt di Tra co Udalpur Oth r States esti ated   | 103<br>10<br>3<br>051<br>33<br>1 130    | 83<br>0<br>1 4<br>304<br>9<br>100 | 18<br>91<br>130<br>1 89<br>1 8  | 8<br>1<br>031<br>88<br>1 5            | 16<br>16<br>8<br>63<br>13<br>145 | 3<br>40<br>9<br>307<br>4 1<br>18     |
| r Total I dia                                                      | 108 8                                   | 7 443                             | 9 940                           | 1 033                                 | 10 885                           | 174 0                                |
| Burma                                                              | 11 08                                   | 647                               | 309                             | 3 4                                   | 68                               | 18 80G                               |

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes p sse g r cum goods chicles

<sup>(</sup>b) I cluded in bu ses

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes p see g reum goods ethicles
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## Index Numbers of Prices.

rs of wholesale prices in India | weighted index numbers of 100 articles Ti | 1861 1931 are available in the | last of the four series is a continuation | lex Numbers of Indian Prices, | ued by Director-General of | he series first compiled and published to the series first compiled and published to the unweighted index numbers | To atthew the series | Atkinson | In the Journal | Royal Statistical Society in March 1897 Ti | index figures subsequent to 1931 are availabed of 11 articles of import, (3) | Prices 1861-1931 published from time to the eighted index numbers for 39 | The compilation of all these series was direct and amount and (4) the continued in August 1941 and (4) the continued in August 1941 rt and import

g table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 -(Price in 1873 = 100)

|        | \ <b>-</b> .                               | 110010 - 2007                     |                                                     |                                        |
|--------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
|        | Exported<br>articles<br>28<br>(unweighted) | Imported articles 11 (unweighted) | General Index No for all (39) articles (unweighted) | Weighted<br>Index No (10(<br>articles) |
| ,      | 233                                        | 211                               | 227                                                 | 265                                    |
|        | 225                                        | 195                               | 216                                                 | 260                                    |
|        | 209                                        | 185                               | 202                                                 | 258                                    |
|        | 212                                        | 171                               | 201                                                 | 261                                    |
|        | 216                                        | 170                               | 203                                                 | 254                                    |
|        | 177                                        | 157                               | 171                                                 | 213                                    |
|        | 125                                        | 134                               | 127                                                 | 157                                    |
|        | 120                                        | 139                               | 126                                                 | 149                                    |
|        | 118                                        | 128                               | 121                                                 | 189                                    |
|        | 117                                        | 122                               | 119                                                 | 136                                    |
|        | 128                                        | 122                               | 127                                                 | 149                                    |
|        | 127                                        | 122                               | 125                                                 | 150                                    |
|        | 133                                        | 144                               | 136                                                 | 155                                    |
|        | 128                                        | 142                               | 132                                                 | 147                                    |
|        | 133                                        | 137                               | 134                                                 | 157                                    |
|        | 158*                                       | 183*                              | 164                                                 | Not avaliabie                          |
| nthly) | Not available                              | Not available Provisional         | 181                                                 | ,,                                     |

the above series of wholesale compile and publish similar wholesale price

g table gives these index numbers since 1925 —

ole of India, the Director-Geinal Intelligence and Statistics,
hes a wholesale price index
leutta. The Governments of
by the Government of Sind, was discontinued
by the Government of Sind, was discontinued

ited Provinces and Madras also from June 1942

rce index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Cawnpore and Madras

Madras

Calcutta Bombay Karaehi Cawnpore (Week ended (July (July (July (1913 = 100)21st August 1914 = 1001914 = 100)1914 = 1001939 = 100)256† (ten mon-thly average) 270† (five mon thly average) 

+ Discontinued

sh rp decline in wholesale prices which con 100 was 368 in December 1943. The cost of living tioned during 1930 and 1931 This downward index numbers for falkot Judhiana Robital trend although somewhat checked in 193 con and Mull n with 1931 35 prices equated to tinued durin 1933 and 1934 when the prices 100 were 3 9 322 3 1 and 3 5 respectively rea hed their lowest lev 1 The pri es lowe er | for hose ber 1943 showed som impro ement duri g the next two years and recistered a sharp rise during 1937

With the outhre k of the w r ti wholesale irles be a to soar Til t nines nin ed till Decet ber 1930 i t tie e ft tiere was a gradual fall till June 1910 when they ag ta h ed a parti l reco ery which so tinne i till th middle of 1941 From J ne on rl ti frices roe very r lilly till about it eni of th y r 1943. The lionby whisal pice ir x number r hed it likest level (t in J ne 1943 and tood t it in Octol r 1943 wie the suries w a dl tin d

n athly state 1 to fortall day has the them on the question lobe in more accust to a state of the state of th belopn of oris in distint to the series with the control of the series with gels as cost of illigiter number for Jaig on in the Bombay Fost end for Bin lor I the Mysor Stite in I cot of Illing, ind x nimber for low paid es players teled tiple es in Madras Prioce and for low

About the end of the ser 1909 there began a fit dex number with 1931 35 prices equated to

The catastrophic fall in retail prices which years and registered a sharp rise during 1977
The prices re-el terred a percentils fall in the commenced at the end of 19 9 continued dur following, jear but they soon recovered and sightly wer level than in 1931 in 193 aregist ed a lurther rise in C leutta and Bombay and 1934 the downward tend nery or prices where the continue 1939 and 1934 the downward tend nery or prices. what checked during 1935 and 1936 prices showed a definite ris in 1937 remained t re or l seat | h | ir | 193-39 ap i real t red e ntin ous in rked incr a es diri g sue eeding four ye ra

The inad quasy as all of the reliant it builty of lindian price statistic benth ubject of comment ly m ny committees and committees and committees and committees and committees of the committees of the state of the committees and committees are likely and the committees are likely and the committees are likely as a likely and the committees are likely and the comm the series was dl tin d by Mes rs Bowl y nl Robert on who were The various Provinci i Go ernmer ta publish invited by the Go ern cot of indis to advice

In view of the ined q cy of the ext ting r tall price data especi ily from ti point of lew t compilin cost of living index numbers the Court f Luquiry constitut d in Augu t 1940 u d r the Trade Di putes A t 19 0 under the Ch irman lip of th II n ble bir B A Ren Did come of regarding the shalles the control of the shall be control of the s pld g rnm t s rvants t fis pi e sin the the Ch irman tip of the II n ble bir Il A Re United P o I ces are at 1 ent b is g compiled to investig to the question of dearness allowance

# Bombay Stamp Duties.

| Important Note                                                    | Rs 1,200, R 1 a 2, exc Rs 1,200, no                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sency war measure, the majority                                   | oxc Rs 1,600, R 1 a 8 exc Rs 1,600                                            |
| amp Duties shewn below were                                       |                                                                               |
| by the Government of Bombay<br>st Jamiary 1944, to a surcharge of |                                                                               |
| This surcharge has not been in                                    | exc Rs 7,500, not exc Rs 10,000, Rs 8                                         |
| the rites shewn below because,                                    | eve Rs 10,000 not exc Rs 15 000, R                                            |
| emergency measure, it is hoped                                    | 13 a 8, exc Rq 15,000, not exc R                                              |
| l be withdrawn shortly but users                                  |                                                                               |
| ming tables must until that time 1 50 per cent to the calculated  | Rs 25,000, Rs 22 a 8 exe Rs 25,000 not exe Rs 30,000, Rs 27, and for ever     |
| as shown by these tables, except                                  |                                                                               |
| se of the following documents,                                    | 1 45 00 000 50 0                                                              |
| rempt from the surcharge -                                        | Where parable at more than one year after                                     |
| Achange, Cheques, Promissory                                      | date or sight, same duty as a Bond Rs                                         |
| ls of Lading, Letters of Credit,                                  | Bill of Lading . 0                                                            |
| hisurance, Provies, Receipts                                      | Bond (not otherwise provided for)—                                            |
| Rs a                                                              | Not exceeding Rs 10 0                                                         |
| of Debt ex Rs 20 . 0 1                                            | Lie Rs 10 but not exc Rs 50 0                                                 |
| Harapion .                                                        | Exe Rs 50 but not exc Rs 100 0<br>Exe Rs 100 but not exc Rs 200 1             |
| Memo of Agreement—                                                | Exc Rs 200 but not exc Rs 300 2                                               |
| ig to the sale of a bill                                          | Exc Rs 300 but not exc Rs 400 3                                               |
| ting to the purchase or                                           | Exe Rs 400 but not exe Rs 500 3 1                                             |
| t Security at the time of                                         | Exc Rs 500 but not exc Rs 600 4                                               |
| e or tale, as the case may                                        | Exc Rs 600 but not exc Rs 700 5 4<br>Exc Rs 700 but not exc Rs 800 6 (        |
| tto a maximum of Rs. 20,                                          | Exc Rs 800 but not exc Rs 900 6 11                                            |
| erv Rs 10,000 or part ag to the purchase or sale                  | Exc Rs 900 but not exc Rs 1.000 7 8                                           |
| rips, stocke, bonds, deben-                                       | For every Rs 500 or part, beyond                                              |
| nture stocks or any other                                         | Rs 1,000 3 12                                                                 |
| security of a like nature                                         | Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed—For amount not       |
| orporate—two annas for                                            | exceeding Rs 1,000, same duty as a                                            |
| ,500 or part thereof of the                                       | Bond                                                                          |
| e security at the time of                                         | In any other ease 10 0                                                        |
| e or sale as the case may                                         | Cancellation 5 0                                                              |
| herwise provided for 1 0                                          | (a) Where the purchase money does not                                         |
| herwise provided for 1 0 execution of a power—                    | ) eve Rs 10 0 4                                                               |
| is 15 0                                                           | (b) Where the purchase money eve                                              |
| ty, moveable or immove                                            | Rs 10 but does not exceed Rs 25 0 8                                           |
| 30 0                                                              | (c) In any other case— The same duty as is leviable on a con-                 |
| ciation of a Company—                                             | vey ance for a consideration equal to the                                     |
| e company has no share                                            | amount of the purchase money only                                             |
| the nominal share capital ceed Rs 2,500 25 0                      | Certificate or other Document relating to                                     |
| ne nominal share capital                                          | Shares, semp or stock in or of any incorporated Company or body corporate 0 2 |
| s 2,500 but does not                                              | Charter Party 2 0                                                             |
| 1,00,000 . 50 0                                                   | Cheque and demand drafts are exempt                                           |
| he nominal share capital 1,00,000 100 0                           | from stamp duty with effect from 1st                                          |
| kshlp 250 0                                                       | July 1927<br>Composition—Deed 20 0                                            |
| eision in writing by an                                           | Conveyance, not being a Transfer—                                             |
| ther than by an Order of                                          | Not exceeding Rs 50 0 8                                                       |
| The same duty as a Bond                                           | Exceeding Rs 50, not exceeding Rs 100 1 0                                     |
| nt or value of the pro-                                           | Exceeding Rs 100 but does not exceed                                          |
| such award subject to a                                           | Rs 200 2 0                                                                    |
| 20 0                                                              | Exceeding Rs 200 but does not exceed<br>Rs 300 4 8                            |
| nge                                                               | For every Rs 100 or part, in excess of                                        |
| ble otherwise than on demand                                      | Rs 300 up to Rs 1 000 1 8                                                     |
| ore than one year after date or drawn singly)—Not eve             | For every Rs 500, or part thereof, in                                         |
| a 3, exc Rs 200, not                                              | excess of Rs 1000 7 8<br>Conveyance relating to immoveable property           |
| 00, a 6, exc Rs 400, not                                          | situate within the cities of Bombay. Ahmedabad,                               |
| 600, a 9, exc Rs 600, not                                         | Poona and for the entries in article 20                                       |
| 0, a 12, exc Rs 800, not exc                                      | the following entries shall be substituted,                                   |
| a 15, exc Rs 1,000, not exc                                       | namely —                                                                      |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Conveyance [as defined by section (1 not being a transfer charged or exempted no No 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 0)]<br>]e |
| 110 02                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |           |
| 1 Ahme                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | đ         |
| Bom fad                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |           |
| ly Io                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | -         |
| Where the smount or value Rs a R                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2         |
| of the consid ration f r                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |           |
| auch eon eyances as set                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |           |
| forth therein does not                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |           |
| xceed Rs 50 0 8 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 8         |
| Where it exce ds R 50 bnt                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | _         |
| does not reced Rs 100 1 0 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 0         |
| Where it exceeds Rs 100 bnt Odes not exceed Rs 00 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0.        |
| does not execed Rs 00 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - 1       |
| Conv yance [sa defined by section (10)]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 50        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |           |
| The City of Lamb y                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - 1       |
| 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |           |
| R man about the second of the second                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2         |
| Where the amount or value of the eon ideration to such conveyage has                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - 1       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |           |
| s t forth ther in exceeds R 00 but<br>doe not ex eed Rs 300 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0         |
| Who a it eveneds He 300 but does not                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | ٧,        |
| Whe e it exceeds Rs 300 but does not<br>exc ed R 400 14                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 0         |
| Wher it exceeds R 400 but does n t                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | ٠,        |
| Wher it exceeds R 400 but does n t<br>exceed Re 500 18                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ٥         |
| Where it xceeds Rs 500 but does not                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - 1       |
| wassed The 600                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0         |
| Where it exceeds Rs 600 but do s not exce d Rs 700 Where it exceeds Rs 00 but does not exceed R 800  200 but does not exceed R 800 Rs 00 but does not exceed R 800 Rs 00 but does not exceed R 800 Rs 00 but does not exceed R 800 Rs 00 but does not exceed R 800 Rs 00 but does not severe R 800 Rs 00 but does not severe R 800 Rs 00 but does not severe R 800 Rs 00 but does not severe R 800 Rs 00 but does not exceed R | - 1       |
| exce d Ra 700 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 0         |
| Where it exceeds Rs 00 but does not                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |           |
| exceed R 800 30                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 0         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |           |
| ex dRs 900 34                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | ٥         |
| Where it exceeds Rs 900 bnt doe not<br>exceed Rs 1 000 28                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |           |
| exceed Rs. 1 000 38<br>and for ev y Rs 500 or part thereof in                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | ٥         |
| ex ess of Rs 1000 or part thereof in                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | اه        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |           |
| The Citie of Ahmedabad Poona Sholapur<br>Surat and any other c ty                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ba        |
| Surat and any other e ty                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |           |
| th-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |           |
| Where th emonnt or value f the eon                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 8         |
| sideration fr uch couveyance as a t                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |           |
| to the cin exce ds R _00 but does                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - 1       |
| not ex ced Ps 300                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 8         |
| exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | -         |
| Rs 400 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 8         |
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| Rs 500 13                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 8         |
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## The Press.

at the end of the same derapaper was started in Cal-llshman in January 1780 and a third has elapsed ing period certainly, a period y the life of a single newswhich came into existence ter in 1785, but then the premacy is not much longer, i at Plassey, only twenty
r Bombay followed CalMadras did not lag much
he first Bombay newspaper nbay Herald, followed next bay Courier, a paper now the Times of India with amated in 1861 In Bomhay press may be said to have sh occupation of the Island as the case in Calcutta In sh were on sufferance hefore lombay they were absolute, and it is somewhat strange an should have thought of er during all those hundred ars before the actual advent

aper was called The Bengal ctter known from the name Hicky's Gazette or Journal ioneers bad to suffer for his though the fault was entirely ade his paper a medium of andal, and he and his journal public view in 1782 Several liowed Hicky's, though they The copy its had example id a career of over half a 1833 It was merged into the which came into existence and hoth are now represented aily News with which they I ln 1866 No fewer than No fewer tban ed in as many years, the 1780, and one of these, The arted in February 1784, under age of Government, flourishes al gazette of the Bengal

cate of European merchants imenced the publication of last, a daily paper which was tory opinion in India and the Press generally in the ration and restraint. The

Press in India is an essentiation and was introduced and pursued a policy of discouragement and pursy taken in land by the In 1773 was passed the ating the Governor-General-reme Court in Bengal and at the end of the same decrease of the sam rigorous control Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe with out trial and on short notice, whilst several more were consured and had to apologise! At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 aholisbed the censorship and substituted mider rules.

> This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession Buckingham, one of the ahiest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed But Lord Amherst and stil more Lord William Bentiuck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain reguiations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but In vain urged the latter to enforce them Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emaneipation of the press in India 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press Among papers that came into heing, was the Bombay Times which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bomhay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the Times of India The Bombay Gazette founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914 iations which were not enforced, though Lord founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Angio Indian press, but also to the risc of the Native or Indian Press The first newspaper in any Indian language was the Samachar Durban started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encourage ment from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a nearly partial paper in Bombay called the o the Press generally in the ration and restraint The al was altered to The Englishs Stocqueler in 1836.

mencement the press was by the authorities who was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers

of a very I w papers and owing still m re to paper the first issue h ing lated June " nd the fears of its circulating lot digence with h 18 Prior to and in the lays of the Muliny might be prejudicial to public interests The the most famous paper in "orticer in Indi Act was p sed only for a year at the end of was the Mejurelite originally published at which the press was once more free

From 1835 to the Mailiny the press spread The number of the form r did not show a great to other cities like Delth Agra. Gwellor and ri on the n at generation but the rise in over Labore whereas formerly it was shift if no on and also circulation was salisfactory confined to the Presidency towns. During Passons journal its like Robert had it J m is the Mining life freedom hed to be temporarily Macless and Hurris Mook rif if will hed in controlled by the G gring Act which Canoling this geration. The Ci d and Midda y Gerit Passon less on a second of the liets e was offeningly published in Sein as a weekly On Indi passing to its Crown in 1835 and initial and interest and and other at a for present year of present of the press in Simil the Cred of Milliams for it will be country in which the press participated. There were 10 Anticl-Indian pagers at the and in 18 of the officer of Milliams (and it and its and its officer) and its press of the pressure

#### INDIAN PRESS LAW

in Council and the lirences were issued or other specified classes of publi hed matter retu ed at the discretion of Government. Act including any words or signs tending to seduce XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and soldiers or sallors from their all giance or duty Begistration of Books Act and except for an intimidate public ser ants or private individual Act which was in force for one year during the Mutlny there was no further legislation directly fleeting the Press until 18 8 when the Verus cular Press Act was passed That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon Fram th t date until 1907 Government made no attempt to int riere lirectly with the liberty of the Press the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing to 1898 of section 1 4A of the Penel Code in fts present form which had been origi ally enacted in 18 0 and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108 Thers were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907 but the dissemin tion of sedition through the Pre s conti ued In 1996 th hemspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act w a passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of viole ee This A t falled to have the desir deffect

be kept within the limits of legitimate discus ion Habilities as the printer and publisher

Before 1835 all printing of books and p per | The Act deals not only with incitements was onliced to licence by the Governor General to marder and acts of violence but also with mersly required registration of the printer and to bring luto I atred or contempt the British made a f w minor requirements. That Act Government any Native Prince or any sec was replaced in 1807 by the present Press and tion of His M jesty a subject in Indi or to

> Repeal of Press Legislation -By ti autnmn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desimbility of modifying at feast one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave Finally after more than once consulting Local Governments a Committee was appointed in February 19 1 after a debate in the Legi latire 'ssembly to e amine the Press and Registration f Books Act 1867 and the Indian Press Act 1910 and r port wh t modifications were required in the existing law That Committee mede an un animous report in July 19 1 recommending -

(1) The Press Act should be repeal d

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed

(3) The Press and Registrati n of Books Act nd the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted The Indian Press Act 1910 was measur below () The n me of the editor should of wider scope the mein object of wilch was be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and to ens r th t the indian pres generally sh uid the editor sh uid be subject to the s me

and views. (h) To do all such other things as d civil responsibilities, ring under the Press and may be conductive or incidental to the attain-Act should be a major 1 Majority Act, (c) local retain the power of con ions leastets, subject to ess or any other person to protest before a con t ure of such document, in Government ordering the called upon to prove the the documents Sections 13 to 15 of the retained Customs be elng empowered to selze within the meaning of inittee which Provincial Press Advisers should P C subject to review on consult in connection with articles about which Jovernment and challenge there was doubt A Committee was also set up sted in the courts, (e) any at Delhi to act in conjunction with the Chief Press Adviser These Committees are intended ie orders of Government local High Court, (f) the to act as a sort of Ilaison between the Press and prescribed in Sections 12, Government and are appointed with the sametion of both Government and the President of Press and Registration of the Editors' Conference reduced to six months, (g) ction 16 of the Press Act

to these recommendations

in the Press and Registra-

Eastern Newspaper ant development in con pers in India took place in in and Lastern Newspaper The Society's principal

s —(a) To aet is i centra! Press of India, Burma and romote and safeguard the members as affected by the es, Governments, the Law id local bodies and associas commercial or formed for (c) To eollect information mg a practical interest for municate the same to them, eration in all matters affect erests of members, (e) To ferences of its members to line retion on matters of f) To make rules to govern embers in specified nintters for the infringement thereof, ins of determining whether nfringement, (g) To maintain arnt in India which should t interchange of information and 1945

ment of the aforesald objects Editors' Conference - During 1940 a Con ference of Lilitors was ealled by Mr K Srink vasan of The Handu to consider the Government of India's restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act in connection with the Con', gress satyagraha movement The Conference was held at Delhi and formed itself into a body representing the I ditors of Indian newspapers As a result of its representations the Government of India decided to withdraw the restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act and to set up in each province a Press Advisory Com

The All India Newspaper Editors' Conference subsequently adopted a constitution with the following aims and objects -(a) To preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism (b) To serve and safeguard the interests of the press in regard to the publication of news and fair comment (c) To seeure all faellitles and privileges to the press for the due discharge of its res ponsibilities (d) To represent the press in India in its relations with the public and public Institutions and particularly in its relations to Government to set up Committees who would aet as liaison between the Government and the press as a whole (e) To establish and develop contacts with Association with similar objects in other countries

Early in July, 1943, Sir Sultan Ahmed announced his plans for the reorganisation of the Infor mation and Broadcasting Department general idea behind the reorganisation was to make the Information Bureau, the National War Front, the Counter-Propaganda Directorate, the Broadcasting Office and the Press Advisory Branch an integral part of the Information and Broadersting Department, instead of attached offices as they formerly were Public men and publicists were to be associated in an advisory eapacity

The Newspaper Editors' Conference had its annual sessions in Madras and Calcutta, rests of members and should presided over by Mr S A Brelvi, in 1944

#### The Indian National Congress

Fir n c mpiete history of the mavement re | while the Liberals moved slightly towards the oresented by the Iodian Natio al Congress | left with the result that for there appeared

of all the different d di cord nt ele ment ti at o stitute the popul tion of todle

Secondly the gradual regeneration along ali lire mental moral so lal a d poh Ti ledy the consolid tion of u ion betwee

With these objets in view the Cong ess pur a ed nn sventi i c reer u til 1907 It u a ed nn eventi i c reer u til 1907 it u d nbtedly x cised n are t i flue ce in i duc d abtedly x chech age t i flue ce in I dec lagreemer the stress with the determinant in all trys ogstth dierse As a result at this Mr Gandhi and behalf peoples I i dia i locusing the chief political in the Co gres went in Lo don to t k p r trieva ce no lu providi ga straiong g und in the Rannol Tabl Conference. While he wa f I indie politic s But in 1971 the extreme wy things took a turn for the warms in the Lia clit by of the Decca and the Ce trail co tary, and matters reached a crisis with the Pro i c who had for soon time the led der in the RN w Ye r In 193 the Gavern the ctriangle of the deceded in the probability of the Decca of the control of the probability of the Decca of the control of the probability of the Decca of the theory and matters reached a crisis with the Pro i c who had for soon time the led der in the NY Ye r In 193 the Gavern the ctriangle of the probability of the Decca of the theory of the control of the control of the probability of the Decca of the theory of the control of the control of the probability of the Decca of the training of the control of the probability of the Decca of the control of the probability of the Decca of the control of the probability of the Decca of the control of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probability of the Decca of the probabili

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igress was presented with an turn to parliamentary work in scheme drifted by the British brought to India by Sir Stafford was not availed of The Coned to mother period of harren fference that during tids period lge in any anti-government or , rather did it protest that its reation of a National Govern t and thereby it was prevented the defence of India vigorously

uspended hostilities did not, The failure of the Cripp-In its wake a wave of dis-stration and bitterness which r or later to burst out into And it did Mr Gambil of "Quit India," explaining should transfer all political e power to Indians, reserving n to take measures for the ee of this demand the All Committee authorised Mr t the Vicerov and, falling unch a mass civii disobedience oree the demand

of the session of the AICC ill prominent Congress leaders ustody and detained under the a Rules Their arrest was itrywide disturbances marked ge, arson and looting Govern measures to put down the assumed the dimensions of an ly the end of the year comparaen restored

Ir Gandhi undertook a 21 day against Government's refusai the members of the Congress ee or enable him to examine ges of violence levelled at the ilived the fast in detention, jughout remaining firm in ns release and of facilities to meet him In less thin a opment brought Mr Gandhi Mrs Gandhi, he world again t in the same place is her retim to heart attacks and ebruary 1944 Friends and ebruary 1944 Friends and owed to be present by her ittend her funeral

· Gandhi had a severe attack sed unconditionally "solely ds" As a free man ds" As a free man he did o recover his normal health iths of his release he made Committee m British authority and to the developments veither responded favourably, "The Com once again shrank into his ongressmen outside juls constructive work In to the

r 1941 the satyagrahi prisoners the Congress to consider a new proposal framed. Government whereupon the by Lord Wavell, the Vicerov, in consultation spended. Early in the summer with file Majesty's Government.

The Wavell Pinn sought to set up an interin Government at the centre composed of the people's representatives on the basis of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims but providing for representation to minorities such as the Sikhs and the scheduled custes. The projected central machinery was to function within the framework of the present constitution for the duration of the war without prejudicing the duration of the war without prejudicing the claims of any party in regard to the shape of the future Indian constitution. A conference called by the Vicercy to consider the scheme ended in failure

Meanwhile Britain went to the poics and the war time national coalition Cabinet was replaced by a full fiedged labour Government with an overwheiming majority in Parliament The new Libour Government lifted the ban on the provinces, Congress in the various Indian ordered general elections in India and sum moned I ord Wayeli to I ondon for fresh Waveii to Iondon consuitations

#### CONGRESS DURING WAR

Shortly after the declaration of war Mr. Gandhi made a public statement, in his individual capaelty, immediately after an luterview with the Vicerov Therein he reveried that he had told His Excellence that his sympathies were with England and France from the purely humanity rian standpoint and that he could not could not on "I am contemplate the destruction of London not just now thinking of India's deliverance," it will come, but what will it be worth if Engiand and France fall or if they come out victorious over Germany ruined and humbied?"

This statement created quite a favourable impression in India as well as in Britain, but the Congress Working Committee which met about a week later chose to make India's support to Britain in war conditional on a declaration by Britain that the latter's policy towards tills eountry involved the recognition of Indian Independence The resolution said inter alia

"As a first step to dissociate themselves from the policy of the British Government, the Committee called upon the Congress members of the Central Legislative Assembly to refrain Since then from attending the next session. Since then the British Government have declared India as a beligerent country, promulgated ordinances, passed the Government of India Act Amending Bill and taken other far reaching measures which affect the Indian people vitally and circumseribe and limit the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments

"This has been done without the consent of the Indian people, whose declared wishes m such matters have been deliberately ignored by the British Government The Working by the British Government The Committee must take the gravest view of these

"The Congress has repeatedly deciared its entire disapproval of the ideology and practice of Faseism and Nazism and their glorification of constructive work in the war and violence and the suppression of the ill members of the Congress human spirit. It has condemned the aggression covere set free to enable in which they have repeatedly indulged and

their sweeping away of well established principles; till those conflicts and contradictions are removed and recognised standards of cly lised h haviour It has cen in Fascism and hazism the i tensifi ati n of the principle of Imperiali m ag l et which the Indian people have struggled for m my The Working Committ e must therefore unhesitatingly condemn the I test aggression of the hazi Go ernment in Germ ny against Poland and sympathise with the who resist it

To non and sympathes wild in a wale reaset it.

The Congress has further ! id down that the issue of war a d peace fo India must be decided by the I di n people. No outside authority can impose this decision upon them nor can the Indian peopl p mit their resources to be exploited for Imperi II t ends. Any imposed decision or attempt to use Indian people decision resour es for purposes t pproved by them will necessarily have to hopposed by them

If co op r tion is desired in a worthy cause this cann t be obtained by compulsion and imposition and the Committ e ca ot agree to the carrying out by the Indian people of orders issued hy an external authority Co operation must be between equal by mutu i con ent for a caus which both consider to be worthy

for a case which notes consider to ne worthy the people of Indil I have in the recent people of the such limited freedom as she possesses is taken w y from he

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But the is an inherent and in r dicable conflict between democracy for India o else whee and Impe ialism a d Fascism If G t Brit in fights fo th maintenance and extensi n I'd morracy then en must nec satily nd Impe lalism in h r own poss a lone and establi h run deme c cy in l our Th Indian people must have the right of if determin then the right to fr me th ir own constitution through a Co stituent Assembly without xternal inte fe enc and the right to guide their own policy

A fre democr tic India will gladly associate hers if with the f tin form t ald fence gainst aggression and fo economi co-op rati
We will wo k f the tablishm ut of a re ] world rde based on feed m and d morracy utilising the wold knowledge and resoure frth proges ndadvanem tofhumanity

The crisis that he vertaken Eur pe is not of Eur pe only but of hum nity ad will n t pass like oth c is or wars feav g the essential stru tur of th pe snt day wold intat t it is likely to efashion th world for good Politically ocially a d conomically inta t It is likely to efashi good Politically ocially a thi crisis is the inevit ble c thi crisis is the inevit ble c quene of the the elimit accial and political co flicts and co tradictions of India with have grown al rmingly ince the last suided I Great War and it will not be finally resolved people?

and a new equilibrium is establi hed. equilibrium ean only he based on the ending of the dominatio and exploitation of one country by another nd the r rg nls tion of economic rel ti ns on a just basis for the e mmon good of all

India is the erux of the problem for India has been the outstanding example of modern Imperialism and no re fashioning of the world can succeed which ignores this vital problem With her vast resources ehe must play an important part in my sheme of world reo ganisation

The Working Committee have noted that may Rulers of Indian States have offered th ir acryices and resources and expressed their de ire to supp rt the cause of d morracy in Europe If they must make their profession in favour of democracy ahroad the Committee would euggest that their first concero should he the introduction of democracy within their own States in which today u diluted anto or ey reigns

The B itl h Government in India are more responsible for this autoe acy than even the Rulers them elves as has been made painfully evident duril git he past ye r. This policy is the very negation of denn c. sey and of the new been considered to the new form of the past of Rulers them elvrs as has been made painfully ct d upon.

The true measure of democracy is the ending of imperialism and Faseism like dithe aggression that has accompanied them i the p t ad th present Only on th t basis can a new order he hullt up. In the etruggi for that n w world order the Committee re eager and d sirous to help in ev ry way hut the C must e cannot associ to thems lves or ffer any co operation in a w which is con duct d on Imperiall t fines and which is duct d on Imperialit iines meant to cons lid to Imperialism in Indi and cl ewhe

In view however of the gr vity of the In view honever of the grivity of the casion the Committe desire to take no factor at this stage set as to like we have a committed from the committed from the committed from the committed from dy to day to a policy to which she I not a not not not hone how the committed from dy to day to a policy to which she I not a prive a dof which she disapprove

The Working Committee theref re invite the Working committee there is mytte the Bittle of voment t decis e in unequi wo I terms what the I war ims a In regard to dom cracy at Imperi lism not the new od r that is nvis ged in paticular how the imsa g ingto pipit o India and to be given eff to it p s nt Do they include the state of the climin tion of Imp rialism and the trestment of India as f nation who e policy will be guided in a cordance with the wishes of her

## The Indian National Congress,

albie extent for only this ople that the decliration application in the present, t that will povern action to the future

ammittee wish to declare ple have no quartel with or the Japanese people , but they have a deep ystems which deny freedom ince and aggression to a victory of one people o dictated peace, but to a normary for all the people in world freed from the ace and Imperialist

months of the deciaration 's willidren its Ministrics in width they had held ged parliamentary phase s came to an end after a and a half years. The en in the wilderness

, 1940—The annual ses was field at Ramgarh la a Abul Kalam Azad pre en no session of the Indian nee then and the Maulana longress President

i was adopted by the Ram ed inter alia

ereby declares again that iplete independence can be Indlan freedom e of Indla he orbit of Imperialism and any other status within the is wholly inapplicable to ping with the dignity of a ild bind India in many ways d economic structure e can properly shape their d determine their relations es of the world, through a y elected on the basis of

further of opinion that, e ready, as it ever has been, ort to seeure communal ment solution is possible instituent assembly, where cognised minorities will be reement, as far as possible representatives of various ty groups, or by arbitration cached on any polat Any finality India's constitu Any in independence, democracy nd the Congress repudlates India or to split up her ongress has always almed ere the fullest freedom and elopment are guaranteed to invidual, and social injustice er social order

tion about the feture, the Congress cannot admit the ticht of nment to the ending of the ruless of Indian States, or of feel a vested is malke, will be velcomed interests to come in the way of Indian free domi d countries but it is far Soverer ats in India must be to ith the people give immediate effect to whether in the States or the provinces and all ther interest must be subordinated to their that interest the Congress holds that the difficult raised in regard to the States is of Billi in creation and it will not be sail factorissolved unless the decreation of the freedom of Indictron foreign rule is unequivocally made foreign interests if they are not in conflict with the interests of the Indian people will be protected. (For full text of the resolution see past 1, mesof the Indian Feat Boot)

The Congress in 1940-41 - The with a that followed the Ramgarh session of the Congress were occupied by Intensive preparation for a were occupied in intensive preparation for a direct action movement under the guidance of Mr. Gardin side has side with expressions of hope by Mr. Gardin and other Congress halders that such a struggle might be avoided. Mr. Gardin a notion of "preparation" was as usual on the constructive plan, that is, hand spinning removal of untouchability and promotion of Mindle-Masilian units. Hindu-Masilia unity

As for communal units, Mr. Gandhi stoutistics and the Muslim League demand for Paki tan partition with force in could never be a willing party to the proposed sixtsection of the country. He wrote the whole sould receive against the idea that Hinduism and Islam represent two idea that Hinduism and Islam represent two antagonistic cultures and doctrines. To assent to such a doctrine is for me dealst of God of the Quran is also the God of the Gilla, and that we are all, no matter by what name designated children of the same God. I must rebel against the idea that millions of Indians who were Hindus the other day changed their nationality on adopting Islam as their religion."

A Big Jump - 1 fen necks later took a sudden turn for the wore. The invasion of the Low Countries, the capitulation of Belgium and the collapse of I rance produced in India a new feeling in favour of Britain. There was clear evidence of a desire on the part. of many Congress leaders actively to help in the war in spite of Mr Gandhi's known convictions on the subject

By now the feeling had grown among Indians that the war had come closer to this country and that the danger of external aggression and internal disorder were not remote possibilities. This realisation caused a revolution in the minds of most Congressmen who had not the courage to adhere steadfastly to Mr Gandill and his non-volence in any eventuality. The and his non violence in any eventuality Congress Working Committee virtually abandoned Mr Gandin and offered to eo operate in the war effort provided a fully representative National Government was formed at the centre Apart from the licelogical separation from Mr Gandhi, this offer constituted a big jump for the Congress—from non participation in any war to active help in the prosecution of this war

Poona Offer -The resolution said, among other things

The Working Committee are more than over convinced that the acknowledgment by Gr at Britain of it complete independence of loaks in the only solutin of the problems facing opinion, that such as unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that as a namediate step in giving effect to it a provisi and the such as the contract of the contrac

The Working Committee are of ophilon that unless the sfo exald declaration is made at a National to erament secondingly I med is the Centre without of lay all efforts at organism the content of the con

A gut Off r—Then came the famous tatement by the Viceroy known as the British O rame t A gust ffer (for full text pat 1 ues f The India 1 Bool) it

Last October IIIs Majesty's Go ent gain made it elear that Domini n Status w a their object of r India. They dided that if you want to be a superior of the state

Hi Mj ty's Go ernm t do ot feel that they should s y lo g postpo e the exp n l of the Govern r Gene l C u cli snd the e t blishm nt of body which will me e clos ly associat I dian nublic opinin with the con duct of th w r by the Ce t l G v rnm nt

They (His Msjesty's Government) have sutho i d me secondingly to invite a certal number of repre ntatl e Indians to join my E cutt e C un!!

They have uth led m further to establi h Wr Ad isory Council whi h would meet a regular i tervai nd which would contain r presentativ soil the Indian State and of other inte ests in the national life of India sa whole

It goe without ying it at the ye uid not contemple to the start of their I see the sponsibilities to the pend of the start of years and the years of covernment whose and hit is did ectly duled by I gend power full elements in I die a national life. Not could they be pariles to the coercin of such elements into submission to such a Government.

With reg rd to the machinery for bilding will in the Britth (ommonweith f Nation a new or titutional scheme when the time ones it re has been ery strong in itence that the framing of that cheme should be repeated to the state of the state

If I clear that a moment when the Common wealth is engaged in a struggle for existence is not one in will h fundamental constitution I ues can be decist els resolved

But Ills M jesty's Covernment authoric me to declare it they will mot r dily assent to the setting up a stert the cond inno the wr will the least possible delay of a body representalle of the principal lements in India authorial libs in rider to d vi the framework authorial libs in rider to d vi the framework authorial libs in rider to d vi the framework authorial libs in rider to vi the framework and in the lips power to hast a decide in on all rele in the titra to the unimous degree

Congr R ject n —Th Congress how ever rejected the Viceroy's offer as being wholly of peed not only to the principle f democracy acd insed by th Britti h Government in their war aims but also to the best interest of India

In order to met the Legue objections it concress these of a N to 1 Government M C 114 gappi h riar made with the concress the set as N to 1 Government M C 114 gappi h riar made with the set on be k own as a sporting ofter. He said In answer to Mr Amery adifficulty as to the min rittles 1 m y make a sporting ofter that if Ilia M jesty a Government agree to a Provisional will not rike to persude any colleague in the Congress to agree to the M stim Legue b lag vitted to norm the the Prime Minister and it let lin form a N tion 1 Governme tes he would let lin form a N tion 1 Governme tes he would let lin form a N tion 1 Governme to she would let lin form a N tion 1 Governme to she would let lin form a N tion 1 Governme to she would let lin form a N tion 1 Governme to she would let lin form a N tion 1 Governme to she would let lin form a N tion 1 Governme to she would let lin form a N tion 1 Government the line of the she would let lin form a N tion 1 Government let line the line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would let line of the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would like the she would

Cril D bedi ce.—When this last ges tuw was len red the Congress meekly returned to Mr Gandhi and his non vi l ncc. This was the outcome of the delit ratto s of the Aif Iadi C ngress Committee h id l Romby In the middl of Septemb 1940 The A I C C passed a resition confirmig the August resolution if the Wrkig C mmittee rejectig tile Visceroys off r and r questig Air Gandhi to l k over the l ad rehip of the Congress

About a forini ht fter this Mr Gandhi unfold d his pl n of individu i civil disobedience restrict d to a limit d flumber of satysgrahi

M Gandilch e as hi first satyagralil M vulnob lii ve wh had bern doing ville was to be confined to Mr Lhav Accordig to M n Mr Vilhob Bhave s tout on a marchig i ur from village to village pre ching non participation in war on gounds of non violence

## The Indian National Congress.

eedom for a couple of days but the third day and sentenced to or doing an act prejudicial under ludia Ordinance

ne known that Pandit Jawaharial be the second satyagrahl but I formally defy the law he was beet of certain speeches made by ler, and sentenced to four years

d a series of arrests of persons Gandlin They included most of of the Congless Working st of the Preinlers and Mulisters ongress Governments and a large nibers of the Central Legislature ament Congressmen all over the

Satyagrahi Prisoners—The if political inaction engendered by movement, the restlessness of e absence of any, gesture from the ie conviction that the country's being adversely affected, ever so continuance of leaders in prison, themands of non congress leaders ment to release the prisoners to of 1941. The Government of id that "confident in the deterlessonsible opinion in India to reffort until victory is secured, ie conclusion that those civil dis iners whose offences have been one in character can be set free "bulk of satyagrahi prisoners were

itements issued by the Congress Int Nehru and others soon after to became apparent that once used active participation in the of India and the prosecution yietory if Indians were given of of affairs and if steps were to foundations of Indian freedom wever, no inclination to shelve titled issue during the war, and yis made by more than one adia would participate "only and not as slaves"

an.—The Congress Working at Bardoli and made an import-Congress policy Civil disobe pended, Mr Gandhi was again the door was left open for nego to British Government for a poh

was passed reiterating their is the war as set forth in their d on September 14, 1939, wherein it the Nazi and Fascist aggression heir willingness to help the cause democracy, provided the object were clearly stated and acted is was possible at present if emocracy were those objectives, necessarily include the ending of the recognition of the independ

Another resolution relieved Mr Gandhl of the responsibility land upon him by the AI('C in September 1910, while relter thing that the policy of non-violence adopted under his guldance for the attainment of 'swaraj,' and which had proved so successful in leading to miss awakening and otherwise would be adhered to by the Congress. (For details see 'past Issues of the Indian Year Bool)

Japan's Entry into War—If Japan's entry into the war brought the war nearer to India and engendered a more realistle approach on the part of Indian leaders to the defence of their country and to political affairs, the early gains of Japan in Malaya, the Netherlands, Last Indies and Burina impelled the British authorities to consider whether the time had not arrived for settling the political problems in India If only to promote unity of purpose and co-ordinated endeavour in this country in order effectively to meet Japanese invasion of India It is also widely believed in India that Russia, China and the United States of America brought their infinence to bear upon the British authorities in this behalf

Cripps Visit—Shortly thereafter the Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament announcing that Sir Stafford Cripps, the Socialist leader who had recently returned to England from his diplomatic successes at Moseow and had been made the Lord Pirvy Seal in a reconstituted War Cabinet, would go to India immediately on a special infision Mr Churchill (see last year's issue) and—

"The War Cabinet have agreed unitedly upon conclusions for the present and future action, which, if accepted by India as a whole, would avoid alternative dangers, either that the resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new constitution

War Cabinet's Offer—Sir Stafford Cripps flew to India in a few days and held consultations with representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Princes' Chamber, and a number of other political and sectional organisations—Here is the text of the offer which he brought to India in the name of the British Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government having considered the analeties expressed in this country and in India as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of self-government in India. The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs

"His Majestv's Government, therefore, make the following Declaration —

"(a) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India in manner described hereafter an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India

- (c) His Majesty s Government undertake to acc pt and implem at forthwith the C astitution so it med subject only to --
- (t) Therialt of my Provinc of British India that is not pr pared to accept the new Co 1 that it not pr pared to accept the new Co 1 that it on to ret it it pr sent on titutional position provi lon b in n de for it subs quent acces ion if it so decides

With such no ac eding P ovi ces hould they so de ir Hi Majesty's Government will be p pared to ag ce apon a new Constit lion th n th a me f ll tatus as the Indian Unio and arrived at by a p ocedure analo ous to that here! Id down

(n) The signin of a Tre ty which shall be ne, of ted but een His Maj ty a Government and the Con titutio m king body Tris Tre ty will cov r ll ne essay an tiers a ling out of the complet transfer of r ponsibility from Briti h to Indian hands it will m be provision in accord n e with undertakings gi en by His Maje ty a Gover ment for the prot tion of radial and r i iou minorities but will not impose any restr tion on the power of the I dian Union to decid in f ture its rei fi nship t otl r Member St ta of the British Common vealth

Wh ther or n tan Indian St i elects 1 adher to the Lo titution it will be necess ry to negotiat a re i i n of its Tre ly arran m nt sof ras it is may be quired in the new situation

(d) The Cor titution making body sh ii b composed a follows nless the laders of India opinion in th I incipal communities a re up n form bef re the end f hostilities -

Impediately upon the riselt being kno noil Provincial Elections which will be necessary to the end of hostilities the entire prepatership. the Lower Houses of Provincial Levi 1 t s a single lectoral oller p occed t the election of the Con tit tio making bod by the st not p pot that repe tatto Thinnew body shill be in number bout 1/10th of the number of the 1 ctors1 coll ge

Indi n t tes hall b invited to app int re ntatly In the ame proportio to tielr in in the case representations dispersion of the case of the tot I popul tin In the ca of Briti h Indi pow rs as Britl h I di n members

(a) D ing the critical pe led which now faces i die ad until the nw Constitution can be fremed iii. Majesty Go erum t mut in with all ybe tuler spo libility ir nd ret in the control and direction of the def of i dia a part of their word war eff rt, but the task of egg ( to the foil it in lilitary, mor I and org to the run u nintary mor a man n tent i eso rees of ind in us be the respondibility f the comment of Indi 1 with the coope it not the reples of I did I lis Majesty in the e d l itel immediate and Lillty

(b) Provision hall be made a set out to give their active and con tructive help in the below for pritiep tion of Indian States in the Constitution making body to the constitution making body to the constitution making body to the constitution making body to the constitution making body to the constitution making body to the constitution making body to the constitution making body to the constitution and the constitution are constituted in the constitution of the constitution of the constitution and the constitution are constituted in the constitution and the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the constitution are constituted as the const

I announcing the sel eme Sir Stafford made it clear that it w only a propo al s bmitted to the ie ders of Indi n opinion by the War ( lin t and that its publication was not the publication of a de laration by His Majesty's Governm nt Int only a d 1 ation which they would be pe pared to n ke if it, met with such lently gen rai and favourable accept ce from the variou sec tions of Indi n people

After potneted negot tins in which r presentatives of the puncipal Indian os in stations met in addition to Sir Stational title Commander in Chief and Coi. Louis Johnson, the personal represent title In India to the personal represent title In India to the Commander in Chief Indiana In on austim Ie gue) hile ofter organisati as expe ed di appro al in mo e or less strong i nguag (ee chapter on the Indian Aational Lib aired rution)

Ti e Congre s Worki ... Committee which held ion at session in its what was perhap the ion at session in its hit re passed a rejution (for full text see l t y r isu) of which tie following is a summary -

The I'rt h W r C li ta new p operals r late p inclp lly to the luture upon the cereation of hostilities

Tile Committee while recombing that self d r n in the for the people of India is acc pted in p! tple i that un et in fut ir re ret that thi is fetter d and ! um ibed and c risin provi ion have be a introduc d which gravely imp ril the de elopment of a free nd unite n tion and the tabli hment of a democrati t t F n tl con titution maki g b de nd united con titution maki g b dy o can tituted the the reopi sighth to it feetuals it is it ted by the I to due to of non peculation in ents. The committee re wall to the the independe e may be implied in the pocal but the a compaying a known and a utitions are we have the triffered mm y well be ome an illust.

The complete ignoring of the ni et millions of the people of the Indie n States and their treat ment a ommodities at the disposal of their rulers is neg tio of both disposal of their neg tio of both democracy and s if d termin tin Such of tes my in many w rs becom barriers to tie g owth of Indian still pre all and where the possibility of m intai I foreign rmed f es has be stat d t be a lik by co ting c a d a per petu I m ce to the freedom f the peopl of ti tates as will of the r tof India adaper

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"Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territo rlal umt to remain ln an Indian Union against their deciared and established will recognising this principle, the Committee feel that every effort should be made to create conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and co operative national life

"The acceptance of the principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which result in fresh problems being created and com pulsion being exercised on other substantial groups within that area Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Union, consistently with a strong national state. The proposil now made on the part of the British War Cabinet encourages and will lead to attempts at separation at the very inception of a union and thus create triction just when the utmost co operation and goodwill are most needed. This proposal has been presumably made to meet a communal demand, but it will have other consequences also and lead politically reactionary and obs curantist groups among different communities to create trouble and divert public attention from the vital issues before the country

"Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and seruting, but in to day's grave crisis, it is the present that counts, and even proposals for the future are important in so far as they affect the present Committee have necessarily ittached The ittached greatest importance to this aspect of the question, and on this ultimately depends what advice they should give to those who look to them for guidance. For this present the British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether meomplete, and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contempiated

"It has been made elear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British At any time defence is a vital subject during war time it is all important and covers almost every sphere of life and administration To take away defence from the sphere of responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and a nullity and to inake it perfectly clear that India is not going to be free in any way and her Government is not going to function as a free and independent Government during the pendency of the war

"The Committee would repeat that an essen tial and fundamental prerequisite for the issumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realisation as a fac that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom. What is most wanted is the enthusiastic response of the people which

that unity, especially in the modern world when them in the matter of defence. It is only people's minds mevitably think in terms of this that even at this grave eleventh hour It may be possible to galvanise the people of India to rise to the height of the occasion

> "It is manifest that the present Government of India, as well as its provincial agencies are iacking in competence, and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence. It is only the people of India throngin their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthlly But that can only be done by present freedom, and full responsibility being east upon

> "The Committee, therefore, is unable to ac cept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet"

> Sir Stafford Cripps then announced that the draft declaration of the British Government had been withdrawn and that the position reverted to what it was before he came out to Indla, though not quite perhaps to that position"

> In splte of the fallure of the effort of Sir Staf ford Cripps and the bitter tone of the final remarks in the controversy, responsible Indian leaders resterated their determination to defend the country against aggression

> Madras Surprise —Just at this time, on the eve of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, called at Allahabad at the end of April 1942, the Madras Congress Legislature Party, under the guidance of Mr Rajagopalaeliar present a resolution recommending to the A I C C to "acknowledge the Muslim League's claim for separation should the same be persisted in when the time comes for framing the future constitution of India "and to ' invite the Musilin League for consultation for the purpose of arriving at an agreement and securing the Installation of a National Government to meet the present emergency"

> The meeting also passed a resolution voicing "the general feeling in this part of the country that there should be at this critical juneture a popular Government in this province doing its utmost to seeure the regulalte conditions for the people to play their part The party is of the opinion further that to facilitate united and ef fective action in this regard by such a popular Government, the Muslim League should be invited to participate in it"

> The party requested the A I C C to permit the party to take steps to this end, notwithstanding the general all India policy followed by the Congress

> These resolutions met with a storm of protest from Congress leaders outside Madras, but were welcomed by some moderate leaders and by Muslim League eircles

The Madras resolution acknowledging the Muslim League's cialm to separation came up for consideration before a meeting of the AICC at Allahabad in April 1942, but was defeated by 120 votes against 15, while a counter resolution, moved by Pandit Jagat Naraln, opposing cannot be evoked without the fullest trust in any proposal to disintegrate India, was earned them and the devolution of responsibility on by 92 votes to 17 The latter resolution ran The A I C C is of opinion that a y will be to king to a loreign power proposal to di integrate India by giving liberty; convinced that we are fiving today to any component Stalo or territorial unit to of ordered a arroy. It I a missu ceede from the Indian Union or Pederation such r ie as is established in India; will be highly detain ntal to the best inte ests of the people of the d fiere t St tes nd Pro in ces and the country as a v hole and the Congress therefo cannot ree lo any such propos l

When the bold line ug ested by I im proved unacceptable to the bulk. I Co green men he had to resign his members in f the Congre Wo king Committee a d his lead rsl p f the

Eviltu of Qt Ind —The weeks that follow d the Allahab d meellom of the All India Congress Committee witnessed a pleth r ol writin's by Mr Gandhi in his weekly oran Haryan advocating, the policies outil ed in the relution adopted lat Allahabad a relution Mr India goo jachad's pop g nink t settle with the Ma, Impleaque on the kis of dridling I dia The Set h Indian. leader for his part c led on and mpaign in favour I maki g pe ard g tearing mpaign in favour I make g pe with Mr Ji n h 4th reby facilitating the establish ment of a National Government with h he affirmed was es et al not only for the vell heln oi India but al o lor th object of eff citively d fending the co ntry ag inst Japanese aggres ion

agrees ion

18 became apparent i m Mr Gandula wittings and unterances that he we growing more and more restless and bitt r towards Brit in lor the l tt r fial to concede the Congress demand Tow is the ni of Apil Mr Candul, conceived an ide which later the Gandul conceived and ide which later the Gandul conceived and the united was on the light of the Hall the words in the British of the British is middle and colly light in the middle was of the British in trees but also for the sake i British He wrote in Hright II has possible to the British He wrote in Hright II has possible to the British Empl If the British left Ioda to her fit as they had to leave SI gape on vident if di would not lose thing Frobably the Jp mes w tile te classification of the British Empl If the John to lose the British College of the British Empl If the John to lose the British College of the British Empl II the John to lose the British College of the British Empl II the John to lose the British College of the British Empl II the John to lose the British College of the British Empl II the John to lose the British College of the British Empl II the John to lose the British College of the British Empl II the John to lose the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the British College of the Brit Hith rto the rul rs h v id we would gl dly ettre if we know to whom ve sh id hand o er the r ins My nswe n w Is leave Indi t God if that is too much then leave her t narchy

A time II don M G ndhl appeared to band n the policy i non emb tra sme t to II takin a time of the policy in the policy in the policy in the policy in the policy in the policy was a dund, and a has a large with the pre in Biombay in the middle of May a taked I is do to a y it noy moral upport was nutrely with direct Dil his I am upport was nutrely with direct Dil his I am upport was nutrely with direct Dil his I am upport was nutrely with direct Dil his I am upport with the policy in the il d on M G ndhl appeared to

1 am convinced th t we are living today in a stale convinced the we are flying today in a state of ordered a archy It I a misnome to tall such r le as is established in India a rule in his promotes the elfare of Inlia Therefore this ordered discillined anarchy should go and if there is compilete lives ees in India a a renit I vold risk it for Lolleve ht to 2 years of continuous effort as edu aline India alon the lines of non violence will not have go e in vain and people vill e olve real Bonni r order out of chaos

Mr Gandhi took care to avoid givin the impre sion that his demand for the vithdrawal lupre sion that his demand for the vithquawar of Britain was the out ome of pro Japanese entiment. He write. Of ours th people mut not on any accountla on the Jap ness to get rid of the B it it power. That we rea remedy worse than the dicase. But in this strug le e erv risk has to be rin in order to cure our baselves of the biggest die e a die e lich ha sapped our m phood and almost made us na sapped our m nhood and almost made us feel as if we mut for ever he sha es. It is an in flerable thing. The cost of the cure I know will be heavy. No price I too heavy to pay I r the dell ranc. It is true that the ol tin I lave pescuted is a herole solution beyo d th ken of E gilshmen. But being beyo d the ken of E gilshmen But being a true iri nd of Brit I and China and Ru sia I mu t not suppres the solution which I believe to be emiscenlly p at it all and probably the odly one in order to caver the war i too a power for good in te do libe g what it is a pe I to hum nity in a compared to the proper of the proper elalm Britain and Am rica are making the falm of a ving demor y and ireedom. It is a wrong this to make that clim when the

I this te ribi tr g do of holding a whole nation My p oposali o ided to for the Britl h Governm at to act upon whilly irre pectly of what Indian would do or would not do
I have was mad temp yeh os on thir
withdraw I But if the withdraw it has pice in an orde ly m nne it is likely that on thel in an order ly in one it is likely that on thel withd w it a pro ilonal Go riment will be a tup by d i m mong the p nt leaders I should hop the with tie compit fiald d hon t withdr wal of ti Brith power the was I dera will r lise their responsibility forget thei differences for the mon tand etup provi i nal G ernm t t of the m terial left I th B itlsh power

Assuming that the national Government is formed and if it answer as my expectations its firmed and if it answer as my expectations its with the Unit of Nations of a fewire operation as ginate gress! powers to being common cause that, india will have not thing to do with y of the Faccist power and India would be mornly bound to help it of It Red Nations.

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Il 1 h r a y hand in gu ding the imagined cry effort made to bit g ab ut u it y b m untul has a less the 'drea step that not out! A tons on it e Indian soil und well-defined the bits hower! wholly with dawn from Ind c dittins. Naturally the will be no profibile at tere be y r a limity because all parties it a against any Indian give g h own personal

help by way of helpg a recruit or and of giving ! "All this may not come to pass" he confinancial at It should be understood that tinued "I do not mind. It is worth fighting help by way of being a recruit or and of giving! the Indian army has been disbanded with the for, it is worth staking all that the nation has withdrawal of British power Agaln if I have any say in the councils of the national Government, all its power, prestige and resources would be used towards bringing about world peace But of course after the formation of the national and passed a lengthy resolution embodying Government my voice may be a voice in the Mr Gandhi's ideas. The resolution ran wilderness and nationalist India may go war-

Answering the criticism that the withdrawal my proposal, it is deemed necessary by the Allies to remain in India to prevent Japanese occupation, they should do so subject to such Government that may be set up after the British sion of one nation over another I am unable to state that the withdrawal non violent effort will make India proof against Japanese or any other aggression I am not able even to claim that the whole of India is non-violent in the sense required ercumstances it would be hypocritical on my part to insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Allicd troops as an indispensable part of my proposal It is sufficient for me to declare that so far as India is concerned, sho does not need troops to defend herself, having no quarrel with Japan But India must not by any act of hers short of national suicide let China down or put the Allied powers in jeop irdy So long therefore as India heks faith in the expacity of non-violence to protect her against aggression from without, the demand for the withdrawal of the Allied troops during the pendency of the war would itself be an act of violence, if the controllers of the troops hold it to be necessary for their defence to keep them in India for that purpose and that alone

Summarising the implications of his proposals Mr Gandhi wrote early in July -

India becomes free of all financial obliga 1 tion to Britain,

The annual drain to Great Britain stons automatically.

All taxation ceases except what the 3 replacing Government imposes retams,

The deadweight of an all powerful authority keeping under subjection the tallest in the land is lifted at once,

In short, India begins a new chapter in her national life, as I shall hope will affect the fortunes of the war with nonviolence as her predominant sanction This non-violence will no longer take the shape of non-co-operation and the like It will express itself in her ambassadors going to the Axis powers not to beg for peaco but to show them the futility of war for achieving an honour-This ean only be done if and able end when Britain sheds the gains of perhaps

July Resolution —With the country thus prepared, the Working Committee of the Congress met at Wardin in the middle of July

"Events happening from day to day, and the experience that the people of India are passing through, confirm the opinion of Congressmen of India Mr Gandhl wrote "Abrupt with not mercly because localing and a continuing Japan's occupation of India and China's sure injury to the subject people, but because India I had not the remotest idea of any such in bondage can play no effective part in defending herself and in affecting the fortunes of the war that is desolating humanity. The freedom of the interest. of Britain might lead to Japanese occupation that British rule in India must end immediately, India is thus necessary not only in the interest of India but also for the safety of the world and occupation, they should do so subject to such for the ending of Nazism, Fascism, militarism conditions as may be prescribed by the national and other forms of Imperialism, and the aggres-

> "Duet since the outbreak of the world war, the Congress has studiously pursued a policy, of non embarrassment Even at the risk of making its satiagraha ineffective, it deliberately give it a symbolic character, in the hope that policy of non-cinbarrassment, carried to its logical extreme, would be duly appreciated and that real power would be transferred to popular representatives, so as to enable the nation to make its fullest contribution towards the realisation of human freedom throughout the world, which is in danger of being erushed It had also hoped that negatively nothing would be done which was calculated to tighten Britain's strangle hold on India

"These hopes, have, however, been dashed to cees The abortive Cripps proposals showed picces in the elearest possible manner that there was no change in the British Government's attitude towards India and that the British hold on India was in no way to be relaxed. In the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps, Congress representatives tried their utmost to achieve a minimum, consistent with the national demand. but to no avail This frustration has resulted in a rapid and widespread increase of ill-will against Britain and a growing satisfaction at the of Japanese arms The Working Committee view this development with grave apprehension as this, unless elecked, will inevitably lead to a passive acceptance of aggres-The Committee hold that all aggression must be resisted, for any submission to it must mean the degradation of the Indian people and the continuation of their subjection The Congress is auxious to avoid the experience of Malaya, Singapore, and Burma and desires to build up resistance to any aggression on, or invasion of, India by the Japanese or any foreign power

"The Congress would change the present ill-will against Britain into good-will and make India a willing partner in a joint enterprise of securing freedom for the nations and peoples of the world and in the trials and tribulations the most organized and successful which accompany it This is only possible if violence the world has seen

communal tangl Communication of the communica the end got rosern domination and intervention can the present unreality glophe to reality a dth people of India belon in to all groups and prites face india problems and sole them on a mutually agreed basis. The present political parties formed chilly with a view to attract the attention of and ind ence the British Power will H n probably cease to function F r the first time ! India s hi tory realis tion will come home th t pri ni tory feans too win come nome to by a jacirdars z mind and prope tied and monled classes deri e it i wealth and property from the torkers in the fields of factori and it e where to whom essentially power and autority just belo a On the withdraw i of British Rul in I di te pons ble men and wo of the country will come togeth r i form I ro vi lonal Government epres ntail e of all important se thon of the peopl of India which will later evolve a cheme wh reby a Constituent A s mbly can be convened i order to prepare a n titution for tie gove nme t of India a ceptabl to il sectio I the people Re pre t ti es of Fr e India and represent tives of G eat Britain ill confer to ether Io the djustment of future rei tions and for the coperation of the two cout allies i the common tak of meeting agg selon It is the rine t de ire of the Co a ess to eastle India to sit aggres in eff their with the people's united will not strugth belind it

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The Congress representatives have tried as f r as is possible any course of action that their utmost to bring about a solution of the mi it emb rraws the U ited Natio's The communal tangi. But this has be a made [Co gress would pleat with the British Power their a dhere ce

> SI id I owe or this appeal f ils the Congress e n ot view witho t tile grav st apprehen lo if e contin ation of the present state of all irs i of ig a po re ive det rior tion in the itn itons i weak nin of India will and power to rest the ression. The Congress will the be reflect utilized in the noniolent atre ath it might have get ered since
> 19 0 when it adopted no violence a pri of its poil; for the si dication f political right a diliberty Such a widespread triggl would be jtably be under the le derstip of G ndhiji

> As the i nes raised are of the most vital and f reaching impo tance to the people of India nell to the peoples of the Unit I Nations th World g C mmlitee refer them to the All Indi Co gress Committ e for final d ci ion For this p rpose the AICC will meet in Bomb you tle th Au ust 194

> Gandh andhi Comm ntary -Comn enting re olution dir ( ndhi s id the on it will be a m movement of a non violent charact r It will in I le all that a non voient charact? It will in least that a n s mo me tean include I d not w triotig a direct csuit II in spite of il preca tio s rioting does the pie et seem the helped I m not going t cort imprisonment The trusgle does not in ole contil impri ment It is too soft a titin Impriorment The truesie does not in ole contil impri
> we have no do by the made it is too soft a thin. We have no do by the made it bushes to contil may be have no do by the made it bushes to continue the many that is not in the soft in the many that is not in the soft in the many that is not in the soft in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that in the many that is not in the many that is not in the many that in the many that is not in the many that it is not in the many that in the many that it is not in the many that it is not in the many that it is not in the many that it is not in the many that it is not in the many that it is not in the many that it is not in the many that it is not in the many that it is not in the many that it is no a h n xt eme step so far as possible Dis

> a n a xt eme seep so mr as possione List c ing the post billty of n gottations he said Thre is no room left f negotiations in the propos i for wild drawal. Lith r they recogni e in ependen e o they don't. After that recognil from many time can follow. After all it is n pen rebellion. De lating that free ladia w ild stat f ctlo ing imm d tely after it If its withdrawai t k r ognition he said r ogoution nessue it its winnigawa: a pt in perfect good will the ha g will be effe t d with ut the slightest di turb n I ort would hv t o into thir ow withot di turb nee will people I manong the rep to ble setto ill me together a d will of a P vi in I Go rum nt Then there will be no anarchy no i ter uption and a rownl g giory

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party in the country is engaged in a deadly but friendly quarrel with the foreign rulers But in this they need no aid from foreign Powers You have been gravely misinformed, as I know you are, that we have chosen this particular moment to embrass the Albes when your attack against India is imminent. If we wanted to turn Britain's difficulty into our opportunity we should have done it as soon as the War broke out nearly three years ago

"Our movement demanding the withdrawal of the Butish Power from India should in no way be misunderstood In fact, if we are to believe your reported anxiety for the Indepen dence of India, a recognition of that Independenee by Britain, should leave you no excuse for any attack on India Moreover the reported profession sorts ill with your ruthless aggression against China I would ask you to make no mistake about the fact that you will be sadly dislilusioned if you believe that you will receive a willing welcome from India The end and aim of the movement for British withdrawal is to prepare India, by making her free for resisting all militarist and imperialist ambition, whether it is called British Imperialism, German Nazism or your pattern Our appeal to Britain is coupled with the offer of Free India's willingness to let the Allies retain their troops in India The offer is made in order to prove that we do not in any way mean to harm the Allied eause, and in order to prevent you from being nusled into feeling that you have but to step into the country that Britain has vacated Needless to repeat that if you eherish any such idea and will carry it out, we will not fail in resisting you with all the might that our country can muster

In the period between the adoption by the Working Committee of its July resolution and the meeting of the A -I C C in August Mr Gandhi Indicated that he was prepared to meet the Viceroy and discuss his demand with him and that he would call off the movement if he were eonvinced by anyone that in the midst of war the British Government could not declare India free without reopyrdising the war effort "My free without jeopridising the war effort "My complaint is that eritles tilk at me, swear at me but never condescend to talk to me", he said He wished to guard against "a sudden outburst of marely or a state of things which may be calculated to invite Japanese aggression. He intended to handle the movement gently, but he would not hesitate to go to the extremist limit if he found that no impression was produced on the British Government or the Alhed powers

Hostile Foreign Comment —Publication of the Working Committee s July resolution liostile ınuelı comment abroad in reply to which air orman. 'Indian public men should be forgiven if they

yours and Nazism Our resistance to it does not mean harm to the British people We seek to convert them Ours is an unarmed revolt against British rule An important chosen Let me paraphrase it India is not chosen. playing any effective part in the war Some or us feel ashamed that it is so and, what is more, we feel that if we were free from the foreign yoke, owe should play a worthy, nay, a decisive part in the world war which has yet to reach its china. We know, that if India does not become free now, the hidden discontent will burst forth into a welcome to the Japanese, should they effect a landing. We feel that such an event would be a calamity of the first We can avold it if Indla galns her magnitude To distrust this simple, natural and honest declaration is to court disaster

> " But the critics say, 'To whom are the British rulers to hand the keys on their withdrawal?'
> It is a good question Here is what Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, has said 'The Congress always stands, firstly for sympathy towards democratic countries, secondly, never desires to embarrass Britain and her war effort, and, thirdly it stands for opposition to the Japanese aggression The Congress does not desire to take power for tiself but for all If real power is handed over to the Congress, surely it will approach other parties and will persuade them to join' The Congress President added that he 'had no objection to Britain handing over power to the Mushm League or any other party provided it was real independence. That party will have to approach other parties as no single party can function properly without the co operation of other parties. The only thing needful is to hand over complete control without reservation save that during the war period the Allied troops will operate to stem Japanese or Ass attack But they will have no power of interference with the affairs of India which will be as free as Great Britain herself

Indo British Apart from relationship Mr Gandhi made an important change in his policy in the summer of 1942 when he gave up his old belief that internal unity must precede political emancipation and declared instead that eommunal unity could only follow the removal of the third party Writing in Harijan in June, he said "Time is a merciless enemy, if it is also a mereiful friend and healer I claim to be amongst the oldest lovers of Hindu-Mushm umty, and I remain one even today I have been asking myself why every whole hearted attempt, made by all including myself to reach unity has failed, and failed so completely that I have entirely fallen from grace and am described by some Muslim papers as the greatest enemy of Islam in India. It is a phenomenon I can only account for by the fact that the third power, even without deliberately wishing it, wlll not allow real unity to take place fore, I have eome to the reluctant conclusion that the two communities will come together almost immediately after the British Power comes to a final end in India. If independence Is the immediate goal of the Congress and the Iergue, then, without needing to come to any terms, all will fight together to be free from bondage. When the hondage is done with not doubt the sheerity of the fierce opposition is the limined at the Congress and the which is being organised with ominous manity. The latter can only stiffen Indivision and resistance. He continued the Justice of the demand for the ending of British Power has never been questioned, the will find it to their interest to come together.

Throughout this ontroversy over the propole of Mr G ndhi P ndit Jawahari I Neh u ste dia tly ad ocated that nothing should be said or done which would rende India vuln rabi to Japane e attack During the July m ting of the Congress Working Committee the question was put to him whether any politi al movement in India would n t in the ultimate an lysis amount to an invitation to J pan to in ade ĸ nswered that whe eas India had no wish to injur the cause of China or the defence of Ind it has become highly impor defence of Ind 12 133 occorne migny important to r ise the spirit of resi tance in der ultimately to be able to resi t the Japanese by passively submitting to thines in I die today that spirit of resi tance will he c shed. He that spirit of resi tance will a c since all effects recognised that any st p that the Con resimight take gainst the British Government might be full of perils but on the other hand not taking any step i till m e pe llons—we

hav to choose the le danger According to P ndit Jawahari ! Nehru the fundamental way to look at it i low ultimat ly to i ere e the st gth of the indian people to me t lny slou If I m con inced that I might weaken India I will not take th t step

For a time there eemed to be some different e of opinion mong the font rank Cough seleaders on the wild mof lau hin a political sement on the wid m of lau hin a pol tical vement when the e my wa at the cost rys gates but eventul liy unanility was hed and a but eventul liy unanility was the dand a state of the cost of th di obedlence

August Resolution.—On the eve of the me the of the A 1 C U in B mbay the We king Committee of the Co gres mut a digrated the following result in for unbulstion to the AICL

The Ail India Congress Committee has given the most careful consid r ti n to the refe en e made to it ly the Working to mitt e in their res lution d ted July 14, 194 and t e h eq ent e ents incl dig th de lopment of the war situ tion the uttera ce of respo lbl p k m n of the British Go rnme t and the e m ment and criti ism mad fn India nd broad The Committed process of and and reses that resolution and is of oping in the test and equent to it has equent to be here of en it if the jet if attomediate the immediate

d h e made it l that the h iin of British rule fn India i ecessity both for the a ke of Indi nd for the success of the aus of the United \ tion The co tin sati n of that rule i degr din enfeelling I it and m ki I r provites eightes capable of d fe ding h re if ni of con trib ti g t the cause of w rid freedom

nd make the fullest use of the liberty in order to evolve a a tional Government suited to the genius of India.

Throughout this controvery over the profession of the policy so far pursa d by the Aliled N. tions which hadded to repeated and disastrous fauture. It is not by adhe ing to such aims and molt of the first pursay that the profession of the policy of the p verted fato success for past experience has shown that f ilur i inherent in them. These poll les ha e been hed not on freedom so muha on the domination of subject and colonial countri s and the continu tion of the imperialist tradition and method The posse sion of empire instead of dding to the atrength of the rulin Power has become a hurden and a curs India the class ic land of modern imperialism has become the crux of the que ti n for hy the freedom of India will Br tain and the United Nations he judged, a d the p oples of Asia and Africa be filled with hope d enth slasm The endi " of Br tish rule in this country is thus a vital nd imm dl to i ue o which depend the future of the war nd the uccess of freedom and demo cracy A free India will assure this success hy
throwi all h r g eat resour es in the struggle
for freedom and g i the agrees lon of Aarlsm
I el m d imperialism This will not only feet m te lally the for tunes of the war hut will be gall ubje t and opp e sed humanity on the lide of th United N to s and give these Nation hose ally Indi w ld be the moral and epirth 1 i adership of the world India in he dage will contine to be the symbol of British impedition and the tint of that imperialism will affect the fortunes of all the United Nations

The peril of today therefore necessitates the I dependen of Indi and the ending of British domination No future promises or gu rantees can safect the present situation or meet that peril They e nucle produce the needed p y hotogleal effect on the mind of the measure of the peril of the peri

p ture of the war The AICO ther fore x pet to with all emphasis the dem nd for the without wal of the British and the British and the British and the British and the second of Lod. Independence a Provisional Oovern ment will be form d a d Free India will become naity of the United Nations sharin with them f the trains and trihulations (th. jol t enter places (loss shrunght for forections. The Propose (loss shrunght for forections.) I tonal Govern at c n only be formed by the co-operation of the p incipal p rties and g oups in the co ntry It will thus b a composite Go e nm nt r pre entatl e of all important sections of the people of i di It primary fun tions must be to defend indi and resist argression with litl rmed a well as the non Alli d pow rs a d to promote the well bel ga d All dipow rs a d to promote the well bet gad of progress of the wo k rs in the 6 lids and fa tories and elsewh re to whom essentially all powe and nitho ftym t belog. The Pro islonal Govern me t will evol e a scheme fo a Con tilt in Assembly which will pe pare a constitt tion for the control of the contro The Com sitt o has I wed with di may the deteri it in of ti it ation o the it sin the to rum to fi id ceptabli to all see deteri it in of ti it ation o the it sin the to rum to fi id ceptabli to all see in di thiese fronts dee e, to the litu in di thiese fronts dee e, to the litu in the litu i

adjusted by representatives of all these free coun- 1 to Great Britain and the United Nations are so tries conferring together for their mutual advantage and for their co operation in the common task of resisting aggression Freedom will enable India to resist aggression effectively with the people's united will and strength behind it

"The freedom of Indla must be the symbol of and prelude to this freedom of all other Aslatic nations under foreign domination Burm i. Malaya, Indo China, the Dutch Indles, Iran and Iraq must also attain their complete freedom It must be elearly understood that such of these eountries as are under Japanese control now must not subsequently be placed under the rule or control of any other colonial Power

While the A -I C C must primarily be con eerned with the independence and defence of India in this hour of danger, the Committee is of opinion that the future perce, security and ordered progress of the world demand a World Federation of free nations, and on no other basis ean the problems of the modern world be solved Such a World Federation would ensure the freedom of its constituent nations, the prevention of aggression and exploitation by one nation over another, the protection of national minorities, the advancement of all backward areas, and peoples, and the pooling of the world's resources for the common good of all On the establishment of such a World Federation, disarmament would be practicable in all countries, national armles, navies and alr forces would no longer be necessary, and a World Federal Defence Force would keep the world peace and prevent aggres

" An independent India would gladly join such a World Federation and eo operate on an equal basis with other countries in the solution of international problems

"Such a Federation should be open to all nations who agree with its fundamental prinelples In view of the war, however, the Federation must inevitably, to begin with, be confined to the United Nations Such a step taken now will have a most powerful effect on the war, on the peoples of the Axis countries, and on the peace to come

"The Committee regretfully realises, however, that despite the tragic and overwhelming lessons of the war and the pernis that overhang the world, the Governments of few countries are yet prepared to take this inevitable step towards World The reactions of the Brtish Govern Federation ment and the misguided eritieism. of the toreign press also make it clear that even the obvious demand for India's independence is resisted, though this has been made essentially to meet the present peril and to enable India to defend herself and help China and Russia in their hour of The Committee is anxious not to embirrass in any way the defence of China or Russia, whose freedom is precious and must be preserved, or to jeopardise the defensive capacity of the United Nations But the peni grows both to India and these nations, and maetion and sub mission to a foreign administration at this stage is not only degrading India and reducing her capacity to defend herself and resist aggression, but is no answer to that growing peril and is no service to the peoples of the United Nations. The earnest appeal of the Working Committee

far met with no response, and the criticisms made in many foreign quarters have shown an igner ance of Indla's and the world's need and some times even hostility to India's freedom significant of a mentality of domination and racial superlority which cannot be tolerated by a proud people conscious of their strength and ol the justice of their cause

"The A ICC would yet again, at this last moment, in the interest of world freedom, renew this appeal to Britain and the United Nations But the Committee feels that It is no longer justified in holding the nation back from endea-vouring to assert its will against an imperialist and authoritarian Government which dominates over it and prevents it from functioning in Itsown Interests and in the Interests of humanity The Committee resolves, therefore, to sanetlon for the vindication of India's inalignable right to freedom and independence, the starting of a mass stringgle on non violent lines on the widest possible scale, so that the country might utilise ill the non violent strength it has gathered during the last twenty-two years of perceful Such a struggle must inevitably be struggie under the leadership of Gandhijl and the Committee requests him to take the lead and guide the nation in the steps to be taken

"The Committee appeals to the people of India to face the dangers and hardships that will fall to their lot with courage and endurance, and to hold together under the leadership of Gandhill, and earry out his instructions as disciplined soldiers of Indian freedom. They must remember that non-violence is the basis of this movement. A time may come when it may not be possible to issue instructions or for instructions to reach our people, and when no Congress Committees ean function When this happens, every man and woman, who is participating in this move ment must function for himself or herself within the four corners of the general instructions issued. Every Indian who desires freedom and strives for it must be his own guide urging him on along the hard road where there is no resting place and which leads ultimately to the indepen dence and deliverance of India

"Lastly, while the A-ICC has stated its own view of the future governance under free India, the A-ICC wishes to make it quite clear to all concerned that by embarking on mass struggle it has no intention of gaining power for the Congress The power, when it comes, will belong to the whole people of India"

The A-ICC met in Bombay on the 7th August in a tense atmosphere Maulana Abul Kalun Azad, opening the proceedings, refuted the suggestion that once India was given freedom she would ally herself with Japan 'Events,' he observed, 'have reached such a pass that this is not the time for promises. The Congress does not want to make any promises, nor does it want the British Government to make any The need of the hour is action and action right now Let us, therefore, simultaneously sign India's freedom here and now and our agree ment to the United Nations to fight along with them "Mr Gandin, who followed the President, maintained that he had no hatred for the British "In fact," he remarked, "I am the greatest

friend of theirs new they are in tre it is with the Bushin Les on the world Alast flowe alway. I like the tree of we have always a like the tree of we have always a like the tree of the

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Government's Reaction — Within a few product of the as they must, to the repeated hours of the adoption of the 'Only products of in the class to, days by the India" resolution by the AICC, and lenders of great communities and soliday the termination of its proceedings Mr Canadhi established interests by so nous leader of and the other Congress leaders were rounded the rail thought by these reast sections of the up under the Defence of India Ruics and kept populations which are closed united and under detention completely leadered from the invaluable support to the war a alass Axis outside world. Strict measures were taken to as an long they are confirmed in their view prevent the movement from spreading or taking that that that can has no well foundations and roof. In a resolution of the Converger (a next), that acceptance of the processis now not it the congress resolution and affirmed their determination to meet the chillenge contilned The resolution ran .

"The A-ICC have ratified the resolution passed by the working Committee of the Indian National Congress on August 5 Aint reofu tion demands the immediate utildrawal of British Power from India and sanctions the starting of a muss struggic on non-violent ilnes on the widest possible scale

"The Governor General in Council has been aware, too, for some days part of dengerous preparations by the Congress Parts for unlawful and in some cases violent activities, directed among other things to the interruption of communications and public utility services, the organisation of strikes, tampering with the loyalty of Government servants and interference with defence measures, including reernitment

"The Government of Indla have waited patiently in the hope that wher counsels night prevail. They have been disappointed in that hope To a challenge such as the present there can only be one answer

"The Government of India would regard it as wholly incompatible with their responsibilities to the people of India, and their obligations to the Allies, that a demand should be discussed the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and unarely internally, and would paralyse her effort in the common cause of human freedom

"For the demand of the Congress leaders there is no warrant. In the view of the Govern-ment of India that demand is difficult, if not impossible to reconcile with a full sense of responsibility on the part of the leaders of the Congress Party, or a full appreciation by them of the realities of the present situation. The Congress Working Committee admit that there may be risks involved 'They are right Acceptance of the resolution must mean the exposure of India to Axis attack from without Internally, the withdrawal of British rule invited eivil war, the collapse of law and order the outbreak of communal feud, the dislocation of economic life with its inevitable hardships

"Nor can the Government of India accept the claim of the Congress Parts to speak for India as a whole The Congress Parts has for long occupied a position of great prominence and great importance in Indian political life this day its importance is substantial

"But it is the duty of the Government of India to take a balanced view of the interests of all sections of Indian thought and Indian opinion,

roof. In a resolution of the Gavernor General, that never one of the proposals now pet in Council, published on the morrow of the forward by the Congress Parcy must mean the A ICC meeting Government expressed is not information of all those for a not potential elements in the population which have con-demned the course of action proposed by the Contro . Party and which reent and recent the wide pread disjointion which its acceptance would involve of India s war effort and of the Length life of the community

> "Nor can the Congressiculors claim that only thus can India's future be assured. The Con-tress Party Is not India's monthplece. Let in the interests of securing their own dominance and in pursuit of their totalitarian policy, its tenders have consistently impeded the efforts made to bring India to full nationhood

" But for the realstance of the Congress Parts to all constructive endersours, India might even now be enjoying sell government

British policy for India s future stands clear It is that once hostilities ecase, India shall devise for herself with full freedom of decision and on a basis embracing all and not only a single party, the form of Government which she regards as most suited to her conditions, and that in the meintime Indian leaders shall fully participate in the Government of their country and in the counsels of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. The fullest oppor-tualty for the attainment of self-government by the people of India has been guaranteed by His Majest's Government

"It is on the basis, fully accepted by His Majesty's Government and by the people of Great Britain that the fullest opportunity shall be open for the attainment of self government by the Indian people, that when the div of victory comes the final structures of India's constitution will be erected by Indians them selve. That those guarantees given by the British Parliament and the British people are accepted by the people of India we firmly believe

"The suggestion put forward by the Congress Party that the millions of India uncertain as to the future are ready, despite the sad lessons of so many martyr countries, to throw them selves into the irms of the invader is one that the Government of India cannot accept as a true representation of the feeling of the people of this great country

"The leaders of the Congress Party have claimed that the withdrawal of British rule "with good will will 'result in establishing a stable provisional government in India, and eo operation between this government and the United Nations in resisting aggression and helping China There is no justification for those claims Nor can the Government of India accept the suggestion that a stable provisional government, could be formed in a moment of time within 2 dig or two of the withdrawal of British Power

regret the exi tence of deep differences in this cou try ti h rmo i in of which must be the object of all whom respon it lift talls the removal of whill the ar bitt n and the the removal of whill the an outh a and use lope of the present (50 rmment of India But to deny that those problems confront India today would be to know the facts and the Go enment of this result field that the internal between the with the rail of this the rule and it establishment of it that the total government would provide n open of portunity for the en n les of or ler I for all Il idea t for the en n les of or ler el i ents lu ti e poi ul ti n

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Past experience has hown to their prefount; Ahmed tad and I some tat the rest of the country remained quiet Dn Angu t 10 di l'ir bances occurr d el o in Delhi an i a few towns in the United I rovinces | lut still no serious In the United I robber 1 of with the element in the United I robber 1 of the United I robber 1 of the United I was from August 11 if the situation her in the terrorate rapidly, for in then ouward, ap. it from the I is protest meetings and simil I demon traitions if at were to be expected. concert d oil traks of mob violence aron mu der ant sabota took pl ro and in Imost all cases tiese were dire ted eltler og inst comm nications of all kinds (including railwoys comm mentions of all aimes incinating rainways poels and el graphs) or against the I olice Moreor r it eas outbreaks sturted aimes stmut neor by in widely a parated eres in the pro inces of Mairas, Bomb y and Bit r and leo in He Central and United Froring e. The dwn g done was so exien i e as to make it incredible that it could have been perpetrated on th spur of its morient will out speci i iritlements and pr vion preparation and in many inst nees it e man er in whi hit was done di jiayed a great desi of technical knowled e Block to truments an i control rooms in railwey at Hons wer el gled out for destruction and as thous were it god out for destruction not the as in technical skill presented over an lover agai both in the selection fobjects for attack-on the railways in love and figurath office and it extends and on electric power these at last flatter—and a jo in he manner in which the selection of th ile dam ge was en ried out. On the other hand indu triat plant and machiners, even wh ro it w + I lly employed on Government work

(C plou extracts from the official publication ei'tl' or ti lituri n es wer included in la t year a

In the course of a d late in the Assembly fir Reginal I Max oil disclosed that till the middia I November 194 49 I till and 1 363 non f tal cases amongst the police force were reported from mob folenc Mob violenc was respon li to for destroying or badly damaging 19 poliro station and posts 491 dovernne t b lidings 378 r il sy tations and 309 post nd teleg ph offices. Ther were 103 cases of a rious damaga to railway ira k and II, 85 of a rhous damaga to railway ira A and 11,000 cases of erhous dam go or de truction of fele except, and t. 1, 20,000 lines, and, lossedanderons, 11 ower three c ain with in military inperty a 1 installation were destroyed or damaged Thera were 14 falls das a und 70 non f i 1 cases among 11 or milit y from mob violence to the control of the excelling (for competit ed in 1 can all the excelling (for competit ed in 1 can all the excelling (for competit ed in 1 can all 1). the rebellion Gov roment led to f ce in til country

A rebelli n an uttempted int rnal revolu lion s ti de cription apriled to the rbances by th Home M mber the laime I that the rebellion had been quelled end Il at Government had come through the ordeal unscattled the or in the loyelty of the Government servants and the teadless of the country Sir Reginsid was empt to the it was not a peoples movement Lab ur wishes to get on with wo k a d the Mu lims and Schedul d the ses had k pt entirely aloof. The responsible Ilty for the diso ders was of the Co gre.s

Muslims as a omm nity kept out of the dis turbance so did the followers of Dr Ambedker I xcept for resertion of work for a few weeks in



The instructions issued by the various Con | gress org nisations contain leaflets which were found to he freely cl culating in almost every part of India—and which on the e idence cannot all be discoved as unauthorised—gave specific directions as to the methods which were to he employed for bringing the admi 1 tration to a standstill The circular of the 9th July emanati g from the Andhra Provi cial Congress Committee is an instance in point It is note worthy in this connection the tin widely reparated areas all over the the country identical methods of tracks nrallways and other comm me thous we employed requil ig the use of special implements and highly technical knowl dge Co trol rooms and block instruments la rallway stations came in for special att ution and dea truction of teleg ph and telephone lines de equipment was carri d out in a manner which d noted careful planning and lose knowledge of their wo king If these manifest thous of r bellion activiti s are to be egarded a the res it not of Congress teachings h t as a manifestation of the popula e entment ag I t the arrest of Mr Gaudhi and the Co gress ie ders the ques tio may well be asked to which s ction of the public the tens of thou a d of me engaged in the se violent and subversive ctivities belonged public the tens of thou a d of me engaged in the se violent and subversity divities belonged If it is d imed that it is not Congress m who have been re-possible it to id be e trordi mary to say in least if it biance were to be laid on non Congress el ments. The c nutry is in effect ked to bell e that those who was allegiance to the Congress Future a volument. allegiance to the Congress Party h ve behaved in n exemply run on vient man r and that it is per one who are outsed the Co mess fold the per one who are outsed the Co mess fold arrest of the f aders of a movement which they did not profess to follow. A more direct a wer to the a gument is to be had in the f ct that known Congressmen have been repeatedly found eng ged in 1 diements to violence or in proce cuting Co gress a tivities which have led to grave

That politi at parties and group outside the Co gress I rty hav no delusions n th aubject may be judg d from the categori at way in which they h e dissociated themselves I om the blay h e dissociated themselves form the movement and cond mused the Volence to with hit has given rise. In particular the Muslim sheet the character and that incluse of the policy pursued by the Congre P rty. As early as the Oth A gust lat the Wo king Committee of the League pressed the view relic ated many though the Congre P rty. As early as the time of the congression of the policy pursued the view relic ated many though the congression of th what was really meant wa supreme to troid the for mment of the stry by the Congress a d that the m ss ivil disobedience movem at had res ited in 1 wiessness and onsider ble destruction of iif and property

disorders

Other I ments in the political life of the co at y had expressed themselves in simila in dil lollowers of the Co gress persist in th ir co t tion that the resultant viol nee was n part of their policy or programm they are doing so ag inst the weight of overwhelmin

clearly preposterous to contend that it i they who are re ponsible for the violence of the last few months which so gravely diso ganised the normal life of the country—and incidentally aggravated the difficulties of the food situation t a time when the united energies of the people might have been devoted to the vital task of repellin the enemy and of atriking a blow for the freedom of India the Commonwealth and the

Plea fr F es —Tiere was widespre d demand fr the release of Mr Gandhi or at leat to lacilities to enable him to consult the men bers of the World g Committee Th Opposition in the Indian Legislature rai el the question of Mr Candhi fast through an adj r ment moti n and avoiding controver sial is u s demanded the r leas f Mr G ndhi both n personal grounds and on wide political con ld rations They uttered a warning that Il Mr Gandil di s in fail the Indi n people will never to set it and to sive the Brit h
people The Governm at spokesman was most
ut p ken Thoughess le id had pa d
tle res lution hoping to win Jap favou at a
tine when inva lon see led Imminent Now
the tile to gree mon ment h a been deckir by defe ted nof the Jap threat h d ed d the Cagres I de w a t jun to rehabilitate th p tt) a credit. Mr G ndhi a dem d that he p tt) a credit and to defend a dem d that he cap at least a constance I of hit run it was less the cap at least a constance I of hit run it was less that cap at little for the pre est war. The Home described Mr u donle as a r bel ad d char d that o long a 18 rebellions re I stome light of a cline. A state work in the cap at least little I declared that it is the cap at least the cap at least little I declared that it repays and to the west rul d a of d cancy to e piols an opponents fe lung of lumants links of a cety. The most in was talked out. defe ted nd the Jap threat h d ed d the

A couple of days later an All parties con feren i held at Delhi to voce a joined d mand that in the 1 t rest of the future of d mand that is the it rest of the nume of India and of i ten tional pood will Mr Gandhi hould be released immeditely and un onditionally To this the Vice oy repli d that no change had occurred in the situat on since February 10 when the Government d cited to let Mr Gandhi fast in det nition and that the Government could not aur e der to coc c on The confe enc later made an appeal to the Pr micr of Great Britain and obt ined a imilar

In this connection it is noteworthy that the Hindu Maha ahh expressed anxiety ove Mr Gandhi life and said that in the vent of of the stain of the fast ndang ring his he ith seriously Gove nme t mu t rel ase him t a we his precious life. At th am time th Mahasabha de lar d that fa ting a politi reapon was bound to be futil detrimental and suicidal

n part of their policy or more man they are doing so ag inst the weight of overwhelmin evid nce

Mr O nahl in his letter to the Very has sought to f t n re possell lilly on the Gorn men of the part of lire of nahl in a titt de sought to f t n re possell lilly on the Gorn of the ground that the viscought to f t n re possell lilly on the Gorn of I not is flat The Overnit of I not in the Theorem of I not is flat and the Wheet at the treat to resort to mas a civil emphatically reposlate this a gge tion. It is disobedience— Now be has undertaken this Similarly Mr Jinnah refused to be associated

dangerous fast with a view to enforcing that demand which, if conecded or agreed to under such eccreive method, it is obvious, will destroy the Muslim demand and involve complete sacrifice of the vital and paramount interests of India Moreover, mere political issues and the complex political problems of this sub-continent, involving the destinles of millions, cannot be settled or solved by means and methods of fasting adopted by Mr Gandhi I do, however, hope that your efforts may lead to the path of reason and peace and then there would come an opportunity for friendly negotiations which might, I trust, result in a settlement satisfactory not only to the two major nations—Hindus and Muslims—but to all other interests and minorities concerned"

During the controversy over Mr Gandhi's fast a mild sensation was caused by the resignation of three members of the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council, namely, Sir H P Mody, Mr M S Aney and Mr N R Sarker Explaining the reasons for their resignations they said that "certain differences arose on what we regarded as a fundamental issue (the action to be taken on Mahatmaji's fast) and we felt we could no longer retain our offices"

Meanwhile, Mr Gandhi successfully survived the 21-day foodless ordeal, although on two occasions his condition caused an iety. On the conclusion of the fast the commotion which had prevailed between February 10 and March 4 gradually subsided

Nevertheless, the situation created by the fast was further considered by the non-party leaders who again met, this time in Bombay, and issued the following resolution —

"We are of the opinion that the deplorable events of the last few months require a reconsideration of their policy both by Government and the Congress The recent talks which some of us have had with Mr Gandhi lead us to believe that a move for reconclustion at the present juncture will bear fruit

"It is our conviction that if Mr Gandhl is set at liberty he would do his best to give guidance ind assistance in the solution of the internal deadlock and that there need be no fear that there would be any danger to the successful prosecution of the war

"The Vleeroy may be approached on our behalf to permit a few representatives to meet Mr Gaudh authoritatively to ascertain his reactions to recent events and to explore with him avenues for a reconciliation"

In pursuance of this resolution representations were made to the Viceroy to let some of
the non-party leaders meet Mr Gandhi Declinling to give the facilities sought, the Viceroy
said that if Mr Gandhi was prepared fully
to repudiate the Congress resolution of August
1912, to condemn the incitements to violence
represented by his reference to "open rebellion,"
etc., and if he and the Congress party were
prepared to give assurances for the future,
receptable to the Government, then the matter
could be considered further

Inactivity -The Silence and months that followed the termination of Mr Gandhi's fast were marked by comparative silence and inactivity The disturbances, which broke out in August 1942 and continued with varying intensity for six months, virtually eased in the spring of 1943 This was undoubtedly due to the stern measures taken by Government, but it was also due to the atmosphere of anxiety and sorrow ereated by Mr Gandhi's fast in February 1943 In particular, the disapproval of violence in any form voiced by Mr Gandhi in his letters to the Viceroy, published in the first half of February 1943, served to damp the ordour of those Indians who had imagined that either the Congress or Mr Gandhi had sanctioned acts of , The cumulative effect of these factors was the virtual cessation of sabotage, arson and other acts of mob violence and mischief which had marked the latter half of 1942

The apparent determination of Government to face the situation in the country should Mr Gandhi's fast prove fatal rather than give an "unrepentent rebel" facilities for normal political life, coupled with their refusal to encourage non Gandhite Congressmen and non Congress leaders to explore possibilities of an internal settlement in consultation with Mr Gandhi, produced a stifling stillness in the political atmosphere

Congress activity in 1943 44 therefore was next to nothing Such political life as prevailed in the country was confined to Liberals and non party leaders (see chapter on Liberal Federation) and the Muslim League (see ehapter on Muslim League) The only activity directly concerning the Congress or emanating from Congressmen was Mr Gandhi's letter to Mr Jinnah in the summer of 1943 and an occasional move by released Congressmen to meet together and evolve an agreed policy in the absence of official Congress leadership

In response to an appeal made by Mr Jinnah in the Delhi session of the Muslim League inviting Mr Gandhi to write to him, the latter addressed a letter to the League leader offering to meet him Not only were the contents of the letter not published, but Government refused to forward it to Mr Jinnah

The twelve-month period from the summer of 1943 to that of 1944 was one of depression and inactivity. A feable attempt made by right wing Congressmen released from jail to whip up some hind of political activity in the country was effectively scotched by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

Throughout this period there was no sufficient time and comprehensive statement of Government's policy towards the Congress, although there were occasional announcements on specific issues. Lord Limithgow, in his farewell address to the Central Legislature in the sutumn of 1943, adopted an attitude of studied silence in respect of the Congress. People thought that it was done in order not to anticipate any new policy which his successor might infold. This belief was reinforced by broad limits thrown by the Vicerox designate, Lord Wavell, on the eye of his assumption of office

Much was, therefore, expected from Lord Wavell who assumed office in the autumn of 1913 Within a few days of his being sworn in, howe er he turned hi attention to the famine | resolution | As you have very p openly said situation in Bengal and miturally devoted all it is implemented un my differ about the his cangited it it problems in preference to the | saidton | It is the breath of life for me pol tical question

Thi period vitne-sed a sad event namely the passing at ay el Mrs Gandhi She died to detention in the Aga khan a Palace a vi tim of heart attack. There were repeated lemands from the public fo her release but ( overnment seemed to be of the view that she would be more I pry where she w s especi fly when adequate medical h lp was m de a alfable to her This was the second be ment of Mr Gandhi ince his arrest and detention the first being the de th of Mr Mahadev Desaf his secret ry and could nte in August 1942 As during the f tin th spring of 1943 friends and relatil es of the Gandhi family were allowed to enter the Aga Khan a Palace to visit Mrs. Gandhi duri the latt r part of her prolonged illne a and later to attend her funeral

Lett r t Mr t nah—One of the first act of Mr Ga dhi fter his release in May 1914 (which was briefly mentioned in the last years issue of The Indian 1 or Book) was to release the text of his letter to Mr Jinnah release the text of his letter to Mr. Junash which was written from detention about a year previously and which was writheld by control of the letter. Dear Quide-A ram. When sometime at my incarcerstion Govern an tasked me fra list of newspapers I would like to have I included Darm in my lit. I have been received in it with more or less expulsarity. have been received a two more or respectable. When ver it comes to me I read it carefully I have followed the proceeding the League as reported in the Daum columns I noted your layer the ton to me to write to your layer. as reported in the Datm columns I noted your livit tion to me to write to you Hence this lette I welcome your invitation I sugget our meetin face to face r ther than taikl g through correspondence Bt I am in your hands I hope this letter will be sent in your hands I hope this letter will be sent of the proposal that the covernment to make the proposal that the covernment to the proposal that the covernment to the proposal that the proposal commu t unity when delemination and more consecutive commun to the man delemination and more together to make our sittion acceptable to all who a concerned with it or rs int ested n it? The publication of this letter had no effect on Mr Jim h

In the week immediately followin his relea Mr Gandhi con ent ated on the collection retea har Grand comment and on the cellection of the dop is recarding with a ball with a hard before the country is energed of the dop is recarding with a ball with a hard the congress and bappened durig his detection and on efforts to guy the field gin the country is energed to do his detection. Typical of his reaction insmell they shall have been seen as the country is the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the cou

II Ga dhs C rresponde w if Ga dis to responde — About this time the cerrespondence which passed between Mr Gandhi while a as a detrou in the Aga Khan s Palace and Lord Wavell the Viceroy saw the light of day. The starting point of these letters was a notice served on Mr Gandhi on behalf of the Government of India giving reasons fo his detention and extending to him the right of making a represe tation ag in t it He suggested that Lord Wavell should descend upon Ahmedn gar and the Aga Kh ns Palace in order to probe the heart of your captives adding that if as His Excel ency belie ed the Co gress leaders were hi h minded persons the Co gress leaders were hi h minded persons they should be tre ted as such and their infer pret tion of their formula should be acc pied hir Gandhi also assured Lord Wavell that he and the other Co gress leaders were all riteuits of the British hower r much thay mi hir rikities the British Government and system in India I they could but be truited they will be the country of t

Lord Wavell writing to Mr Gandhl urged that the greatest contribution that the Congress that the greatest contribution that the Congress Parts, could make towards Indias welfare was to abandon the policy of non-co-peration and foin wholehartedly with other parties and foin wholehartedly with other parties and fine Eritish in h Jing Indias economic that the Eritish in h Jing Indias economic that he was only seeking the best means to implement the Cripps Off r without delivering India to cont. in and turnoil Wisdom and a spirit of goodwill and comprome would be required to arrive t the rit as solution but with good leadership he was sure a solution of the Conden with the Conden which the Conden which the Conden which the Conden which the Conden when the Conden with

coun ce roun.

In the I titers which Mr Gandhi exchanged with Lo d Wavel he argu d in effect th t the Qut India demand had no sinister lighti cance but ally give vivid xpr asion to the people's deair jo real political freedom it only to rader in a sr effort real and who heared that ethil disobelence was not actually not the control of hearted that this disordedness was not accuracy launched by the Angust resolution but was mbodied in it as a co tingent sanction that it was never in intention nor that of the "Compress that his movement should depart from non violence and that abe e all the Convress would give genuine and complete help i resisting Nazism etc. If its co-operation wer sought in earnest. Lo d Way il cont. nded that the esolution was ill timed and unfriendly that the essention was in times and uniformly and that the Congress could not e cape respons ibility for the tragic event which followed atkn h he er ne ated the Congress and Mr Gandhi of s y wish delibe at ly te aid th Japanese.

withdrawal, that violence was never contemplated by him or any Congress leader that he had declared that, if Congressmen indulged in an orgy of violence they might not find him alive in their midst, that the mass move ment was never started by him, that he had contemplated negotiations with Government, and that he was to start the movement only on the failure of negotiations. Therefore, he contended that, but for the arrests, no disturbances would have taken place and that he would have strained every nerve first to make the negotiations successful and secondly, if he failed, to avoid disturbances. According to him, whatever violence was committed by withdrawal, that violence was never contem- | for to him, whatever violence was committed by the people, whether Congressmen or others, was committed in spite of the leaders' wishes "Government action in enforcing India wide arrest was so violent that the populace which was in sympathy with the Congress lost self-control The loss of self control cannot imply Congress complicity, but it does imply that the power of endurance of human nature has limitations. If the Government action was in excess of the endurance of human nature, it, and therefore its authors, were responsible for the explosions that followed."

What could be the cause of the extraordinary resentment against the Congress into which the Government had betrayed themselves, he asked Did the cause he in the "Quit India" formula? There was nothing novel in the resolution of August 8 save the "Quit India" formula Mass movements had been known to be on the Congress programme even since 1920, but freedom seemed elusive "Now Hindry Muslim American and Mass movements had been known to be on the Congress programme even since 1920, but freedom seemed elusive "Now Hindry Muslim American and Mass movements had been known to be on the Congress of the Hindu-Muslim disunity, now the pledges to the Princes, now the interests of the scheduled classes, now the vested interests of Europeans barred the gateway to freedom rule was an inexhaustible well. The sands of time were running out Rivers of blood were flowing fast among the warring nations, and politically minded India was looking on helpless fy—the masses were mert. Hence the cry of Quit India. It gave body to the freedom movement The ery was unanswerable Those who were annous to play their part in the world erisis found vent in that ery of anguish Its root is in the will to save democracy from Nazism as well as Imperialism

Gandhi contended that the resentment over what he held to be a just and honourable desire confirmed the popular suspicion about the bona fides of Government's professions about democracy and freedom after the war If the Government were smeere they would have welcomed the offer of help made by the Congress Congressmen who had been fighting for India's liberty for over a century would have flocked to the Allied banner as one man for the defence of India's freedom, newly won But the Government did not wish to treat India as an equal partner and all. They had put out of action those who made that demand

foreign "Therefore the propaganda Government should withdraw the indictment I see from the preface to the indictment that the Government have in their possession 'valuable evidence, presumably incriminating the detenus I submit that if the Government cannot safely divulge the evidence, they should discharge the detenus and bring to book those who after discharge may be caught in the act of committing or promoting crimes '

The Government issued a rejoinder pointing out that the document "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances in 1942-43" was published for the information of the public and not for the purpose of convicting Mr Gandhi or eliciting his defence. The document was supplied to hlm only at his own request and Government nim only at his own request and Government neither invited nor desired his comments upon it. It was, however, one of the purposes of the book to find an explanation of his actions in his "own defeatist outlook towards the threat from Japan, and your fear that unless the Allied forces withdrew in time, India would become a battle field in which the Japanese would ultimately win." The authorities pointed out that both in the "Quit India." campaign and the Congress resolution which was intended to enforce it. Mr. Gandhi's object was to be to enforce it, Mr Gandhi's object was to be left in a position in which he and the Congress would be free to make terms with Japan The point which was clearly established by the book "Congress Responsibility" was that those disturbances were the natural and predictable consequences of his declaration of an "open rebellion" and the propaganda which had preceded it, and if he contended that the consequences were unintended and unforeseen, that itself was an admission of his own inability to judge the reactions of his followers. The Government spokesman complained that Mr Gandhi s letter did not contain one word of explanation of his own message." Do or Die."

of explanation of his own message "Do or Die" Mr Gandhi, however, maintained that he had "unequivocally answered all the charges," adding that he had "no regret for what he had done or said in the course of the struggle for India's freedom". As to the Congress resolution of August 8, 1942, Mr Gandhi said that, apart from his behief that it was not only harmless but good all round, he had no legal power to alter it in any way. That could only be done by the body that passed that resolution, namely, the All India Congress Committee, which was no doubt guided by the Working namely, the All India Congress Committee, which was no doubt guided by the Working Committee Although his offer to meet the members of the Working Committee in order to discuss the situation and to know their mind was rejected, he repeated his offer as he thought that his talk with them might have some value from the Government stand point, but, if his offer had no chance of being accepted so long as he retained his present views and if the Government thought that it was only his evil influence that corrupted the people, Mr Gandhi suggested that the members of the Working Committee and other detenus should be discharged. He added that, since Concluding his reply Vr Gandhi affirmed that the chief purpose was to carry convetion to Government that the indictment contained in India seemed to have distrusted the indictment and had regarded it as designed of the and link regarded it as designed of the indictment and had regarded it as designed of the working Committee and other detenting should be discharged. He added that, since he had only denied the charges in toto but, on the contrary, had ventured to bring countercharge grants the Government, they should against the Government, they should against the Government, they should be discharged. He added that, since he had only denied the charges in toto but, on the contrary, had ventured to bring countercharge for refer both to an impartial tribunal seeing that a big political organisation and the indictment and had regarded it as designed.

th Congress resolution of Augu t 8 191., and a they h d no indication that the views ol any of the members of the Working Committee diffe ed from hi a r cetl g between them would appear to serve no useful purpose

Lett r Lord W II -- Tlese I tters belong howe r to the pre release era Ills expressed vl ws after the elease are more in before hove the pre-clears of all the services of the services trav Iling

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charges it should be a vital part of the war i flow in the control of the war i forto to have it close decided by a 1 hum i i this attention to have it close the control who is the control of the contr de lined t xpres an pinino it is proposal tit rall be would sub ilt the cheme to the League Workl a Committe if it was forward d to him by M Candhi Jim. If Mr Raja gopal ci lfeit that it was finit to allow Mr Jinnal. If te could not him if wholel cartedly command that that it was failt to all we did proposed to all we had a simple of the control of t

C. R. J i C rrespond - Here is the text f il to capo in bt een Wr P j g pala I riant Mr Ji i -

"The following is the scheme Basis for rejecting it, and my position remains same today terms of settlement between the Indian National II Mr Gandhi even now sends me direct his Congress and the All-India Muslim League, proposal I am willing to place it before Muslim to make the Congress and the I cague to approve I cague Working Committee."

Telegram from Mr Rajagopalachari to Mr Handy telegram Mr

- (1) Subject to the terms set out below as regards the constitution for a free Indea. the Muslim I eague endorses the Indian demand for independence and will co operate with the if, as your telegram suggests, you did not reject Congress in the formation of a provisional it Gaudhill, though not vested with represent interim Government for the transitional period
- (2) After the termination of the war a commission shall be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the north west and east of India wherch the Muslim population is in absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated a plebiscite of all the inhabitants, held on the basis of adult franchise or other practicable franchise, shall ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindusthan. If the unjority decides in favour of the formation of a sovereign state separate from Hindustian, such a decision
- (3) It will be open to all parties to advocate public into confidence now I am accordingly their points of view before the pichiselte is releasing entire correspondence cuding your held
- (1) In the event of separation, a mutual agreement shall be entered into for safeguarding defence, commerce and communications and other essential purposes
- (5) Any transfer of population shall only be on an absolutely voluntary basis
- (6) These terms shall be binding only in case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the governance of India."

A week later Mr Rajagopalaehari again addressed Mr Jinnah in which he sald "The proposal I gave you in writing when we last met in Dellii must be still with you, and perhaps met in Delin must be still with you, and perhaps to the read it over again and given further guarantee of Indian Independence after the guarantee of Indian Independence after the guarantee of Indian Independence after the server as you are aware, at your mability to approve submitted to Mr. Jinnah by Mr. C. Riquagopala of the terms, but I hope you may perhaps reconsider your position. I sincerely believe that the proposals form a fair and satisfactory without consulting the Working Committee, basis of settlement. I shall be grateful to but there is no doubt whatever that his views from you as to whether you have reconsidered. hear from you as to whether you have reconsidered the matter"

As there was no reply from Mr Jinnah, Mr Rajagopalacharı sent a telegram reminding him of his earlier letters. He said that Mr Gandhi still stood by the formula "I would like now to publish the formula and your rejection. This telegram is sent with Gandhiji's approval to reconsider your rejection '

To this Mr Jinnah replied "Your request to publish your formula Your wrong version "Your request our talk that I rejected your formula is unfair and surprising True facts are I was willing to place your formula before Working Committee, Muslim League, although it was not open to any modification but you did not agree to let made any modification. let me do so Hence no further steps were taken My reaction was that I could not Committee could not sit still while the people personally take responsibility for accepting or were suffering. It is his conviction that the

Telegram from Mr Rajagopalacharl to Mr Jinnah dated 4.7 1944 "Thanks telegram Mg letter of 17,1 11 shows how I felt over what if thought was rejection of formula so far as you are per-onally concerned. Shall be glad, indeed Gaudhill, though not vested with represen titise or special authority in this matter definitely approves my proposal and authories my to approved you on that basis. Now again he reaffirms his assent Weight of his opinion would most probably seems Congress acceptance You were unwilling to necept my formula, but were willing to place it before League Conacii I think no purpose served by such procedure as long as it does not have your own support."

"Regret Mr Jinnah replied the next day unable go beyond my telegram July 2 .

shall be given effect to, without prejudice to the right of the districts on the border to choose to join either state

(3) It will be open to all parties to advocate the right of the properties of the properties to advocate the right of t wire July 5

Mr Gandhi's Gesture—Close on the hecks of the publication of the Gandhi cum CR offer to Mr Ilanah, Mr Gandhi made another gesture this time to British authority According to a British journalist (Mr Stuart Gelder), who had had a series of interviews with Mr Gandhi, the latter "is prepared to accept and to advise the Congress to participate in a war time National Government in full control of the Civil administration, leaving the Meeroy the chill administration, leaving the Viceros and the Commander-in Chilef in full control of the British and Indian armies. It would be expected that the establishment of such a Government would be accompanied now by a guarantee of Indian Independence after the of the British and Indian armies and the Hindu-Muslim proposals as endorsed by him would be accepted by them without hesitation

"I asked Mr Gandhi whether he would start ewil disobedience if the Working Committee were released from jail and the Government felt unable to give India what they wanted This telegram is sent with Gandhiji's He replied 'I have no intention of offering I would like you even at this juneture ler your rejection'' replied 'I have no intention of offering civil disobedience today. I cannot take the country back to 1942. History can never be country back to 1942 and the country back to 1942 and the country back to 1942. repeated Even without the authority of the Congress, if I wanted to do it I could start civil disobedience today on the strength of my supposed influence with the masses, but I would be doing so merely to embarrass the British Government This cannot be my object.

ask today and what was asked in 194 India would be sati fied with a "ational Govern ment in full control of the civil administration continuent would git the mile of all miles provided the second of the work of the work of the provided attention facilities they was necessary a minimorated and beforeding provided attention facilities they was necessary a minimorated and the following of the provided attention for the content of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git of the would git git of the work git of th that both the divocated and Central Content of the contrapondence—ments would be responsible to the people of the Condition that the National Government would be 1944. In the sub-doubt aren't the sub-doubt aren't the sub-doubt aren't the sub-doubt aren't the sub-doubt aren't the authential in the position of or fine advice and criticism copies may published in the Indian I rese would be in the I and to fit to National Go cro | As I have said to the I rese they were merant ment which would be groundery interest the primarily to be allown in 300 M To Goldr to the defines of the coultry and would be no doubt will the best f motives gave the late of the Coultry and would be no doubt will the best f motives gave the late of the coultry and would be no doubt will the best f motives gave the late of the coultry policies. Mr. Goldl resides the policies in the late of the coultry and would be no doubt will the best f motives gave the late of the coultry policies. Mr. Goldl resides the policies in the late of the coultry policies are the coultry policies. Mr. Goldl resides the policies in the coultry policies are the coultry policies. Mr. Goldl resides the policies in the policies are the coultry policies. Mr. Goldl resides the policies in the coultry policies are the coultry policies. Mr. Goldl resides the policies in the coultry policies are the coultry policies. Mr. Goldl resides the coultry policies are the coultry policies. Mr. Goldl resides and a for the coultry policies are the coultry policies. The policies are also policies are the coultry policies are the coultry policies. The policies is the policies are the coultry policies are the coultry policies. The policies are the coultry policies are the coultry policies are the coultry policies. The policies are the coultry policies are the coultry policies are the coultry policies. The policies are the coultry policies are the coultry policies are the coultry policies. The policies are the coultry policies are the coultry policies are the coultry policies are the cou

Aft independence had been as used by the statements you made to life feder and the form tion of a provisional Government jour unbesquent explanation of them I and the detaration of Indian independence do not think I a usefully commentate pre-ent aft of the weight of the statement of the left of the statement of would have to stand sid out no wound certainly to not offer any resistance to the Go erment of the Congress Party participating in such July 1944. In set admit my dis profounces the Congress Party participating in such July 1944. In set admit my dis profounces the Congress Party participating in such July 1944. In set admit my dis profounces the Congress of the Congress of the Co

food situation cannot be improved and suffering relieved anew its said the point therefore ameliorated units a power and responsibility for civil administration are transferred from the discussive with the Northin, Committee for the contract of the contr

Mr Rajagopalachari told me that it was quite possible for the British Government to make a friend of Mr Gandhi Those who ment in all course of the first administration of the first and the first administration of the first administrati

Vicero; a Reply - nd July 1944 Thank ynn for your I tter of I ih July I I aye e n the statements you made to Mr Gelder and

the form of a betendion fr m interfering with the verse factor of life in Indi

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continue to knock so long as there is the least; Government on the one hand and the Govern Hope of an honourable settlement. After the foregoing was written, I saw Lord Munster's speech in the House of Lords. The summary given by him in the House of Lords fairly represents my proposal. This summary may serve as a basis for mutual friendly discussion. Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the one hand and the Government on the other, and existing financial arrangements can only be reopened at the instance of one or the other.

Viceroy's reply —15th August, 1944 "Thank von for your letter of 27th July Your proposals

"That you should undertake to advise the Working Committee (a) that in view of changed conditions mass Civil Disobedience envisaged by the resolution of Angust, 1942 cannot be offered and (b) that full cooperation in the war effort should be given by Congress, provided that His Majesty's Government (a) declare immediate Indian independence, and (b) form a 'National Government' responsible to the Central Assembly subject to the provise that during Assembly, subject to the proviso that, during the pendency of the wir, the military operations should continue as at present but without They are real and can be solved only by mutual involving any financial burden on India"

"His Mijesty's Government remain most anxious that a settlement of the Indian problem those put forward by you are quite unreceptable to His Majesty's Government as a basis for discussion, and you must realise this if you have read Mr Amery's statement in the House of Commons on July 28th last. They are indeed very similar to the proposals made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to Sir Stafford Cripps in April 1942 and His Majesty's Government's reasons for rejecting them are the same as they were then. should be reached But proposals such as as they were then

"Without recapitulating all these reasons in detail, I should remind you that His Majesty's Government at that time made it clear (a) That their offer of unqualified freedom after the cessation of hostilities was made conditional upon the framing of a constitution agreed by the main elements of Indias national life and the negotiation of the necessary treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Govern treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Govern ment, (b) That it is impossible during the period of hostilities to bring about any change in the constitution, by which means alone a National Government," since it is you suggest,

could be made responsible to the Central Assembly The object of these conditions was to ensure the fulfilment to their duty to safeguard the interests of the racial and religious minorities and of the Depressed Classes, and their treats obligations to the Indian States

It was upon the above conditions that Hls Majesty's Government invited Indian leaders to take part in an interim government which would operate under the existing con-stitution. I must make it quite clear that

"It is clear, in these circumstances, that no purpose would be served by discussion on the basis which you suggest. If, however, the leaders of the Hindus, the Mushnis and the important minorities were willing to eo operate in a transitional Government established and working within the present constitution, I believe good progress might be made For such a transitional government to suceeed there must, before it is formed, be agreement in principle between Hindus and Muslims and all important elements as to the method by which the new constitution should be framed This agreement is a matter for Indians themselves Until Indian leaders have come closer together than they are now I doubt if I myself can do anything to help Let me remind

"The period after the termination of hostilities for which the transitional Government would last would depend on the speed with which the new constitution could be framed. I see no unnecessary time need be spent after the war in reaching final conclusions and in agreeing on treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Government There again, the primary respon-sibility rests on the Indian leaders"

Mr Gandhi's reaction—Commenting on the Viceroy's reply, Mr Gandhi said "the Viceroy's proposition means that unless all the infinite parties agree as to the constitution of the future, and there is agreement between the British Government and the main parties there is to be no change in the constitutional position, and the Government of India as at present is to be carried on The names of the parties given in the Government reply are illustrative only. I have no doubt that, on due occasions, more will be exhibited as from a conjurer's bag and who knows how and when the British Government will agree to surrender control. It is clear as crystal that the British Government do not propose that the British Government do not propose to give up the power they possess over the 400 milhons, unless the latter develop strength enough to wrest it from them. I shall never lose hope that India will do so by purely moral

Political circles in India generally welcomed etitution I must make it quite clear that until the war is over, responsibility for defence and the war is over, responsibility for defence and military operations—cannot be divided and Mr Jinnah although some Liberal leaders from the other responsibilities of Government questioned the wisdom of the acceptance of and that until hostilities cease and the new constitution is in operation, His Majesty's spokesman derisively referred to it as "from Government and the Governor General must 'Quit India' to 'Split India' A fierce constitution that responsibility over the entire field so far as the question of India's share of the cost of the war is concerned, this is essentially does not block the way, but the British Governanter for settlement between His Majesty's ment do not want a just settlement of the Indian cl im fo independ nee which is overdu and they are using Mr Jinnah as a clock in d major in did least on of communications provided a freedom to India. He dend that the 194 it had safety of human He could be insured along the continuous to the 194 it had safety of human He could be insured about the 194 it had safety of human He could be insured about the 195 it had been the could in the 195 it had been the could in the 195 it had been the could be a could in the 195 it had been th ha nothing to do with the normal activ tie of C ngressmen

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his followers felt that what oppressed Mr based on the support of the main political Gandhi was "the propaganda of hes, the black parties—night not be more serviceable to markets, the criminal tendency to hoard while others starve, and, above all, the people s own others starve, and, above all, the people s own such a National Government during the war, complacency in regard to these crying evils and to the question of India's freedom 'A measure of heart-searching on the part of Congressmen followed, but resulted in nothing speetaeular Eventually, the contemplated food fast gave place to a "work fast" for a few weeks

Viceroy's Appeal—Addressing, the Associated Chambers of Commerce in December 1944, the Viceroy wished India could solve her political problems and present a united front to what would be, for at least some years to come, a stern, difficult, troubled world "If she is still tossing with the fever of political faction, or if her political doctors decide that she must undergo a major surgical operation such as Pakistan, she may miss the opportunity that is hers to take, but can be taken only by a nation at health within itself and fit for a struggle that will test every nerve and sinew —the struggle for greater well being and greater happiness in this great land. If I may be permitted to assume for the moment the role of medical adviser to political India, my advice would be something like tills

'I do not believe that your condition calls for a serious operation, I should certainly try all other possible remedies first. But I do not think that that "Quit India" mixture or those Satyagraha pills have done you much good I should suggest your leaving off medicines alterether and you may find that you are not altogether, and you may find that you are not as ill as you think Perhaps some fresh alr and work in the fields would do you good'

"In other words, I do not believe that there are now real differences in principle between India and Britain, or that the communal pro blem, difficult though it is, is insoluble. But also I do not believe that we can solve our problems by mutual reerliminations and by harping on past grievances and mistakes. Our best hope hes in working together, without trying to law down detailed conditions or to trying to lay down detailed conditions or to deelde everything before we begin work. To return to the medical metaphor for a moment, I think the first requirement for a return to health is a falth cure, a belief in the good intentions of the British people and in their genulne desire for a settlement and for the welfare and self-government of the Indian people I can certainly assure you that I should not be here if I did not believe in those

It is commonly said that our current and post-war problems can only be solved by a National Government, but the precise meaning of the term is seldom or never defined. I am afraid that to some a National Government may mean a government in which their own

it would quite elearly and quite definitely have to function under the existing Constitution, no material change of which is possible during the war And its primary task would have to be support of the war effort, not by mere up service which is useless, but sincercly and whole-heartedly

"It is now once more fashlonable to demand a move by His Majesty's Government 'to solve the deadlock' The previous rejections of their offers must initurally make His Majesty's Government chary of a further advance until they feel that the spirit of compromise and co operation is real But their desire for a solution remains perfectly genuine, and I have tried to indicate lines on which progress might be attempted, if the Indian leaders desire it "

Desai-Liagat Talks—In the winter of 1944-45 an interesting development occurred whileh at least provided an opening for big political changes in the summer of 1945 Mr Bhulabhai J Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, initiated negotiations with Nawabzada Liagat Ah Khan, Deput Leader of the Mushm League Party in the Assembly These led up to a proposal by the former which met with a measure of encouragement from the latter. At one time it was ment from the latter At one time it was believed to have resulted in a pact between the two in their individual capacity, it being assumed that neither would have continued In their efforts without the taelt approval of their respective principals, namely, Mr Gandhi and Mr Jinnah The facts, (as revealed by Nawabada Liagat Ali Khan in September 1945) showed that Mr Desai had suggested a formula for an interim agreement between the Congress and the League It is known that Mr Desai discussed this formula with Lord Wavell and that, although its main provisions were varied, it provided the basis for the proposal made by the Viceroj in Jine 1945 and in a sense for the Simh Conference (see later) Here is the Nawabzada's version, which is the only authoritative statement on the subject

Mr Desa met me after the last autumn session of the Central Legislative Assembly and we informally discussed the prevaling distressing conditions in the country, economic and otherwise. It was recognised all round that the Government of India, with its present composition, was lucapable of dealing effectively with the various problems which had arisen and were bound to arise in the future

"Mr Desu, during the course of the con-gersation, asked me about the attitude of the nay mean a government in which that of a versation, asked me about the attitude of the National Government as one formed to meet Missim League with regard to some interim a national crisis in which 'none are for a party but all are for the State' I contend that we have such a Government now, a preponderantly Executive Council in a manner which would be some of all the source for it the confidence of all the peoples but all arc for the State. I contend that we reconstitution of the Governor-General's have such a Government now, a preponderantly Executive Council in a manner which would indian government, which in spite of all the secure for it the confidence of all the peoples eriticism and abuse heaped on it is doing an so that it may be able to help them in their resential job of work for India, and is doing present plight and deal more effectively than it on the whole extremely well. This does what had been done in the past with the serious actually attached the property of the first present the first present the first present the first present the first present that the first present plants are the first present that the first present plants are the first present plants are the first present plants. essential job of work for India, and is doing present plight and deal more effectively than it on the whole extremely well. This does what had been done in the past with the serious not mean to say that some other National situation that was bound to arise in the future Government—national by my definition, but on account of the prolongation of the war

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tatem nto Min Deal—(to II press of Bomlay the the last could not be published as I desired that it slo II remain, confident I)—nd in confusion it i being created. I I th t thes proposals should be publiced hence I am releast & them to the pres

### THAT OF PACE

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central and province I politics to take counsel

with me with a view to the formation of a new |

"The proposed new Connell would repre ent the main communities and would include equal proportions of caste Hindus and Muslims It would work, if formed under the existing constitution But it would be an entirely Indian council, except for the Viceros and the Communiter-in Chief, who would retain his position as War Member

"It is also proposed that the portfolio of External Affairs which has hitherto been held by the Viceros should be placed in charge of an Indian member of the Council, so far as the interests of British India are concerned

"A further step proposed by Ills Majesty s Government is the appointment of a British High Commissioner in India, as in the Dominions, to represent Great Britain's commercial and in this fresh attempt to make progress towards other such interests in India

"Such a new Lecutive Council will, you realise, represent a definite advance on the road to self-government. It will be almost entirely Indian, and the Limance and Home Members will, for the first time, be Indians, while an Indian will also be charged with the management of India's forcign affairs, moreover the members will now be selected by the Governor General after consultation with political leaders though their appointment will of course be subject to the approval of His Majesty the King-Emperor

"The Council wil work within the framework of the present constitution and there can be no question of the Governor-General agreeing not to exercise his constitutional power of control, but it will of course not be exercised unreasonably

"I should make it clear that the formation of this interim Government will in no way prejudice the final constitutional settlement

The main tasks for this new Executive Council

- (1) to prosecute the war against Japan with the utmost energy till Japan is utterly defeated,
- (2) to carry on the Government of British India, with all the manifold tasks of post-war development in front of it, until a new permanent constitution can be agreed upon and comes into force, and
- to consider when the members of the Government think it possible, the means by which such agreement can be achieved. The third task is the most important. I want to make it quite elear that neither I nor His Majesty's Government have lost sight of the need for a long-term solution, and that the present proposals are intended to make a long-term solution. term solution easier
- 'I have considered the best means of forming such a Council, and have decided to invite the following to Viceregal Lodge to advise

Those now holding office as Premier in a provincial Government, or, for provinces now under Section 93 Government, those who last held the office of Premier,

The leader of the Congress Party and the Executive Council more representative of Deputy leader of the Muslim League in the organised political opinion (entral Assembly the leaders of the Congress Parts and the Muslim League in the Council of State, also the leaders of the Nationalist Party and the I propern Group in the Assembly

Mr Gandil and Mr Jinnah as the recognised hadres of the two main political parties,

Rao Bahadar N Siva Raj to represent the Scheduled Classes, and

Master Jara Singh to represent the Siklis

"Invitations to these gentlemen are being handed to them today, and it is proposed to assemble the conference on June 25 at Simia, where we shall be cooler than at Delhi

"I trust that all those invited will attend the confirmee and give me their help. On me and on them will lie a heavy responsibility a final settlement of India s future

"If the meeting is successful I hope that we shall be able to agree on the formation of the new Executive Council at the Centre

"I also hope that it will be possible for ministries to reassume office and again undertake the tasks of Government in the provinces administered under Section 93 of the Constitution Act and that these ministries will be coalitions

"If the meeting should unfortunately fail, we must carry on as at present until the parties are ready to come together. The existing Executive Council which has done such valuable work for India will continue if other arrangements cannot be agreed to

"But I have every hope that the meeting will succeed, if the party leaders will approach the problem with the sincere intention of working with me and with each other

"I can assure them that there is behind the proposal a most genuine desire on the part of all responsible leaders in the United Kingdom and of the British people as a whole to help India towards the goal I beheve that this is more than a step towards the goal, it is a considerable stride forward, and a stride on the right path

"I should make it clear that these proposals affect British India only and do not make any alteration in the relations of the Princes with the Crown Representative

"With the approval of His Majesty's Government, and after consultation with my Council, orders have been given for the immediate release of the members of the Working Committee of the Congress who are still in detention, I propose to leave the final decision about the others still under detention as the result of the 1942 disturbances to the new Central Government, if formed, and to the provincial Governments

The appropriate time for fresh elections for the central and provincial legislatures will be discussed at the conference

"Finally, I would ask you all to help in creating the atmosphere of goodwill and mutual confidence that is essential if we are to make

India s military reput if n ne er stood hi ler in the world than it does at present th aks of the exploit of her sons drawn from all larts of the country lier represent these at international conferences lave won high reced for thier statesmanike attitude Sympath for India aspirations and progress tow rd prosperity was never greater or more wide need. wide pread

We have thus great axets If we can use them wisely. But it will not be easy it will not be quick there I very me the do there are many littails nd dang rs. The is on Il sides something to forgi e and forget

I belle e in the future of In ila and as f as in m lies I will further I r greatness. I ask you il for your co-operation and goodwill

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All that is o urrently required to be done or ricultural and Industri I develorment nd for the peasants and wok rs of India: can ot be carried tirough unless the whole i earted co operation of a ry community and section fith Indian people if fitheoring

His Maje ty a Government ha therefore on idered whether the is something which ibey could suggest in this interior period under

But they re willing to make possible some step i ward during the interime proof if the leaders of it principal india in rities as property of the step is step to the step in the step is step to the step to the step in the step in the step is step to the step in the step

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Meanwhile Mr Gandhi had r celved the witati n to which in plici I h n 1 dividual advice May I then say caste and castl s Hi dus tically mind d? Ti er fore will represent them at your table? Not the and that the Congress Premiers had been held Congress which seeks to represent without up pending the Working Committees decision distinction all Indians who desire and work He therefore requested His Leelleney to clarify for independence Hence the existence of the the issue raised by him (Mr Gindhi) and to Hindu Mahasabha cluming to represent Illudus send an invitation direct to the Congress as such I apprehend that even that hods will declaim representing easte Hindus More over your broaderst seems rigorously to evelude the use of the world independence Accordingly It seems to me to demand a revision to bring It in line with modern Indian thought"

The Viceroy demed that the term "easte Hindus" was used with offensive intention, adding that what was meant was that there should be equality between Mushms and Hindus other than the members of the scheduled eastes Subject to this, the exact composition of the Executive Council would have to be decided after discussion at the Simia Conference. On the question of independence, Ills Excellency said, on the authority of the Secretary of State for India, that "the offer of March 1942 stands in its entirety. The offer is based on two in its entirety The offer is based on two main principles first, no limit is set to Indla's freedom to decide her own destiny whether as a free partner in the Commonwealth or even without it, secondly, that this can only be achieved under a constitution or constitutions framed by Indians to which the main elements are consenting parties" His Excellency added that it would not be practicable to modify the terms of his Broadcast, but that he intended to deal at the Conference itself with any points requiring clarification

Replying, Mr Gandhi said "If flyity of parity between caste Hindus and Mushms is unchangeable, religious division will become officially stereotyped on the eve of independence Personally, I can never subscribe to it, nor the Congress, if I know its mind. In spite of having overwhelmingly Hindu membership, the Congress has striven to be purely political I am quite capable of advising the Congress to nominate all non Hindus and most decidedly non-easte Hindus. You will quite unconsciously, but equally surely, defeat the purpose of the Conference if parity between caste Hindus and Muslims is unalterable. Parity between Congress and the League is understandable. I am eager to help you and the British people, but not at the sacrifice of fundamental and universal principles, for it will be no help." officially stereotyped on the eve of independence

In a letter supporting his telegrams, Mr Gandhi affirmed that he could not officially represent the Congress but offered to place himself at the Viceroy's services if he could help without being a member of the conference Mr Gandln suggested that the President of the Congress be invited to the Conference

The Viceroy wired in reply that he understood Mr Gandhl's position, but that he hoped means might be found for him (Mr Gandhi) to take part in the proceedings of the Conference His Excellency requested Mr Gandhi to invite the Congress President to the Conference on behalf of the Viceroy

President in order to save time

The Viceroy responded with an intimation that he had sent an invitation to the Congress President As for the other points rulsed by Air Gandhi, His Lecelleney said that he could not change his broaderst which constituted the terms of reference to the Conference, but added that "none of the persons or parties concerned is expected or required to accept or reject the proposals now The only immediate question is whether the proposals are worth discussing at the Conference "

Mr Gandhi answered that the fact that the members were free at the conference to accept or reject the proposals cleared the ground for the invitees to attend the Conference Although his objection to parity between Muslims and Caste Hindus continued, he agreed to meet the Viceroy on the day preceeding the Conference

Barring the Congress and the League, which wanted certain points cleared, and the Hindu Mahasabha, which was resentful not only of the element of parity contained in the scheme but also of the evelusion of Hindus from representation on the Conference the general opinion in India was favourable to the Wavell Plan In Britain, the opinion was enthusiastically in support of it Mr Amery declared that the Viceroy's veto would be exercised in the interests not of Britain but of India

On receipt of the Viceroy's Invitation the Congress President informed His L-celleney that the question would be placed before the Congress Working Committee and that the latter's decision would be communicated to the Viceroy

Mr Gandhi gave a lead to the Working Committee by observing that the composition of the Simla Conference was "a very great advance upon all similar bodies" Whereas in all the previous conferences convened by the British Government the members had been nominated by the Government principally, on the present occasion the invitees were underno obligation to the Government for their nomination, so that they need not vote or speak merely to placate the Government This was echoed by the Congress President who observed that "we are very near our goal of complete independence. There remain only the control of the burdless late with determination of complete independence There remain only one or two hurdles Lut with determination, unity and strength we will cross them"

The Congress Working Committee met in might be found for him (Mr Gandhi) to take part in the proceedings of the Conference. His Excellency requested Mr Gandhi to invite the Congress President to the Conference on behalf of the Vicerov

Without the acceptance of the amendments suggested by him, Mr Gandhi declined to invite the Congress President on behalf of the Viceroy, and pointed out that private telegraphic communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy, the Working Communication was tardy. Bombay after nearly three years Most members

The acceptance of the invitation by the 16 guide the discussions of this Conference (or areas was interpreted to mean it it is reed in vist I belle e to be the best interests of the theorem of the wavel I limit histonum; as an interin arran ement. The transfer of portillus including the externol relation to the appointment of a British III h Commissioner; in the vice of I limit are engaged these word. In Thought of the theorem of the transfer of the vice of appointment of a Brittsh III h Commission the late of the second of the

Ti political centre of gravity then slifted to Simi Messrs Gandid A ad and Jinnal met the \leeroy on the day previous to ti openin of the Conf rence and it was revealed openin of the Conf race and It was revealed that in pursuance of the emphasis laid by Mr Gandi on his individual especity h would be the meetings of the Conf rener to the conference opened at it e Vicerçai Lodge on June 25 und r the Presidentalip of the Vicery to discus at the proposals of Illa Majestya Governm twitch were designed to case the present political attaining and to safvas e Illa towards he good for Majestya Government which were designed to case the present political attaining and to safvas e Illa towards he good for fluid self-government

## In his opening speech Lord Wavell said

Before we begin on the a enda of this Conference the outcome of which will have a momentous influence on the destiny of India I feel there are a few words I should say to you Pirst I welcome you all as men who by character and ability have risen to leadership in your provinces and parties I have called you provinces and parties I have called you covered from sill parts of India at this critical moment in her hi tory to advi e and 1 ep me in advancing India towards prosperity political in advancing India towards propertity political that help in a spirit of bread co-operation towards the good of India a a wide I i in the a constitutional actitement. It is not a final solution of I dis complex problems that is proposed hor does the plan in any y p equippe or prejudice the final issue when the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of t First I welcome you all as men who by character near

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met and talked to the delegates on the lawn outside the Conference Room At 11 0 the delegates roo ed into the Conference Room and the proceedings be an with the Viceroy and the proceedings be an with the Viceroy opening peech. He thin made a statement on the procedure he proposed for the conference and announced that he had appointed Sir Fran Jenkin his livites beretary and Roo Babadur V F Menon its Efforms Commissioner to et as Secretaries to the Conference

The Conference then took up the discussion of the gen rol principles of His Majesty's Go erament's proposals. The discu lons continued until 5 m when the Conference adjourned until tomorrow

On the following day the Conference re-assembled in the morning but dispersed before lunch as it had read ed certein provisionel conclusions and the delegates expressed a wish to conf r an on, t themselves. There were two further postponements the last one for a period of a fortpight

he authorized is a forward.

As a unit relative light was thrown on the proceed is of it to conf rence but prees reported to the conference was the conference was not kept up after the second day. By it is second day the Conference had agreed on it on in principles of the Warell agreed on the min principles of the Warell and Conference had a preed to the min principles of the Warell and Muslims representation for other minorities and Muslims representation for other minorities and washing the present Government, of India Act and the present Government of India Act and the what rem ined wa the composition of the proposed Luccutive Council and the ateps that

Excellency said there was no limit to the them and we shall always be ready and willing number of nominations or the field of choice, to help them to improve their position socially but he reserved to himself the right to make and economically. Therefore, it follows that the final selection subject to his broadcast the Congress will on many important matters conditions. He refused to commit himself be safely entitled to count on their support in regard to the League demand that no non-League Muslim must be included The Congress agreed to submit the names, but insisted that its quota must not be confined to easte Hindus The Jergue, on the other hand, declared its intention to examine the whole question, adding that only if it was satisfied it would proceed with the recommendation of its nominees

in a statement issued that evening. Mr.

Junali said

'We have no illusions about this parity between Hindus other than Scheduled Castes and Mushins, because on the Liveentive Council as proposed the Mu-lim quota will not be more than one-third and in the whole of the Lacentive Council Musims will be a minority of one-third

"Whereas the Hindu quota will be in parity with Mushins, there will be Scheduled Castes representation and Sikh representation and we do not know yet which other community or communities will secure representation, because the strength of the new Executive Council is as follows in representing the Winte Paper set to be determined. yet to be determined

on any Important matter Tile Congress The Congress on any important will be safely entitled to count on the support of the substitute eastes and the Sikhs We of the scheduled eastes and the Sikhs are willing to ninke full contribution to any just and reasonable settlement. The Congress just and reasonable settlement. The Congress has already elauned the right to choose a member or members from the Mushin block, and some other party or parties may make similar claims. Winte we have every desire to find a solution, this point, namely, that the Congress or any other body, should be entitled to chose a Muslim from the Muslim block, to chose a Muslim from the Muslim block, to pursue her own course, both at home and in is one which we cannot accept either on principle or on facts as they are before us

"I want to give you a little background"

"Therefore," Mr Jinnah declared "there is no adequate provision against the Congress

"I want to give you a little background First, the Mushm League presed its resolution in Delhi in Mirch 1943, and we there formulated our demand. The demand was that we were always ready to consider any proposals or of representation on the provisional Central Government—at that time the party meant was the Congress—provided the British Government—at the congress—provided the British Government—at the congress—provided the British Government—at the congress—provided the British Government—at the congress—provided the British Government—at the congress—provided the British Government and congress—provided the British Government and congress—provided the British Government and congress—provided the British Government and congress—provided the British Government and congress—provided the British Government and congress — provided the British Government and congress — provided the British Government and congress — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Government — provided the British Manual — provided the British Manual — provided the British Manual — provided the British Manual — provided the British Manual — provided the British Manual — provided the British Manual — provided the British Manual — provided the British Manual — provided the B ment made a declaration guaranteeing to the Mussalmans the right of self-determination and undertaking to abide by the verdiet of the Mussalmans to give effect to the Pakistan scheme in accordance with the principles out lined in the Lahore resolution of the All-India Muslim League In 1940

'The Wavell proposals do not coneede or accord with the declaration referred to Both the Viceroy's broadcast and the announcement by the Secretary of State contain certain negative assurances

'Now, as regards the Scheduled Castes, their real grievance is of social tyranny and economic oppression in Hindu society, but with regard to political ideal or political goal, it is the same so far as the Scheduled Castes re coucerned So, the representative or representatives of the Scheduled Castes will in the world "I do not think you will find it anywhere not have any particular bias for us, although in the world There are a handful of Muslims I repeat we have the fullest sympathy with who are outside the League, there are Muslims

"As regards Sikh representation, they are already opposed to dividing India and their political idea and goal are the same as those of the Congress. And so, they are not likely to have any particular blas for us

" As to any other community, I do not know

"Then there will be two British members, the Commander-In-Chief and the Viceroy The composition of this Council, will, therefore, be such as to enable—the Congress invariably to command a majority

"I know the Viceroy's veto is there, and I know that Mr Amery says that the veto will be exercised to protect the minorities, but also I know that the Governor-General and Vleeroy will be placed in a very invidious position if he were to exercise the veto constantly and as a normal business

"The powers and functions of the proposed

" There is nothing in the proposals, if accepted, that will debar members of the Council from dealing with the whole problem of reconstruc-tion entirely as they please. It will be for them to decide the industrial, agricultur if and health policies and so on. It will be in and health policies and so on It will be in their power, so far as British India is concerned, to represent her as ministers in foreign capitals, and in which capitals India wishes to be re-presented The proposals, if accepted, impose no real burder or check upon India's freedom

foreing their decisions by a majority vote against the Muslim block Therefore, we will have to eonsider how to provide against this position We are willing to make full contribution to

We are willing to make full contribution to any just and reasonable settlement

"Mussalmans desire honestly to come to a settlement and not play with facts And I do not think it can possibly be denied that 99 per cent of the Mussalmans of India are with the League We have not lost a single by election, except one—that was in the early days of 1937—out of about 70 by elections. The total number of Mushum members in all the programment legislatures and the Central the provincial legislatures and the Central Legislature is somewhere about 600 and out of them there are only about 30 who are Congressite Mushims and who happened to be in one or the other provincial legislature

"I am told that in the Central Legislature, there is not a single Congressite Muslim from a Muslim electorate. There are two Muslims who have been returned by joint electorates. We maintain, therefore, that the Muslim League alone and nobody else is entitled to give the names for the entire Muslim block to the Viceroy There cannot be un immity in this world

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Last meeting of the Conference and communicated at Jin. 19:

Letter from Sir Lyan Jenkins to Mr Jinnah, dated July 0, 1045. "Dear Mr Jinnah—His Excellency asks me to thank you for your letter of 7th July, and to say that he will be glad to see you at 4 pm this afternoon, or later this afternoon if that is more convenient to your Perlang ton yould be that described you Perhaps you would be kind enough to ask your secretary to ring me up and confirm the time -Lours Sineerely, L. M. Jenkins"

Letter from Ford Wavell to Mr Jinnal dated July 9, 1915 - "Dear Mr Jinnah -At the end of our talk resterdar evening you sald that I could make your problem easier if I replied in writing to sour letter of 7th July I do not think you expect any comment now on the first and third points in that letter Our talk was concerned mainly with the second point, 'that all the Mushm members of the proposed Executive Connell should be chosen from the Muslim League before they are finally recommended to the Crown for appoint-

"I fully appreciate your difficulties, but regret that I am unable to give you the guarantee you wish, ic, that all the Muslim members of the proposed new Council shall necessarily be members of the Muslim League As I request to your I council to yield to explained to you, I cannot commit inviself to give similar guarantee to any other party I have to attempt to form an Lyccutive Conneil representative, competent, and generally acceptable. But of course I cannot compel any person or any party to co operate in my own solution if they do not wish to do so

"It will help me greatly if you will let me have names from the Muslim League and I sincerely hope you will do so I asked for eight, but will certainly accept five if you do not wish to send more. You can consider do not wish to send more later whether any solution I put forward is

acceptable to you

"During the next two or three years decisions of great importance will have to be taken by the Government of India, whatever its composition may be These decisions—on demobilisation, economic development, taxation, trade and so on-eannot wait, and it is the hope of H M G that the Executive Council responsible for them will be one in which the major political parties are represented It will be, of course, my principal duty to see fairplay between all parties not only in the composition of the proposed Council but in its working

I need the active help of your colleagues and yourself, and I am sure you will give it to me I have no objection to your showing this letter to your colleagues, but it is not intended publication - Yours Sincerely, (Wavell)"

Letter from Mr Jinnah to Lord Wavell,—I thank you for your letter of the 9th July which thank you for your letter of the 9th July which I placed before my Working Committee The Committee, after giving its very eareful consideration to the matter, desires me to state that It regrets very much to note that Your Excellency is not able to give the assurance that all the Muslim members of the proposed Executive Council will be selected from the Muslim League In my letter of the 7th July I mentioned that the Committee considers this as one of the fundamental principles, and in the eigenmentances, I regret I am not in a

position to send the names on behalf of the dustin I carue for inclusion in the Executive Council, as desired by you

"I should like to assure Your Lxedlerey that it has been the carnest desire of the Com mittee and myself to assist you in every reason able way, but it is not possible for us to deput from our fundamental principles

"I need not, therefore, at present say any thing more with regard to the other points raised —Yours Sincerely, (M. A. Jinnah)

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor General to Mr Jinuah, dated July 10, 1945 "Dear Mr Jinuah,—His Lycellency asks me to thank you for your letter of 9th July will have to take two or three days to consider the position and will write to you when he has decided what to do—Yours Sineerely (etc.)

When the Conference reassembled on July 14, the Viceroy aunounced the fallure of his efforts

and said
"As you know, my original intention was
that the conference should agree upon the council, and that thereafter the parties should send me lists of names To these lists I would, if necessary, have added names of my own, and attempted to form on paper an Executive Council which might be acceptable to His Majesty's Government, myself, and the conference, I intended to discuss selections with the leaders, and finally to put them to the conference

"Unfortunately, the conference was unable to agree about the strength and composition of the Excentive Council, and on the 29th June I undertook, with the approval of the conference, to endeavour to produce a solution not based on any formula agreed in advance I asked the parties to let me have lists of names and said I would do what I could to produce a solution acceptable to the leaders and to the conference

"I received lists from all parties represented here except from the European Group, who deelded not to send a list, and the Muslim League I was, however, determined that the conference should not fall until I had made every possible effort to bring it to a successful ending I therefore made my provisional selections, including certain Muslim League names, and I have every reason to believe that if these selections had been acceptable here they would have been acceptable to His Majesty's Government

"My selections would, I think, have given a balanced and efficient Executive Council whose composition would have been reasonably fair to all parties I did not find it possible, however, to accept the claims of any party in full When I explained my solution to Mr Jinnah he told me that it was not acceptable to the Muslim League and he was so decided that I felt it would be useless to continue the discussion eireumstanees, I did not show my selections as a whole to Mr Jlnnah, and there was no object in showing them to the other leaders The conference has therefore failed

"Nobody can regret this more than I do myself I wish to make it clear that responsibility for the failure is mine main idea underlying the conference was mine

sttributed to me and I cannot place the blame for its failure upon any of the parties

I ask the party leaders to sceept this view and to do all they can to ensure that there are n recriminations. It is of the utmost import ance that thi effort to secure agreement between the parties and communities should not result in a worsening of communal feeling I a k you sli to evercise the greatest possible restraint

I have n w to consider the next stage I must remin! you that whatever happens the first two of thee tasks m ntloned in my broadcast—the pro ecution of the war a ainst Japan and the arrying on of tic admini tration and p parition of post war development-must be performed by the Governm nt of India for the time being in office I t will be my duty to ee the these tasks are performed with the great respective to the most of the many and I cannot permit any hindrance to trem

I propose to take a littl time to consider in what way I can best I ip India after the failur of tl conference You can help be t failur of tl conference You can by refraini g from recrimination against Japan m st be carried on and law and against Japan in the carried on and law and order must be maintained and still lee my way more clearly thin a fide now it may be more clearly the affect on the may be more mover to 60 Government can carry on under the daily prospect of hance or dissolution of the carried of the mover mover to a fine of the mover mover the still the movement of the movement and it would be impossible to enter upon continuous or e on

be impossible to enter upon continuous or e em irrequent political di cuissions of this kind Whates t d cision ill aliquets a Covernment all robes blury bods good for some little time. I thank you all for the h lp yon h ve given me and to the retrained patience and under tanding you have shown Do not any of; u be discours d by this setta k We shall be discours d by this setba k We vercome our difficulties in the end f ture greatnes of India is not in doubt

Following the failure spoke men of the ongress s d the league gave their respective Congr 25 8

versions of the Simia drama The Congress President said th t so fr as the Congress was c neerned they had repeatedly the Congress was c neemed they had repeatedly made it less that the Congre s was p epared to take up the respons bility of admi istration if the British Government wer re lly serious to settl the issue they should have force en and reall ed th communal and other dimethic and shild have been prepared to meet them
Thy should not have given the fight of veto
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The Co gress Presi i t xplained the r asons the C ngress parti lpati n in the conference f the C pgress parti ipati i in the constant. The proposits we pointed to us and denly he said on June 15. I and my collectures to straight wy on the plan You can realise our difficulties. We we e thrown into a new countries that the constant is the constant of the cons wold and d spite the difficulties the Woking Committee decided to p rticip t in the conference

If it had succeeded its success could have been | had taken place in the Intern tional sphere and those changes had undoubtedly repercussions on the Indian problem The inevitable result of those changes has been to bring to the fore-front the question of Indian freedom and that of the freedom of the Asiatic countries

The Maulana edded While fully bearing and assume edged white fully bearing in mind the fact that the present arrangement is purely temporary and interim and should not possibly be regarded as a precedent for the permanent arrangement of the future I should like to emphasise and make it pe fectly elear that the Congress is essentially a national organisation and it cannot possibly be a party to any arrangement lonsoever interim and temporary it may be that prejudies its national charact r tends to impair the growth of nation alism or reduces it directly or indirectly to a communal body

During his intervieve with the Viceroy he had imphasised the national claracter of the Congress organisation and said that h attached considerable Importance to the declaration that the provisional plan was intended as a preliminary step towards it is achievement of the cherist d go l of independence of India He had also m de it plain to His Excellency it at the Congress Working Committee wished to co-operate in every real anable way to help to resolve the present deadlock and the Converse had accordingly in spite of adverse circum stances come to Simis to participate in the conference

Tie Congress President explained the various Issues on which he had sou ht cliffication from fils Excell ney and ld I can say that the replies ceived from the Vicero, ere satisfactor; The I sues on which he sought further light end the points he impressed

on the vice oy v re -(a) The ecope and function of the proposed

(a) The scope and function of the proposal Paternal AG I Department (f) every point before thould be m d to ci a nation I character to the Indian Army and to bring about cordinity b twe n the National Army the National to the Indian Army and to the Indian Covernment could not support any policy of the Early understood the the Indian Government could not support any policy of any of the courtle so of South Fast Ada nor could it allow the use of Indian resources for the depart attention for the department of the Indian Covernment could in a determine the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian States countries (d) in rg a d t the Indian States countries (d) in rg a d t the Indian States countries (d) in rg a d t the Indian States of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of the Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of Indian Covernment of India would continue it we sclear that the National Government would have to deal with many force and the school of the

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would have become not Britain's war against Japan, but India's war against Japan. There eould not be two opinions as regards the question of liberating countries in South-Past Asia. It would be the duty of the new Government of India to carry on the war against Japan cease lessly till those countries were liberated, but fift was the desire and intention of the Powers that the status quo in those countries should be restored, then surely the new Indian Government would not be a party to it. They would not permit a single Indian soldier or the expenditure of a single pie for the maintenance of the status quo of the South East Asia countries.

On the question of Caste Hludin-Muslim parity, which formed the basis of the new proposals, he said that he had impressed on the Viceroy that in the constitution of the new Government, the eriterion should be the political views held by the parties and not religious belief. The Congress did not wish to attach undue importance to the fact of a few more Muslims beling in the Government or there being fewer Hindus. "I raised all these issues at the conference itself, and I must say the replies His Excellency gave were to my mind reassuring," he said

"After the settlement of those fundamental issues, the conference came to consider the strength and composition of the new Executive Council," said Maulana Azad. "The conference was adjourned to couble private and informal talks to be carried on amongst the parties for a settlement. You know the conversations led to no results."

"In the course of those informal talks, the position taken up by Mr Jinnah was that the Muslim League on behalf of the Muslims should nominate Muslim members in the new Executive Council The Congress found that such a position would be inconsistent with its basic national character. You must remember that as far as we are concerned it is not merely a question of seats, but one affecting the fundamental principle. We were prepared to accommodate the Muslim League, but Mr Jinnah took up an uncompromising attitude."

The Viceroy asked the various groups to submit lists of names from which His Excellency would choose, after consultation with partyleader. Mr Jinnah refused to submit names "In the interview I had with His Excellency on July 12, he told me that so far as the Muslim seats were concerned, he had endeavoured to prepare a list and seek Mr Jinnah s approval, said Mullani Azad "The Vicerov further told me that he did his best, but failed to persuade Mr Jinnah who insisted that the Muslim nominees should be nominated by the League Working Committee The Viceroy was unable to agree to it, and felt it was not profitable to proceed with the proposals at present

to proceed with the proposals at present
Maulana Azad also revealed that he had
made an offer to the League that he would
not press for the inclusion of the Congress
Muslims in the seats reserved for the Muslims
in the proposed reconstituted Executive Council

in the proposed reconstituted Executive Council
His proposal was that if the League agreed
to the inclusion of two able and suitable national
ist Mushms who belonged neither to the Congress
nor to the League, he would not insist upon
the inclusion of my Congress Mushims

He made this offer on his own responsibility and before he had a chance to consult his colleagues of the Working Committee, but he felt confident that if the League had proved agreeable, he would have been able to persuade the Congress Working Committee to necept the suggestion

The Maulana continued
"Two points arise at present The first
is that the attitude of the Muslim League
has been responsible for the failure of the
conference. The second point which emerges
from the refusal of the Muslim League is that
it is for I ord Wavell to decide whether to go
forward or not. His Excellency has decided
not to proceed for the present. In this connection I must say what I said at the conference.
The British Government could not absolve

themselves of the responsibility for the eom munal problem here

"So long as the third Party remains in India, these difficulties will remain as pawns on a cliess-board and will continue to move in this fashlon. Whether it is today or tomorrow they must take up a firm stand in a just and fair basis. There is no other alternative but to do that. And once a decision is taken, we must move forward. Those who are prepared to go forward must be allowed to go forward and those who wish to be kept out should be left out. Without determination nothing could be done. Wavering minds and Intering steps will never earry us forward in the path of progress. We must think before we take a step. And once we decide hesitation is no virtue but a sign of definite weakness. There is nothing new in this so called communal problem.

problem
"I have no regrets whatsoever for the Congress stand at this conference,' Maulana

Azad emphasised

Asked how in view of the fact that the broadcast and the White Paper referred to an agreement amongst parties for the success of the plan the Government could be blamed for the failure of the conference, he replied "That is true We accepted the invitiation, knowing full well the position But that certainly does not mean that any group should be given the right to veto or that any group should be given the right to veto or that any group should be allowed to impede the progress of the country. It should be seen that no party takes up a stand which is obviously wrong. There could never be perfect unanimity"

He contested the claim that the Muslim League was the sole representative and authoritative organisation of the Muslims of India In the provinces where Muslims were in a majority, there was no League Ministry There was a Congress Ministry in the Frontier Province In the Punjab, it was a Unionist Ministry In Sind, Sir Ghulain Husseln depended on Congress support, and the same was the position in Assam It would not, therefore, be claimed that the Muslim I cague represented all the Muslims. There was a large bloe of Muslims who had nothing to do with the League Mr Juniah said "On a final examination

Mr Jinnah said "On a final examination and analysis of the Wavell plan, we found that it was a snare' There was the combination consisting of the Gandhi-Hindu Congress, which stands for India's Hindu national in dependence as one India, and the latest exponent

ol scorraphical unity Lord Wavell and Glancy halves and the state of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control v Il plan

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# The Hindu Mahasabha.

The Hindu Mahasabha, which in recent vers This was, however, neutralised subsequently as claimed a growing share of public attention as far as official recognition was concerned, India, is an organisation of comparatively at the Sinia Conference, for example, not only cent origin. Its beginnings can be traced to was the Hindu Mahasabha was denied repre has claimed a growing share of public attention In India, is an organisation of comparatively In India, is an organisation of compressively recent origin. Its beginnings can be traced to the first years of the current century, almost simultaneous with the awakening of Muslim consciousness in 1906 and in vigour equal but opposite to that of the Muslim Communal organisation

During the first twenty five years of its life, the Hindu organisation had to struggle for Its existence, what with the proverbial indifference of the Hindu masses, the inherent inability of majorities the world over to organise, and the better response which the Congress with its wider nationalistic appeal evoked among the Hindus All this time, however, the causes which hampered the growth of the Hindu organisation were gradually, if imperceptibly, neutralised

instance, the Hindu community's Indifference began to give place to communal consciousness as a result of a number of Hindu-Muslim rlots in which the majority community came out second best—The waves of conversion from the Hindu fold, partly due to the discontent of the outcastes and partly because of the proselytising nature of the Islamic and Christian religions, opened the eyes of Hindu leaders to the growing decrease in the number of people owing allegiance to the Hindu faith

In addition to the reasons stated above, the political gains secured by the Muslim community under the Minto-Morley and Montague Chelms ford Reforms Schemes taught the Hindu community to come together and set up an organisation which will voice its claims in future adjust-

Even the wider platform of national emaneipation and Hindu-Muslim unity from which the Congress appealed to the Hindu mind has latterly given signs of weakness, because Hindu-Muslim concord, far from coming within reach, threatens to go beyond grasp

It is however, wrong to assume that the Hindu organisation is anywhere near as powerful as the Congress, or even the Mushm League of the past six or seven years The Hindu Mahasabha has undoubtedly consolidated its position in recent years, most Hindus, not eveluding many Congressmen, professing nationalistic ideals, have a sneaking sympathy for the Mahasabha, but when it comes to a question of elections to representative institutions, the Mahasabha has falled to make an appeal to the Hindu electorate to the evelusion of the Congress to the exclusion of the Congress

Just as the Muslim League, ln splte of its not very flattering success at the polls in 1937, has become a mighty organisation among the Mushms of India, similarly the Hindu Mahasabha has given proofs of considerable following among the Hinduand even of a certain amount of powerby His Excellency the Vicercy In 1940, for the first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of political power is bound to be shifted in their of representation in the Central Government

sentation but its demands found no place

Speaking for the present, however, it is difficult to say whether the status now enjoyed the Mahasabha will continue in the event of the Congress coming to a settlement with the British Government, because the Congress has been in the field for a much longer period and has perfected its organisation in the country to an extent which the Mahasabha has yet to achieve

Morcover, it was only recently that the Mahasabha struck out a path of its own, to the point of hostlity to the Congress, having in the first twenty or twenty-five years of its existence contented itself with occupying a status subordinate to that of the Congress and secking only to emphasise the communal claims of the Hindu as distinct from their national claims

During the past two or three years, the Mahasabha has figured prominently—advocating, from the communal point of view, more aggressive opposition to the Muslim claims than the Congress and, from the political standpoint, a less militant programme and polley than the Congress Even in respect of the latter the Mahasabha has of late tended to become less and less "soft" For instance, at the last session of the All India Committee of the Mahasabha its leaders, some of including a Knight, renounced their titles as a protest against the British pohey towards Hindus in general and the Mahasabha in particular Brond hints were thrown at the prospect of a movement to be launched by the Mahasabha for "national liberation and the vindication of Hindu rights" When the Congress went into the wilderness in August 1942, the Hindu Mahasabha camo into the lime light as it was the only organisation to which the Hindus could look up both for urging the Hindu cause. as against the militant communalism of the Mushm League and generally to propagate nationalism which, so to say, went by default as the result of the then Congress policy

Those who first urged the community to organisc were actuated by a fear lest the numerical strength of the community should be adversely affected by the proselytising activities of the champions of other faiths A Hindu leader, for instance, remarked "Political power and the community of the champions of the champ in democracies hinges more and more on the population strength of a community which in the case of the Hindus must depend in the main on the proportion in which the Hindus succeed in stopping the dreadful conversion activities of alien faiths and in accelerating the reclamation of the alienated numbers back to the Hindu fold In a country like India where a religious unit tends inevitably to grow into a cultural and national unit, the Suddhi (reconversion to Hinduism) movement ceases to be merely theological or dogmatic, but assumes the wider significance of a political and national movement. If the Austria increase in population, the centre favour "

Another Hindu leader sald which does not know itself does not feel its individual pulse does not pride in its past and belle initsfutnre is to all intent and purposes a dead and self effaced community. In order to exist at all and exi t in the midst of a struckle where the universal i w is encrosed ment and survival of the fittest the very first and most preliminary need is to realise individual existence

For these reasons the early years of the Hindn if h abha w re more or less associated with the activities of the Arya samaj an allied organi a tion which we ked for the relam the to ill dul m of those who had bee converted to other f (th

Ap rt from the denomination I aspect of its acti ities the Hindu Mahas bh has claimed that India belongs to the Hi dus—the term Hindus being interpreted as meaning people belonging to the Hindu race irrespective of il ele denomination i affiliations It has been argued that the mine ity problem of Furope is pre mat the mino ity problem of Further's peculiar minerity a racial ne and not religious because there is only one esligion Christianity which is common to all. The minority problem of I di on the other hand is If anything pre eminently religious and not racial et all.

For the early hi tory of the Hindu Maha abha see past issues of Tie Indi n le r Book

Mod rn H. t ry -Just as the thtory of the All India Mislim I cause as we know it the All India Mislin I crouse as we know it it today dates from 1937 own gene ally pe hi at form the has irruration of the presented of the institution of the presented of the stable dates for the first of the present of the stable dates for the first of the present of the stable dates for the first of the formed the bosis of sle ii to the legislatus of the stable dates of the stable dates of the stable dates of the stable dates of the stable of the stable of the stable of the stable of the stable of the stable of the Missahas de 1943. Sort has lattion of the Missahas de 1943.

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Th Hi in 5 Lat 11 t Mr S va h t wads to cresthe fill wing w 1 hd to fe the appaths o th h d to fee the appaths o the fee ores fithen wakened masses of their correl consists n the o e had in the other the treach ous attitude of the pse do natio all t the treach ous attlinue of tie pse do nauto au thindn who re flend f vry other eon mustly in the world b til frow d vh e e ready t b t y ve th just inte sis of the lilling se at that line deem do no thir particular to the lilling e e the lilling to the time of the lilling to the time of the lilling to the time of the lilling to the li

A community out of its political hostility to the Hin In was aworn never to take the ide of the Hin his whenever Hindu int re is clashed the tie Interests of the traditional favoured wife of the Britisi

Bhai Parman nd said the best way to bri 2 al out Hindu Mahomedan unity is to strengthen the communities Let the Hindus cease to be Hindus but the Mahomedans shall be Mahome dans for all times to come The negation of Hinduism on the part of the Hindus does not mean the neg tion of I lam on the part of the followers of the I tter The best security for bringi gabout a desiral la national evolution is to pres ave the communal strength. It will then bet the int rest of the Mahomedans to cons nt to the obliteration of all religious distinctions Go an obliteration of all rengious distinctions of the for political purpos s. Sub consciously the Hindus I ve perl apar felt that the Congress the bestower of the pric le a gift of 11b ty must I ve been right in pawni g Hindu I de pendence culture m di po perity in exch nze for an clusive Moslem support. In fact the emotion that it as accompanied Congress activity in the last twenty years has destroyed in the Hindus the love of thir i critage. They have been too willing to offer them eives as sacrifices

seen too walling to dier them eves as sacrifices at the alter of a God less which is surreptitionsly given back. Hindu offering to Muslims If it scongress had not engine red the theo y that liberty c would flow Hindu Mu lim unity, ilberty tod y would not be hampered and confi ed sit is

Refer ting to the latest pleas of the Hinds Muslim alstonship Bhel lermaned and Thealitual in has got only two solutions. On is the prittloin of the unity into two and the other to allow a bill im state to grow within it of the This sure to the us to a period of trial of strength and in the tease the Hinds Makes bill allose and in the Co gress can offer tie right clution I am convinced it at it the Co grs had not thought of Hindu Muslim n lty if Mr Gandhi had not made his ill fated pact with the All Brothers it could have made al, algeant e trib tion to ti achievement of ir d m. It would ti n not have nurtur d an enemy to its ideals within its own territo les

Dr Moonje remark that during the last Affice at Congress lar advantage a andany that may aptly be called a pro Muslim m tallty that may aptly be caree a the cost of HI du inte ts will the ultimate at the cost of HI du inte ts will the ultimate by to of it is no win ig them over to the hustim cheme of the hustim m nelpation is essentially and fund m ntally based n the e e tilly c mm al ambition of winning a dominee I g position for Islam in this hea yland of th Hindus The Muslims I v no ide of p triotism or n ti li m if shorn of Mu lime mmun lism no d thy ca e for Sw ajlo India If Sw aj doe not offer t th m See a jo India It See a j doe not offer the me a dominenting at twas the administration of the country. Thele or point on whin they have and the india and the india and taked everything the through In life labow to who apo lil not let min India or nilt the the tet of the Doc iii lnany an me n the n of f r mi o lky pr t chica? 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If the establishment of to establish Swaraj and to create its own national-democracy meant subversion of Hindu States. ism, to maintain internal law and order and to lie did not want such democracy defend the swara; from external aggression"

For a period of six or seven years since 1937 Mr Savarkar was Hindu-India's No 1, until, dwing to his ill health, his place was taken by the Bengah leader Dr Syama Prasad Mooker jee In 1937 the Mahasabha declared as its goal the attainment of complete independence by all legitimate and peaceful means. In 1945 some prominent Mahasablia leaders gave up their titles as a token sacrifiee for their ideals

In the Limelight —The declaration of war in September 1939, followed as it was by numerous efforts by His Excellency the Viceroy to get leaders of Indian opinion to agree on the political and constitutional issues with a view to unifying and intensifying Indla's war effort, brought the Hindu Mahasabha very much into the limelight. It was in 1939 40 that the Mahasabia secured for the first time official recognition at the fiands of the Govern ment of India, a fact which was appreciated hy the annual session of the Mahasabha in 1940 When His Excellency the Viceroy summoned leaders of different communities and interests for consultation on the political question, the Hindu Mahasabha insisted that it alone had the right to speak in the name of the Hindu eommunity The resolution passed by the Mahasabha welcomed "the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country cannot be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is the most outstanding body representing the Hindu community's interests "

In the middle of 1940 when the Viceroy was considering the best method of associating representative Indian opinion with the gover-nance of India by means of an expanded Central Executive Council, the Hindu Mahasabha Executive Council, the Hindu Mahasabha strongly advocated the claims of the Hindu community for adequate representation thereon, and stoutly resisted the claims of Mr Jinnah that the Muslim League should have a majority In the Central Executive Council if the Congress abstained from participation

This status of equality with the Muslim League, in the eyes of authority, the Mainsabha appears to have lost, witness the neglect it suffered at the time of the Simh Conference

Mahasabha and Indian States — A some-what recent development in the outlook of the Hindu Mahasabha is its attitude towards Indian States Presimably as a result of Muslim agitation in certain Hindu States, the Hindu Milasabha leadership took the side Mahasabha thought is to be found in a strong

Princes were not foreigners, he said, and as such their people should back them up in all their attempts to preserve their individuality Savarkar envisaged a bright future for the Indian Princes who, he thought, would be required to play a great part in laying the foundations of a united and free India

Opposition to Pakistan —During 1939 40 the Hindu Mahasabha was considerably exer-Pakistan —During eised over the demands of the Muslim League for the division of the country into Muslim and Hlndu Indias Anxiety was also expressed over the statements made by the Secretary of State for India on this subject, which were interpreted by the Mahasabha as conceding too much to the Muslims The Working Committee of the Mahasabha elaimed that India should be granted Dominion Status within a definite time limit and expressed the opinion that the statements made by the Viceroy and Mr L S Amery as highly "unsatisfactory and disappointing" in that they contained no reference to India's right to independence, which was the declared goal of the Mahasabha, and that the reference made to the grant of Dominion Status as an immediate step in constitutional advance was vague and uncertain The Statement to the effect that the British Government would not agree to hand over the administration of the country to a system of Government which would not be acceptable to large and powerful elements of Indian life, the Committee thought, required elarification as it was capable of the inter-pretation that if the Musilm League, the Princes or other vested interests opposed the recognition of the legitimate rights of the majority in India the further constitutional advance would be held up, or the rights of the majority would be surrendered to them. This would mean negation of the principle of demo-eracy and an incitement to the minorities to obstruct and revolt

Direct Action Threat — The annual session of the Mahasabha met at Madura in South India in December, 1940 and passed a resolution appreciating the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country could not be satisfactorily solved the Hindu Maha without the co operation of the Hindu Maha-

The resolution added that while reiterating faith in the goal of complete independence, the Hindu Mahasabha is prepared to accept Dominion Status of the Westminster type as the immedlate step

The resolution also called upon the Governof the Princes It is also conceivable that ment to recruit Hindus for the army and the Hindu leaders tried to emulate the example navy, make military training compulsory for of I eague leadership in regard to the authority Indians, and to promote the establishment of and prestige of some Muslim Princes whose war industries in India. The resolution conadministration was entirised by their Hindu cluded. "In ease the Government fails to tige of some Muslim Princes whose war industries in India The resolution contion was criticised by their Hindu cluded "In ease the Government fails to An example of this new trend in make a satisfactory response to the demands a thought is to be found in a strong embodied herein before March 31, 1941, the plea inade by Mr Savarkar to maintain Hindu Mahasabha will start a movement of direct States and strengthen them in all possible ways Hindu Princes and Hindu States he said were the centre of Hindu power with organised the campalgn of direct action after the lapse of machinery and trained armies Hindu Princes,

sus nogec, reterr a to the corr spongency cannot be true to laser and to the think had passed between the Sexwitz and to the think (include it is a butty to mind the think of the sexwitz and to the true to the sexwitz to the sexwit had timed d wn some it is fantastic communal demand put forward with r and to the extension of the Viceroy s L centific Council and also di at the Se ctary of State for Idda base and the Se ctary of State for Idda base and the Se ctary of State for Idda base and the Se ctary of State for Idda base and the Se ctary of State for Idda base and the Se ctary of State for Idda base and the Se ctary of State for Idda base and the Se ctary of State for Idda base and the Se ctary of State for Idda base and Idda base and Idd for I idls had under I ressur of public opinion created by th Hindu Maha bha eritleised adversely the a called Pakistan p opo at

Akhand Hindn th n "-About this time Akhand Hindn th n — About this time communist noting broke out in sever I places including Ahmedab d D ccs Bombay Cawn pore and Bihar Shariff Hindu Mehasabha circles were unanimous in ascribing the riots to a design on the p rt of some Muslim leaders to force the is ue of Pakistan Mr K M Munshi a well known Congress leader and former Home a went known congress teach and former 140ms Millister of the Government of Ho nbay left the Co gres on the Issue of a non-folent appro h to the commun ! richting He started an Akkand Hindusthan (Individitie India) campaign which was very popular in Hindu

There are several points in the declaration which are more or less satisf ctory but accord g to the statement unfortunately m de by bir Stafford Cripps the scheme of his Majesty a covernm nt is to be accept d or rejected in toto As some essential features of the scheme a e wholly or partially nnacceptable to us the lindu Mahas hha has no other aftern tive but to reject the scheme,

Nothing happened however on the expiry, as Pakistan and Pathanistan involving threats of the ultimatum. The All India Committee of the M hasalah which met in the summer of Moslem nations a serious mensec to Indian 1911 resolved to postpone the direct action scenemiasta at Madura. The re obtain on war in the country. The Hindua Mahasabha this hubbet referr d to the corr spondence cannot be true to listelf and to the best interests that had massed between Mr. Savaria. and of Hiscariana Gradual Ut it is a courte of an and of Hiscariana Gradual Ut it is a courte of an and of Hiscariana Gradual Ut it is a courte of an and of Hiscariana Gradual Ut it is a courte of an and of Hiscariana Gradual Ut it is a courte of an and of Hiscariana Gradual Ut it is a courte of an and of Hiscariana Gradual Ut is a courte of an and of Hiscariana Gradual Ut is a courte of an analysis of the courte of the cou

fundamental objections to the proposal. The ill to do non-accession of any province to the ill to do no accession of any province to the principle of self determination and no such tich can be impo ed by any outside authority. India haw already here one unitary state and the cristing provinces are constituted as an unfastrativo units. The analogy of sovereits are the cristing of a portion of their sovereignty for certain common purposes esnuot apply to Indi n provinces

According to the scheme of Sir Sisfford Cripps a t aty will be signed hetween his Majesty's Government and the constituent assembly and such t esty will implement the undertaktues given by his Majesty a Govern ment for the protection of reisl and religion ment for the protection of reisland religion minoritic. In the I smilling of this treaty all appro h to the commun i reeffer. He started an according to the treaty all an Athand Hudusthan (Individual in India) parties and sections will have an effective any carriers.

Crops Schema opposed —When the Crippe proposatises the chapter on the Indian hather than the chapter on the Indian hather than the chapter of the Indian Hudusthan will be chapter on the Indian hather than the chapter of the chapter of the Indian hather than the chapter of the chapter of the Indian hather than the chapter of the chapter of the Indian Hudusthan will be considered by the constitution of the unity of India The statement than the chapter of the Indian Hudusthan than the Indian Hudusthan than the Indian Hudusthan than the Indian Hudusthan Hudu

The Hindu Mahasabha is not so much concerned with a decl ation a to the future but the real question is whether England is willing to transfer immedi tely he i political pow to India and if so to whi ext nit the concess with reg et that the ach me which stand of dripps he mounced is nel nhous Sir Etand of dripps he mounced is nel nhous but to relect the scheme.

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India is to be an effective partner in the struggle; for freedom, her defence policy must be determined and her defence arrangements must be made on the responsibility of her own defence minister enjoying the confidence of all sections of the people The trigic experiences of Malaya and Burma have demonstrated that apart from the deplorable failure of military strategy. the apathy and hostility of the people who were deliberately kept unarmed, contributed to application of the British reverses. The psychology necessary for full and willing co operation in the present war amongst the Indian people cannot in the present war amongst the Indian people cannot be applicated to the present war amongst the Indian people cannot be applicated to the present war amongst the Indian people cannot be applied to the property and the prope be created unless and until the defence of to that of Great Britain herself, and by investing India is put in Indian hands

"We note with satisfaction that this scheme provides for a constitution-making body for framing the future constitution of India, and that the constituent assembly may begin its work with the declaration of India's independence But the principle on which it will be constituted is vicious. The constitution-making body will be elected on the basis of the Communal Award which is not only anti-national but runs counter to the essential principles of democracy

"Unless and until the scheme of his Majesty's Government is radically altered and readjusted on the vivil issues mentioned above, the Hindu Mahasibha cannot be a party to the acceptance in smile has the scheme is to be accepted or rejected in toto"

The rejection did not mean, however, that the Mahasabha refused to co operate in any ease. In fact, Mr Swarkar agreed to join in a Government at the centre, in spite of the Mahasabha's opposition to the other parts. of the Cripps formula

The months that immediately followed the Cripps visit witnessed a strong demineration by Hindu Mahasabha leaders of the demand for Pakistan, rendered more fleree by the proposal of leaders like Mr C Rajagopalacharlar to settle with Mr Jinnih and the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan When Mr Rajagopalacharlar s move was condemned even by the bulk of Congressmen (see chapter on the Indian National Congress) it is easy to under the Makes like leaders. stand the opposition of the Mahasabha leaders

Dr B S Moonje, for instance, expressed pain and humiliation at Mr Rajagopalachails and himiliation at Mr Rajagopalachal's insistent propaganda in favour of Pakistan and devise ways and means whereby Britain and her forget that he is a Brahmin and that for a Brahmin to talk of thisecting our holy land and motherind is bluspheny and, in the words of Sir 1ej Buhdur Sapra, 'a black treachers' If Muslims persist in regarding them thee is an aben or separate nation, with posting in common with the Hundre or mutual basis of the Mahasabha was checked with nothing in common with the Hindus or

When disturbanees broke out in the country after the arrest of the Congress leaders en August 9, 1942, the Mahasabha President appealed to his followers not to extend any active support to the Congress move, as the Congress resolution was bound to prove detrimental to Hindu interests and to the integrity and strength of India as a nation and State At the same time he urged Government to appease Indian discontent by an unequivocal Parliamentary declaration giving India the status of a completely free and equal partner in the Indo British Commonwealth, equal India with actual political power

The position of the Hindu Mahasabha was indeed unenviable It could not unduly condemn the Congress which had now given up the cry of "No swaraj without communal unity" and had instead gone all out to win freedom for the country irrespective of what the Mushims said or did Thus one of the major grievanees of the Hindu Mahasabha against the Congress had been removed. At the same the policy of the Congress was opposed to that of the Hindu Mahasabha which was one of responsive co operation. The Mahasabha would very much like the Congress demand for India's pohtical emaneipation being conceded without delay, but would not at the same time support the Congress methods

The period when the Congress was behind prison bars witnessed the growth of certain new elements within the Hindu Mahasabha A right wing came into being—rather the right wing forces which were already there came to the fore This comprised leaders like Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee who were, in com-parison, for example, with Mr Savarkar, less communally minded, and more politically conscious

For a time there was a tussle between the old and the new forces, and the official policy of the Mahasabha fluctuated in consequence in August 1942 the Working Committee of the Maliasabha demanded immediate declaration of India's independent status and negotia tion by Britain with the principal parties in India to solve the political deadlock and establish an Indian National Government The relevant resolution stated that if the British Government dld not respond to the demand the Mahasabha would be compelled to revise its programme and devise ways and means whereby Britain and her Allies "will realise that India as a self respecting

This tendency to move away from the communit basis of the Mahasabha was checked wher in December 1942 the Vicerox, speaking at Clientia referred to the geographical unity of India and advised Indians to preserve Indian win nothing in common with the findus or main basis of the Mahasaha was checken thinks in, then the Hindus will be forced to where in December 1942 the Vicerox, speaking this them at their word and to treated. If they can be treated if they can be a should be considered in the conditions of parts of India they also noticed in the part of parts of India they also noticed as should be considered in the control of Pakistan and any proposal to the country. The extremists in the relation to rest inverse of their respective of tomp omise thought it expedient to take the Vicerox's limit and abundon ill efforts to

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The failure of Mi Gandlii to evoke response from the Viceroy to this gesture soon after his release (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress") led the Mahasabha Working Committee to express deep concern at the constltutional deadlock which "continue to exist at a time when the war mence to India has become so real and so imminent" and regret that "Government have taken no practical steps towards resolving the deadlock and the establishment of national coalition Governments at the centre and in the provinces"

A resolution passed in July 1944 said "The Working Committee reiterates that no communal settlement will be acceptable to the Hindus which has not the approval of the Hindu Miliasaliba, and it will be a fatal mistake for Congress leaders to come to a patched-up agreement with the Muslim League so long as it persists in its Pakistan ideology and refuses to identify itself with the national interests of India as a whole The Working Committee declares that the smedal policy of appeasement, specially jeopardising Hindii rights, has not proved a success in the past, nor will it be so in the future. Instead of this policy being pursued, there should now be all India effort for uniting all progressive parties and organisation. tions throughout the country who believe in the unity and integrity of India on a common Indian national demand, and both Huidu and Muslim public opinion should be effectively mobilised on such lines. In the preparation of and in giving effect to, such a scheme the Hindii Maliasabha will be glad to offer its wholehearted co operation "

Reaction To C R Formula —Ironically enough, within a few weeks of the adoption of this resolution Mr C Rajagopalachari published the details of his negotiations with Mr Jimah on the basis of the Gandhi eum CR I ormula conceding the right of secession on certain conditions (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress) This roused a gorons protests from Mahasabha leaders Mr Savarkar rem irked

"Tron the 'Quit India' the Congress has Incyltably Linded on 'Split India' The Hindu Mili isablin hid forefold that just as the Swaraj Khilafat ended in strengthening the Khilafat forces and gave birth to the Pan Islamic move forces and gave birth to the Pan Islamle move at least of representative people of the provincement, the Swaraj Pikistan movement could result in strengthening the Pukistan forces." Dr Mookerjee 'Gandhiji feelingiy announced the added that this offer lad completely justified some time ago," continued Dr Mookerjee, the polley of the Miliasubha to refrain from that India's unity is an article of faith with the policy of the Miliasibha to refrain from being duped into the movement of Oult India which has now ended in such a interable fiasco."

' It is really unjust, observed Mr Savarkar, 'to look upon Mr Rajugopalachiri as the villam of this tracedy. The fict is that a Muslim Raj in India has always been looked upon by Gaudhiji and a large number of Congress-meres cent per cent Swirej. He contended that perther Mr. Gandhi nor Mr. Rajagopalachari and the authority to make a gift of any of the limitin provinces. He appealed to the Sanata

to join hands with the Sanatanists in th efforts to organise the anti-Pakistan front

He made an appeal to all Hindus to save land from danger of being viviseeted, su "it is almost certain that no pact or service submission to Government on the part of the same of the sam Congress can bring about any constitution change in India as long as the war lasts"

"The policy of satisfying disruptive for will not only fail, but will also give rise further disruption which will be numbered the highest interests of India" said Dr Syai Prasad Mookerjee He added "The solution." offered by-Mr Rajagopalachari will lead to t perpetuation of communal differences and t ideal of Indian Nationalism, for which t Congress and generations of Indian patric have fought, will never be realised Aff all, 90 per cent of the Muslims in India we originally Hindus and it is absurd to suggs that a mere change of religion will entitle the to demand a partition of India and the creatic of zones which will also include a large population of people pursuing other religions. Religions to be banished from the field of political from the field of politic and must not be made a basis of our nation reconstruction "

Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee said "Mischi has been done and it must be boldly rectific without delay." He suggested that publ opinion throughout India should vigorous opinion throughout mula should visited assert itself and indicate in no uncertain term that India would not accept any politic settlement based on the self determination principle of Pakistan of either the Jinnah of the Rajagopalachari brand "What surprise the Rajagopalachari brand" What surprise "18 us most, added Dr Mookerjee, Gandhin should have allowed his name to b dragged into this amazing offer which is partig acceptance of Pakistan India's freedom will never come by running after a man of Mi Jinnali's type Gandhiji was prepared give Muslims a blank cheque at the Round Tabi Conference Did that offer succeed? He adopted the attitude of 'neither accept no reject' regarding the Communal Award Die that please the Muslim League? He offered to make Mr Jinnali Prime Minister of India Did that change his outlook? Was it not morally fulr and equitable, before he committed himsel to Mr Jinnah on such a highly controversia issue, that he should have obtained the views him and if Pakistan is to come it is to come over his dead body. The arch magician of Madras has worked a miracle, making Gaudhiji forget this momentous declaration of his own

Militable suspicions were accentified by the prospect of Gandhi Jinnah negotiations Mali isabila leaders were so much disturbed by the fear of fresh concessions to Mr Jinnah that Dr Mookerjee sought elarification from Mr Gandhi on the latter's intentions

Ontlining his impressions of his talk with nit's to defind the peographical integrity of Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Mooderice made three points

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In a we of treed the 11 Committee at 1 in 1 we of the Impending, I multition of bordfilled and in 1 w of the war aims produced to dan 1 included in it. Four Freedon a an unced by I red in \$1 cos. It and the aim of the ai

Dr Mookerjee added "The British quack says there will be other means of solving the stead of curing the Indian patient, communal problem. The Cripps scheme, thus has already loaded him with dangerous maladles amended, may well then form a basis for Indo and has charged fees which are bleeding the British settlement so far as the future constitution to death. What India suffers from tution is concerned is a slow but dreadful poisoning and the doctor thrives on the patient's misfortune I agree "But the *impasse* during with Lord Wavell that the patient needs fresh then remain unsolved air, but that air must be pure and free Why ment is the party that it should not a consultative board of disinterested medical advisers from America, Russia and China—two of whom at least have saved the collapsing British patient himself—be called in numediately and if they sit along with the minal unity on the main political issues is Indian patient and the bungling British doctor impossible so long as the British Government and proceed with their task on the basis of the does not undo the mischief it has itself ereated Four-Freedom prescriptions, the Indian patient will immediately needer and be a good and strong ally Lord Wavell is right when he says that India needs a faith cure But this must be a faith in her own eapacity to lise and recover her lost liberty and not a faith to lean eternally on the charity of others, specially those who have already been guilty of numerous breaches of faith with him

"Leaving the doctors analogy aside, let analyse the Vleeroy's comments He is not us analyse the Vleeroy's comments prepared to have any modification of the present constitution during the war this means that India s destiny must completely remain in the hands of the totalitarian Viceroy and Governor-General If formal changes in the constitution are not possible, why can he not create a convention and trust a national cabinet consisting of representative Indians whose by Government to weaken and cripple the services will be readily available for organizing Hindus because it is they, more than any body national defence with the willing co-operation else, who have raised their standard of revolt

"Lord Wavell asks Indians to put faith prepared to reciprocate and trust an Indian Cabient to look after Indian interest Regarding the future constitution of India, the Cripps offer conceded India's right to frame her own constitution and India could seeede from the cuppre if she so liked. This however was accompanied by a selience whereby any existing province night secede from the Indian Union under certain conditions. We have opposed this part of the proposal as a virtual acceptance of the principle of Pakistin. No well wisher of India can believe in the breaking up of India's unity Lord Wavell, I am glad, has emphasized in his Calcutta speech that India's safety will be peopardized by any major surgical operation such as Polymer 1 surgical operation such as Pakist in

The British by fanning communal differences and hy conceding communal electorites have sown the seeds of Pakistan in India Indeed the framework of the 1935 Act did not give right to my province to seeede What happened

"But the impasse during the war will even The British Govern Why ment is the party that holds in its hand the rested power that it has to part with and deliver to and India. The Vleerov therefore cannot take shelter under the plea that two previous offers have been rejected by India Complete com Initiative for a settlement must therefore come from Britain and a fullire in this direction will be nothing but a breach of faith and a regrettable shirking of responsibility and duty

"Politleal agitation and struggle liave gone on in this country for nearly half a century true position in India is that Britain will not willingly part with power and will create divisions and barriers so as to weaken the forces of resistance in the national life of the country A survey of the constitutional changes that have come from time to time will disclose how the powers given to the people of the country have been limited by restrictions so that in the case of an ultimate clash between British and Indian Interests the former way. British and Indian Interests the former may prevail at the will of British representatives Further, a deliberate policy has been pursued by Government to weaken and cripple the Hindus because it is they, more than any body of the people and for the economic regeneration against foreign rule The Indian National Congress does not itself claim to represent "Lord Wayell asks Indians to put faith Hindu point of view It has therefore happened that although the Congress has entered the parliamentary bodies in India through Hindu seats, it has allowed Hindu interests to be sacrified and jeopardized in the vain hope of placating reactionary Muslim demands I enmot conceive of any narrow and sectional communalism in any organization supported by Hindus which genuinely aspires to see their eountry freed from foreign domination of the nation itself Hindus want that their country should be politically free They recognize that their country has been the long of many sects and religious and they are anylous that there should be a common right of entizen slip for one and all They stand for one undivided India This oneness comes not from merely geographical surroundings India has been one country and mist remain as such for all time to come Hindus are eager for complete political unity with all other communities. They insist upon two conditions one asks, either in India or in the world, which justified the British Government to accept the principle of partition of India and thus to undo its perhaps one great achievement in India under British rule? Lord Wavell, if he has the courage of his conviction should not be perty to further familing of disruptive tendencies in India. That portion in the Cripps offer referring to a possible partition of India should by with drawn immediately and as he limited. organic themselves on a national basis and if the welfare of the country as whole renders prevent any unit a convention at our till it imperate 8 for limited sacrifice will rights and liberites. Cov rum at knows that pave in way for fuller und ratending tend it Hindus, can be cripped and childed, both all on oldstation in the laterate of the cart in the national constant of the control of the country of the country of the control of the country of the cart of the cart in the national constant of the cart of the cart in the national constant of the cart of the cart in the national cart of the cart of national strength will be weak n I consid r blv Our enemies attack us as Hindus but we h ve not th realism and courage to d fend ourselves as uch and thus allow the base of our national lif to be shattered to pleces

Apart from the poll y of appeasment of reactionary Muslim to depoint which has been valuly pursued by the Congress the is another important point of difference between itself and the Mahasabha Since th ad ent of Gaudilli a policy of non-co-operation 1, the policy of more operation 1, the policy of the Congress Gundhill ded red that indis would be independ at by December 31 / 18°f. Twenty three years has a clayed ince then and yet our roal is not reached. The policy of non-co-operation has m, t succeeded. in paralysins. Co ernment and m ki g it ur render to the will of the peopl. Rights and liberiles have been 1 am les ly trampi d ind r foot by th working of the stat machin ry Amongst Co ressm n have there b n many Among to resum a have there b n many and some of the many and some of the mare the greet Indias to the cest n era signalised by it a adoption of the littless, who were definitely call to did it constitution for the future for India policy of barren non-co-per tion at all stace the modely in the principles for will be the Manta in the finish proxime as were ill did a sink at the did it. The draft yald Illindusthan the constitution of the principles for will be Manta the did in the principles for will be Manta that the draft yald Illindusthan the constitution of the principles for will be principles for will be principles for will be principles for will be principles for will be principles for will be principled for which we will be principled for which we will be principled for the principles for the and some of in m were the er text and is of thir times, who were definitely cal t policy of barren non co-oper tion at all size of in the Indian prosine a wiere III d a are in a maj rity the Congress by its d liberate action in 1939 has been responsible of arbitrary action in 1939 has been responsible (r arbitury) bureaucratic rule under section 33 of the Oovernment of India Act of 1975. In the Oovernment of India Act of 1975. In the Privices where I'llands are in a raisority redominantly Muslim minist ice a of unclosify and the major of I'repe a votes a desired that in a money of the major of I'repe a votes a desired that in a man her width I specially in India tration in a man her width I specially in India to the lectionar virial team dinterer to of the Hindias Fresh fittes are bing forged tweakent him in every aphene of ille and their power of resistance is being system iteally curbed.

The gan titutle of the country will parted for mpl safety six to profit in Herbard and cultural season and cultural season between the profit in Herbard season in Collines will te given t ill beckward sect in of the Judies popul prespective of caste or ed or comm niky to the tity my stated a high te dard Negligoria of the Herbard season in the safety of the tity my stated a high te dard Negligoria of the Herbard season in the Herbard se Muslim as such is not one of hostility r domina it in Wh we ett ck the policy of the Muslim Le gue we do so bec use it i acts the do no lderati as ha dly beneficial to the well on lderati as ha dly beneficial to the well of Table on Iderati ns ha dly beneficial to the welf of Indi The Mahosabha asks f r no special privilege for Hi dus in ony p rt of the cou t y privilege for HI dus in early p it of the cout y it dum at the the constitution should be been done that the constitution should be been done done the first of a first state nearly, that ell critical rights of a first state nearly, that ell critical rights of a first state nearly, that ell critical rights of a first state nearly, that ell critical rights of the midd d in Hindu th n shall in gener along yields and privileges m be subject to the futur of I dl unde the constitution is formulated to deal of the middle

Paki tan is no a sinti n of th communal problems

While the political aspect of the Indian problem must aboorb the close attention of the Mahasabha and the atteinment of power and a fuff participation in all local municipal and political bodies mu talways rem 1 on important 1 ty it mu t not be ignored that ours is not a political org mig tion only but is alle lire ted towards the tplift of sociel economic end cultural life of the people. If the Mahasabha remains a orga laation comine only to a remains a orgalization connuct only to a close of the educated upper cl ss compilety detailed from mass contact it is bound to prove a dismai failure. We have no right been thas a norgalization of ormed air politicious bor en at prepared to id nutly the emel each i heeracidy with it is great problems of soci I reconstruction and consolidation of the Ilin in race

but st n1 The draft said Hindusthan hall be free State and her constitution shall be asjied The constitution of the Hindusthan Free State Illistorically politically ethnologically a deculturally Hindusthan is one wice and divisible and so I all she term in Tie form of Government shall be democration of the state of on the balls of luit frau hise and of o man ne vote. The f deral government shall be did t ibuted between the ce train d provincial legi latu es in a manner so as to giva an adequ to segi atu es na manner so as o giva an adequ to m a ur of autonomy to the p vi ces with residu ry powers t the centre. The power of th G verum t wh ther federal or provincial si sil be di ideal into I gislative executive and si all be di ided into I gidative executive and juited i will the executive responsible to the legit it as and both responsible to the people and with the juidicary i deep dit of the executive. Distinction between martiol and man til recess shall no longe exit and the military structure of the Illindustin a Free and the military structure of the Illindustin a Free amongst its various provinces a little difference amongst its various provinces a little little ta standard if discipline and efficiency. The States should be brought into the feet modifit dat in a Respon ibl government hould be introduced on the principles stated above be introduced on the principles stated above

It was lold down that the fundamental rights of a free state nomely, that oil citizens a midd in I in gener lenloy rights and privileges not be subject to the obligations of citiz nyalp and chall in

The State shall make suitable laws for low right have with special retrance to the rainterance of health and time a for a cell of ideology of the Highn Mahasabha? The all different for recuring a listing mage for exercise literative the position lend to nominate the worker, protection of the highertard, reffere of children and economic consequences of old age, infirmity and in employment

"All citizens thail have the sight of free elementary education

All efficies shall have the right to I rep and bear arms in accordance with the regulations made

"No eltiren shall, his reardh of colour, or te or creed, be prejudiced in any was in repard to public employment, office of power or hono ir or exercise of cars prof solor, seque level or confircated save in accordance with the law

"No citizen shall be deprived of his or her liberty of person except in due process of the law

"All eltirens shall enjoy the right of free expression of opinion as also the right of assembly percefully and to form associations or unions for purposes not opposed to public order or to public morality

"All citizens shall, subject to public order or morality, enjoy freedom of conscience and free profession and practice of religion and protection of culture and language, and no law shall be made elther directly or indirectly to injure any religion or prohibit or restrict free exercise thereof

"The provinces of Hindusthan may, where necessary, be redistributed on a linguistic basis. The religion, language and culture of minorities shall be respected and guaranteed

which would solve her political problems and a united front were the pretexts which were being put forward by British politicians to enable Britain to defeat Hindustian's claim The resolution declared that "a to freedom major surgical operation like Pakistan" was not in the best interests of Hindusthan With out prejudice to the Mahasabha's demands for complete independence and the right to frame its constitution, the resolution called upon the British Government to prove their bona fides by taking immediate steps to imple ment the Cripps seheme, shorn of clauses giving power of seeession to provinces, and to dissolve the legislatures as the first step with a view to forming a constituent assembly elected not on the basis of the Communal Award but on the basis of a joint electorate with reservation of seats where necessary

The working Committee of the Mahasabha met a month later and decided to send a delega-tion to Great Britain, USA, USSR and China to "counteract the anti-Hindu and anti-Indian propaganda which is being carried on in England, America and other countries and sacrifice on the part of the valuant to educate public opinion in the said countries than in different theatres of war

live on it of the delegation

The Compiler restricted that there code I . no Iffinde Mexime there at in Hindestint Villast reference to and village the correct of the Hindu Main addressed that the Mahasalik Is the only repose their examination competer to speak on behalf of the Albeha and to safe count their right and into a is

The resolution interpolational "The Bork Ing Committee this at 1th frost concern the ottempts that are being much in come question for the appearment of the Muslim League by the surrender of the just rights and interests of the findus. The Hindus will not accept any composite povernment which will give under wighting or disproportionate strengti to the Muslims or other minorities in excess of what their proportions in the population Instify.

"The Working Committee demands dis solution of the present legislatures both in the Province and at the Centre which have long outlived their terms and have ceased to be representative of public opinion in the country The Committee demands the election of fresh legislatures and the formation of representative governments at the Centre and in the Provinces andurgessteps to be taken for convening a Courtle tuent Assembly for framing the constitution of I ree Hindustan'

Three other resolutions passed by the Working Committee directed the Provincial Sablins to "preach and propagate the ideology of the Malasabla and make a drive for enrolment "The press shall be free and no measures shall be taken to hinder the publication, sale, and distribution of any writing or newspaper subject to the rules of morality and public order."

The press shall be free and no measures shall be taken to hinder the publication, sale, Governor General to commute the death sentence of Chinner and Ashiti prisoners, and depicted "the state of affairs in Hyderabad State with regard to the export and import trade and distribution of foodstuffs in the State and urged the Government of India to make proper Investigation '

> Post-War Demands -Shortly after termination of the Luropean War tire Mahasabha Working Committee met at Calcutta and expressed its satisfaction at the termination of the War in Europe, but until India is declared Independent she cannot whole heartedly parti-cleate Victory Celebration and demands that the liberation of Hindusthan from alien bondage, both political and economic is essential sine qua non for World peace and the establishment of a world order based on justice and humanity Since the commencement of hostilities, between the Allies and the Fascist Powers, the Hindu Mahasabha repeatedly proclaimed its adherence to the cause of freedom and democracy and preached and practised the policy and programme of militarisation Thousands of Hindus joined the Army, Navy and the Air Force and display ed their valour in different parts of the world and it has now been authoritatively recognised that the Victory of the United Nations and the collapse of Germany and Italy was in considerable measure due to the indoinitable courage and sacrifee on the part of the valuant sons of Hindus

The Hindu Mahasabha now calls upon the accrelled representatives of the United Nations to redeem the please of freedom Assists to redeem the please of freedom to the Control of the Contr

Anoth r resolution de it with the Sapra Conciliation Committee recommendations

He sid—

The Hindu Maiss in repudites the vicious principle of p ity f repres nations between the teast Hindus and the Muslims is recommended by the S pru Committee in the co-titution making body legislater of Lz entiv Count is sthe same i unjust and the commence of the

The Bi du Mahasabha i fopialon that the prosal to di ide the caste Hindu and the h duied castes will widen a d perpetu et el vago and is calculated to bring about the di interaction of the Mindus.

The characteristic of the control of

W well Pl. n.—When Lord Warell broad cash his plan for an interim Central Government and the plan for an interim Central Government and the profession of the control of the control of the profession which it described as a deliberate device on the parts of the British Government to perpetuate British Raile over India to emmonize the issue the line of the India nation, to reduce the Hindau who constitute about 5 per cent of India a population to a minority by the introduction of parity between caste Hinday and Muslims and dispatchly between Livid Broad Muslims and dispatchly between Livid Broad Muslims and dispatchly between Livid Broad Muslims and dispatchly between Livid Broad Muslims and dispatchly between Livid Broad Muslims and dispatchly between Livid Broad Muslims and dispatchly india difficult community into acparate entities as Casie Hindaus and the behedult Castes.

The resolution continued. The said plan agastives the principles of nationalin ferction measures the principles of nationalin ferction in the said to be waged and fought by the Allies Even a fully indiantized Executive Council is said to be waged and fought by the Allies Even a fully indiantized Executive Council under the existing constitution without any coltective responsibility with the Victorys acts and the expension of the executive of the Secretary National Indian Governue ent responsible to the people based on the recognition of Indian independence. The previous principles communal anti democratic and anni national underlying the line in the expension of Indian independence. The previous principles communal and democratic and anni national underlying the line in the expension of Indian independence of Indian independence of Indian independence of Indian independence of Indian independence of Indian indiance of Indian indiance of Indian indiance of Indian indiance of Indian indiance of Indian indiance of an antil Ilinda policy of the British Government strengthened by an interly future of Indian indiance of an antil Ilinda policy of the British Government strengthened by an interly future in the unconcluding in the unconcluding in the unconcluding in the unconcluding in the unconcluding in the unconcluding in the unconcluding in the unconcluding in the interless to Drittin Indiance Indiana indiance of Indian indiance of Indian indiance of Indian indiance Indiana

The Working Committee apprehends that the said pia though provide al in name and applicable to the Central Government alone will not fill to be utilised by interested prites as the thin end of the wedge to break constitutionally and germanently India unity and saids city by haring the reduction in provincial legit turn and administration.

It is obviously a step in r trogres ion of the Grippe proposal and a monstrous extension of the co-called communal award with his proved to be the fountal source of all communal bitte ness a d political strife

The B it! h Government would not have I red to inflict this astroclous blow on the Bl du but for the secret support accorded by Gandhill to Desai I langt Pact which according to Gandhill himself forms the basis of the Simia Conf rence

Th I dian National Congress has b riered away in political rights of the cast Hindus by ep td ere n gotiations and by hopen failure to defend such a right wh never thy wer trampid under foot. The Congress has ceased to b n tion lorganisation by its persistent n gotiations with the Muslim Le gue, a body outside the Congress on communal

Gandhlii of an equal political status with an avowedly communal and reactionary organisa tion like the Muslim League In view of the fact that the Congress does not itself claim to represent Hindus as such and in view of the further fact that the Hindu community as such is not represented at the Simla Conference, any decision taken behind the back of the Hindu Mahasabha , which alone is the accredited political organisation of the Hindus and which has been in the past recognised by the Government itself as a major political organization, shall not be acceptable to the Hindus of India

"The Working Committee demands that a referendum be taken of the Wavell plan and the opinion of the people be ascertained before it is put into operation

"The Working Committee therefore declares that the Wavell Schenic even if it be accepted by the Simla Conference will be repudiated by the Hindus and if enforced will be resisted by all possible means

"The Working Committee hereby calls upon all its branch organisation and the Hindu community in general to realise the gravity of the dangers that he ahead of them to raise their voice of protest against the plan and to be prepared for any action necessary to combat it "

Renunciation of Titles — Government's tincreasingly hostile attitude towards the legitlmate rights of Hindus" came in for vloient criticism at the meeting of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha held at Delhl in August The meeting witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of some Mahasabha leaders renouncing their title as a protest against Government's policy

Opening the session of the Ali-India Committee Dr S P Mookerjee, the President, said that a new situation had been created by the Wavell offer Dr Mookerjee added Lord Wavell Mookerjee added had not invited the Hindu Mahasabha to the Simla Conference, because the Viceroy feared opposition from the Mahasabha, who not only opposed the offer but also charged the British Government with unwillingness to part with real power

Referring to Mr Jinnah, Dr Mockerjee said. the League leader had now changed his demand from parlty with Hindus to that of parlty with the rest of India Dr Mookerjee claimed that the Mahasabha was the only national organisation and challenged any one to prove that the policy and programme of the Mahasabha was inconsistent with national aspirations He strongly demanded that the future of Indla should be based on unity and drew support from the speeches of Pandit Nehru.

Sir Gokulchand Narang was loudly cheered when he rose to announce that he was giving up his knighthood

issues and by its latest acceptance through calls upon all Government title holders who are office bearers or who are members of the Council or committees of the provincial or district Sabhas to relinquish their titles. No Govern ment title holders shall therefore be eligible for any elective office or offices in the Hindu Mahasabha '

The principal political resolutions ran as follows "On the termination of the world war causing untold misery and sufferings to millions of people in Indla and the other countries both in the east and the west, we call upon His Majesty's Government to redeem the pledge of liberation of oppressed humanity from both political and economic fetters Hindusthan was bled white and made great sacrifices both in men and materials in fighting the forces of agression and sacrificed millions of her sons due to famine and pestilence caused by the conditions created by the war In view of the glorious part played by the Indian Army in achieving victory in theatres of war, and particularly by the Hindus, who formed about 70 per cent of the combatant forces and won as many as 27 Victoria Crosses out of 31 won by Indian soldiers, the United Nations should stand by India's demand for justice fairplay and see that no injustice is done to the Hindus in this crisis If Democracy has any meaning, no power on earth can deny with impunity the united demand of the vast majority of the Indian masses for independence By the independence of India and other countries in bondage will the United Nations now be judged

"To make agreement between political parties and communities a condition precedent to the freedom of India is a pretext for imperial-1sm to cling to power The present constitution is based on the so-called communal award which is a negation of democracy and makes impossible the real verdict of the Indian people to be expressed constitutionally We call upon the British Government immediately to repeal the communal award, which is uniair, un democratic and anti-national The Hindu Mahasabha has all along rejected the communal award We are of the opinion that the election should be based on the genuine democratic principle of one man, one vote A constituent assembly returned on communal electorates based on the communal award can never reflect the true mind of India and will mcrely create artificial issues which will disrupt Indian unity and help imperlahsm to continue its domination The Mahasabha insists that any constituent assembly or any body entrusted with the work of drafting India's new constitution should proceed on the basis that India is and shall remain one and indivisible and further, that any majority community shall not be reduced to a minority or equality

"A genuine national election based on democratic franchise will pave the way for the formation of a true constituent assembly for framing the constitution of free Hindusthan The resolution on titles said "As a mark of protest against the increasingly hostile attitude of the Government towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, the Working Committee of the All India Hindu Mahasabha for the uplift of the masses, the economic prosperity of the people, the uprooting of the present corrupt official regime for tackling the problem of hunger and unemployment and for preventing the exploitation of the impoverished masses

and Mustims. It is inherently unjust to reunes a majority of three-fourist to the a me position as a minority of one fourth. This unfair reduction of 5 crores to the same i vel as that occupi d by a minority of \$5 crores is undemocratic and will not solve the correst is undemocratic and will not solve the correst is undemocratic and will not solve the correst is undemocratic and will not solve the correst is undemocratic and will not solve the correst is undemocratic and will not solve the correst in the correst in the correc crores is undemocratic and will not solve this communal problem. The British Government has made impossible any agreen cut between the problem of the proble

His Majesty a Go ernment can call for the co-operation of all nationalist elements. Hindus

co-operation of all nationalist elements linding and Muslim, who are silling to st order responsibility for the appearance of the state

To this an amendme t was mot d stating that if the Government f ii d to make a satis f ctory de laration b No emb r 30 1 4 the lil du v h ahna h ii ha e to launch a no e ment against the British Government for national liberation and a statistical statistics. liberation and vindication of Hindu rights.

Dr Mookerjee requested the mover to with dr w the mendment Ti Presid at agreed with the principle of the am dment but did not consider it will do correct to adopt it now It was indeed his conviction that India could not be free without a struggle nor could the Hindus o ce again establi h th ir legitimate righta witho t launching a struggle. He s id th t if there was no are not t with the Govern ment, then the Mahas bha us the political organisation of the Hindus must t unch a movement. The I thather for that must come f om the Fresident of the S bha and if he was worth his sait he would do the ne dful he said. According to him the first hig tak that fa d th Hind was to org his them el es nd e tablish bran h a of the Mahasabha i all parts of the country

Dr. Mockerjee said the konne serf. (mo emest by ways of altects set in would be taken in Sepkember. This was not merely a may in the former than the series of the three congress as will who intit ted the policy of Hudustani. He at the had no doubt that young men will ally nader the bann ref th. Alchasabha at give a good account of themselves

Dr Mookerjee denied that the Hindu Misha sabha was running aw y from action. They were now pr pared to take up the chall n e

The Hudu Mahasabha is opposed to the one ordala specifol issue On the main political perileous principe of parity between Hudus problem. A structly was bound to come hat and Mustims. It is inherently anjust to reduce there must be ample preparation to the country a majority of three-tourist to the ame for that und tie President must be given a free hand

> The am nument was thereupon withdrawn and the resolution was carried.

> With the announcement that the general elections nould be held in India during the winter of 1945-46 the Mahasabha, like other organisations in the country plunged whole heartedly into the election campairn

> Sh attitude.—Although the Sikhs are no connected with the M hasabha it may be appropriate to mention in this chapter the Sikhs rejection of the Cripps formula This likh till lattic Committee in a expresentation to Sir Stafford Cripps declared that the propessis wer un ceptable to them hecause 'lust' du wer un ceptable to them hecause' lust' d wer un e eptable to them hecause 'tist do mantain's and strengthening the integrity of India specific provision in been mad for of! kitista and the cause of the Sikh community has and the cause of the Sikh community has heen lamentably betr yed. The Sikh is de Ever alnow the Diltich advent our community has fought for Endland a verry battle-field of the empire and this is or reward that our position in the Prujab which England promised to hold in trust ud in which we occupied a predominant position has been finally liquidated

Why should a province that falls to secure 3/ th majority of its legislature in which a be lieved to hold a plebistic and given the benefit of a bare majority. In firmes this right should have been onceded to communities who are in permanent minority in the legisleture

Further why could not the population of up area opposed to expansion be given the up area opposed to expansion be given the up area opposed to expansion be given the up area opposed to the up as t proper

We giv helow the figur s which abund ntiv prov our contention

From the honndary of D lhl to the hanks of th Ravi riv th population is di ided s follows --Muslims--45 05 000 Sikhs and othe non Muslims-76 46 000

From th Delhi houndary to th hanks of the Jhelum riv r xeluding Multan and Jh mg districts — Muslims—8 88 000 Sikhs nd othe non Muslims-03 48 000

To this may be added the popul tin f the Sikh tee of Patiala Nabha Jind kapurthala and Faridict which is about 600000 Of this the Muslims constitut h rely 6 per cent and this reduces the ratio of Muslim population still further

"We do not wish to indour the point any hand, to the growingly militant Muslim League more We have lost all hope of receiving any campaign for Pakistan and, on the other, a consideration We shall resist, however, by all possible means separation of the Punjab from the all-India union We shall never permit our motherland to be at the merey of The advent of the War and the supply by those who disown it "

Subsequent to the withdrawn of the Cripps' offer, the Sikhs have been somewhat in the offer, the Sikhs have been somewhat in the limelight in connection with several proposals, unofficially mooted, to determine the allocation of territories and powers in the event of a compromise between the Muslim Lergue and nationalist India. The virile and compact proposals for the community of Sikhs, mostly confined to the large the considering the considering for an interim. community of Sikhs, mostly confined to the Punjab, had an important say in regard to the question of Pakistan With a view to buying over Sikh opposition to Pakistan and thereby strengthening the demand vis-a ris the rest of India, Mr Jinnah made more than one attempt to reassure the Sikh community and thereby induce them to come under the scheme of Pakistan on the basis of guaranteed safeguards for their interests At one stage it looked as though a section of the Sikh leadership was favourably inclined towards Mr Jinnah's gesture Some of them seemed to be impressed with the argument that, whereas in an All-India Federation the Sikh community would be a drop in the ocean, they would not be a negligible frop in the ocean, they would not be a neglipide factor, in Pakistan not only because of their proportion in the population of the Punjab, but also by virtue of statutory guarantees offered to them by the Muslim League leader Eventually, however, Mr Jinnah's overtures were turned down because the bulk of the Sikb community was opposed to Pakistan

The advent of the War and the supply by the murtial race of Sikin of a large number of recruits for the Allied armed forces invested this community with added importance in the eyes of British authority Thus, for instance, the establishment of an interim Government at the Centre It now seems certain that a Sikh leader will find a place in any new Government that may be formed at the Centre

Whereas the bulk of Sikh opinion continued to be hostile to the idea of partitioning India Into Hindusthan and Pakistan, there is a small section of opinion which suspects the possibility of the Congress compromising with the Muslim League in its Pakistan demand. This section tends to take the destinies of the community in its own hands and forestall a possible division of the country by entering into advance arrangements with the League in the event of the creation of Pakistan

The position at the time of writing is a trifle confusing, as Sikh opinion is divided between those who would fight partition tooth and nail, those who seek to establish a sovereign Sikh State called Sikhisthan in the event of the establishment of Pakistan, and those a small number-who would safeguard the position At the same time there began to grow up of the Sikh community by a pact with Mr in the Sikh community a tendency at exclusivism Jinnah cashing in on the latter's overweening and self-rehance. This was due, on the one desire for Pakistan

## The National Liberal Federation-And Moderate Politics

The definite breach hetween the moderate diffs once between the two the former have and extremit elements in the Congress at its fixed Dominion Status within the Empire as special seasion in Bomb y in August 1018 (case) their ambitin while the litter have set 1919 edition of this hook) witnessed the birth of complete independence as their goal ivis caused of this hook) witnessed the birth of complete independence as their goal tha National Liberal Fed r tion which has need similarly in the matter of method the Liberals then here the platform of Indian materials. then been the platform of Indian moderate leaders It held its first session in then heen the platform of Indian moderate are opposed to direct action and are weau leaders. It held its first assiston in constitutional forms of agitation to accel Bombay in 1918 Bir Su ndranath B nerjec the p co of the country's political advance presiding The Federation dopted for Ris There is another direction in which the Isi Since The bear and the second of the second type of aution il m and orderly progress through invited and the presential and constitutional means as opposed for no fraction in the revolution ry creed and policy of the wished anything consistence that the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration on public lite. The death of the lit Hon E window the convertigation in this configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration in this configuration of the c is Montagu was a se love blow to the Indian lumbuist of desire that India should render full Liber I P Ity whose influence on Indian after support to Britain in her war teadily wanced singes theo. The Indian Round This Conference brought it gat to the lower of the Indian Round This Conference brought it gat to the lower of the Indian Round This as the result of the P actionary positions of the Indian Round This Conference of the Conference of the Indian Round This Conference of the Indian Round This Conference of the Indian Round This Conference of the Indian Round This Conference of the Indian Round This Conference of the Indian Round This Conference of the Indian Round This Conference of the Indian Round This Conference of the Indian Round This Conference of the Indian Round This Conference of the Indian Round This Round This Round T anis rancino or mediation as been filled by a group of leade a consisting mostly of t fired administrators and others who own no p rid administrators and others who own no be administrators and others who own no p rid administrators and others who own no p rid administrators and other administrators and the second of the constant of Party Leade a Confere ce this group has itself rystalli ed int a entre party thr wing the Liberal Federation further I to the b ck-round Indeed It was felt necessary to niter at a recruit session of the Liberal Fede ation a special plea lor the contil une of the Liberal F rty lo reply to sug estions that the party be wound?

The general elections for the p ovincial legisla-tures under the Go erament of India Acto I 1935, or much the best of Db at a from active for the control of the state of the control of the control of the control of the control successful During the past two or the years the libe al Party existed only in mane its the libe al Party existed only in mane its the libe al Party existed only in mane its case in an exact the control of the control party in the control of the control of the part in often gas obe and constructed certifician of the policies and actions of the majority party acted owing to the abs need on a popt file of political life in I dis. T w Liberal casadistates were little dire at from those of the Congress contested the clerifons but hardly ny was successful. During the past two or thre years which the libe al Party exittic only in name. If we like I have I was a mode there is the part in a few in a many per haps be described as path in a few in a many per haps be described as path in a few in a many per haps be described as path in a few in a many per haps be described as path in a few in a many per haps be described as the path in a few in a many per haps be described as the path in a few in a many per haps be described as the path in a few in a many per haps be described as the path in a few in a many per haps be described as the path in a few in a many per haps be described as the path in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described as the part in a few in a many per haps be described in a few in a many per haps be described in a few in a few in a many per haps be described in the

ate are opposed to direct action and are wedded to in constitutional forms of scitation to secelerate

Many of th m g ve public expression to their convictions in this behalf and to their undoubt d desire that India should render full support to Britain in her war

Act ello files autorities

Act ello files were made in the name of the
Liberal Feder tion Ind ed the most influen
til land will known exponents of the view point
of the Lib rai Fede tion do not helong to the
organisation Tale for instance the Non
Phy Ladds Conference where proceedings organisation Take for instance use non P tty Leades Conference whose proceedings figured is gely in Indi n politics during the past two or the ey ars. The President and more than one leading light of this Conference are not members of the Liberal Federation It is new theless true that the view of hoth re decilical on may ambjects. It may therefore be propriate to deal with the activities of these lead is in this Chapte

A Du I P hey—The actilities of the Liber is nd oth r mode te leaders during it e past comple of years have I lowed a dual polley on the o e hand they we r never slow to denounce any attempt to humper the country's war effort a d on the other their demands were little diffe at from those of the Congress

When the satyagraha movement was in progress, there was hardly any politics worth the name except the activities of the Liberals and officer Another reason for public directed towards moderate moderate leaders attention being politics was the effort made by the British The pleblscite vote is to be determined by a bare Government to meet the demands of moderate majority. The Council feels that the decision It eannot be said that the authorities dld anything substantial to enhance the reputation, and strengthen the position, of the sober element in the Indian political world, on the contrary, the point was frequently made that the way in which the Liberals were ignored gave for the elections to the legislatures, and can be additional impetus to extremism But such action as was taken was the result of the outspoken representations made by the moderate leaders The year 1944-45 was marked by the jubilee session of the Liberal Federation which eompleted 25 years of public service. Another remarkable activity was the evolution by Another Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and a Committee of non-party leaders of a compromise formula relating to India's future constitution was drawn up following the fallure of the Gandhl-Jinnah negotlations in the autumn of 1944

Cripps Offer—When Sir Stafford Cripps eame to India with the proposals of the British War Cabinet in 1942 (See Chapter on "The Indian National Congress", elsewhere in this Indian National Congress", elsewhere in this issue and earlier issues of *The Indian Year Book.*) the Council of the Liberal Federation expressed itself thus

"The Council of the Liberal Federation has very carefully examined the draft declaration brought by Sir Stafford Cripps It welcomes the proposals to make India a self-governing dominion with the same status and functions as are enjoyed by Great Britain and other members of the Commonwealth On examination of the different heads of the proposals the Council feels that the provision giving liberty to any province not to accede to the Indian Union is fraught with serious difficulties and dangers The ereation of more than one Federal Union In India, having their own separate armies, may result, in certain conceivable circumstances ha a conflict between them It would almost immediately lead to customs barriers, and complicated questions about ports, railways, existing public debt, etc., would arise Moreover, the weakness of the military organisation of the one or the other of the different Unions will seriously impair the safety and defence of India as a whole

"The Council further feels that communal feelings would be further exacerbated in the course of earlying out the process of arriving at a decision about accession or non accession

"Ali these and other considerations, and the serious dangers and difficulties should be fully considered before His Majesty's Government finally decide to implement these proposals

"The Council has always been of the view that the interests of different communities should be adequately safeguarded and that the of the ease and will seriously affect not only the unity and solidarity of India but her stature

"One of the effects of the proposals is that the question whether a Province accedes to the union or not will in the last resort be determined by a pieblseite uniess 60 per eent of the lower house of the legislative vote for accession of such momentous question should not be eoneluded by a bare majority, but that some mini mum percentage, say at least 55 per cent, should be prescribed. The Council also sees no reason why women who are entitled to vote and are members of the legislature, should be denied a vote in the plebiselte

"With regard to the representation of Indian States on the constitution-making body, the Council urges that the people of the States should be given a voice in the selection of the

representatives of the States on this body "On the subject of defence, the representation of India on the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council is satisfactory so far as it goes But this should not stand in the way of the appointment of an Indian as a Defence Member Such an appointment will have a tremendous effect in producing the necessary psychological reaction which will bring the Indian people whole heartedly in the war effort

"The Council of the Liberal Federation would also urge the British Government to appreciate the fact that totalitarian aggression involves totalitarian defence and that a total war cannot be won unless the Indian nation as a united political entity throws itself into this war heart and soul Malaya, Singapore and Rangoon serve as grave warning as to how even in modern warfare, technical skill alone, without the spontaneous support of the millions on the 'home front', ean achieve little on the military front It is the considered opinion of the Council that full co operation of the Indian people will not be secured in the war effort unless an Indian Defence Member is appointed

"With regard to the question of reconstituting the Executive Council of the Governor-General, the Liberal Federation Council would suggest that the Governor-General's Council should be nationalised, so that by conventions in the near future, the Governor-General may assume the position of a constitutional head of his Government."

Expansion of Executive Council.—Undeterred by the failure of the Cripps Mission, the Viceroy went ahead with his plans for the better government of the country and more efficient prosecution of India's war effort. With this end in view His Excellency reshuffled his Executive Council This gave an overwhelming majority to Indians in the Central Executive Council

Since July 1941 there have been quite a few changes in the personnel of the Viceroy's Executive Council, involving a reshuffling of portfolios Vacaneies eaused by resignations -three\_resigned at the time of Mr Gandhi's should be adequately safeguarded and that the fast in February 1943—and by the deputation different communities should have proper voice of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar to the British in the governance of the country But the proposals now made go far beyond the necessities of the case and will seriously affect not only British officials in Viceroy's Executive Council, the unity and solidarity of India but have statuted for the case and will seriously affect not only British officials in Viceroy's Executive Council, the unity and solidarity of India but have statuted for the council of the case and will seriously affect not only British officials in Viceroy's Executive Council, the unity and solidarity of India but have statuted for the council of the case and will seriously affect not only British officials in Viceroy's Executive Council, the unity and solidarity of India but have been supported for the case and will seriously affect not only British officials in Viceroy's Executive Council, the unity and solidarity of India but have been supported for the case and will seriously affect not only British officials in Viceroy's Executive Council, the unity and solidarity of India but have been supported for the case and will seriously affect not only British officials in Viceroy's Executive Council, the unity and solidarity of India but have been supported for the case and will seriously affect not only British officials in Viceroy's Executive Council, and the case and will be added to the deputation of the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and will be added to the case and wi namely the members in charge of Home and and influence in the Commonwealth of Nations | Finance The Commander in Chief was,

course, in chargo of the conduct of the war Congress leaders under detertion the dan or while War Transport was being footed after by it of Mr. Gandhis life brow ht tiese cert as littlish non-one-tial sir, Liward Berthi II after into play Barrieg three the entire Coverner at of Irdia was leding run by Indians suljet to the tract in conference at Delhi and after agreement Meeroy's veto

P are Efforts. The period aft r August 19t witnessed a number of effort to bridge the gulf between Great Britain and Irdia and our gan occuren urrat initish ard Irdia and between the Indian prilical paries especially the Convress and th. Mallim Les u. From in uent Liber 1 le ders u n party i d rs rif it wing Congressmen who I ad dissoci ted ti m selver from the mean and addissoci ted ti m inc gun netween urea Drivin area rous and representing unceran critical communities and between the Indian pilitual parties especially and the property of the these efforts

Almort the first of these was initiated by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee. At it start it looked promis n fut it islief. The progree of this afort and the causes of its film are discussed t len-th in the er pter on the Ifindu Mahasabha.

Mr C. Raisconalachari wh 1 d lo sacri ce his position in the Congress tierarchy a the r sun or mis dissent from the official follow of that ore mission and as a separel to his advocacy of a proposal to a til with the Muslim Lesgue on the basis of concedin the principle of labitan picked, up the thread where Dr. Mookerjee had left them and stroyed convert sloogerjee had leit in man streve. Covert the non party leaders to its m ti od ol approach Evidently h schle ed a mes are I success s file in to sector living in the met All this howev r c me to neutif f r the Viceroy r lead to permit him to meet Mr Gandhi with a view to discussing the possibilities ola setilement. (S el st year al ue)

Ola settlement. (S e in years to the key provided and saids are in the s luti n of it o internated by the Victory's archael Jat. But per lackand deadlock and that there need be no lear that the variety opinion in layour of a settlement. Public procession were together. The press and behalf to permit a lew representative to meet a will be partially the procession weeks together. The press and behalf to permit a lew representative to meet the platform were fully utilited by him and this particular of the platform were sufficiently and the platform when the platform were sufficiently and the platform when the platform were sufficiently and the platform the platform to the platform the platform to

Sit Tel Bahadur Sapru f rin tance successed him avenues for that the Go ern r Gener i should place himself at the had of a n thousi gov rmm at and at the had of a n thousi gov rmm at and cil a conference of sili parties incidulage the personally fo ourse. This gray section by the Geremon General as a suggested Sir Tel Bahadur s lid eved no res its be himself would ealls that conference.

Sir T j B hadne did att a conl e nee at Ait habad in the first h if of D c mber when th standing committee of the n party leaders conference met leaders of other parties and int resta

The offiel I report of the proceedings said that the conferen e discu sed the mo t pr tical

While the fast was in progress these i ad ra met in conference at Delhi and after earnest differations in which the representall es of all eximminities and parties took part passed the following resolution — This conference representing different creeds common ties and the serious situation that will arise if the Govern ment fall to take timely action and prevent a cat strophe. This con erence ther ore urges the Government to release Mahatma Gandhi forthwith

Bomb y Canf rep —Apart from the fast the feaders wished to exploit the intensic activity witnessed in the country during the fast for a ren w d effort to settle the political problem in the light of the impressions which some of it m had had from their talks with Mr Gandhi during the last,

The ders me tim Bombay at crethe termin flon of the last and resolved "Wa are of the opini a that the deplorable events of the last lew opin is that the negociable events of the last lew month a require a r consideration of their policy both by Covernment and if Congress. The recent it has whi is some of us have had with Mr Gandhilead us to believe that a moy for reconciliation at ti o present innet pra will bear fruit.

It is our conviction that il Mr. Gandhi is setatliberty h would do his heatt give guidance and assist nee in the solution of the internat

him avenues for a reconciliation.

Shortly after the Bombay conference the leaders planned a deputation to the Viceroy personally to urge their view point but eventually decided to s nd a memorandum but it pro

A dust see 1943 44.—During the year 1943 44 the activities of the Liberal and the peace efforts of moderate politicless renerally were of a limited character. This was due partly to the stageant nature of the attitude of both side to the dispute, namely of carments. the dispute, namely Go ernment and Mr Gandhi Whereas the Government of India

that the conferent edicts set the mot by: Itsal Gandhi Whereas the Government of India ms of soil ig the deadlock in view of the reluxed to move from the decision not to reopen failure of Government to t the effective taps the que thou unless Mr Ga this theorement of the contract of th

ment of India published on the eve of his fast; that they would unconditionally and enthuin Lebruary 1943 Thus there was available slastically help the war effort to the Intermediaries no common factor which they could exploit to bring about an under standing between the two opposite view poluts,

Lven so, efforts, though of a sporadic nature, continued to be made by unattached leaders to secure a change in the official poincy towards the Congress or at least to induce Government to provinces—these suggestions were embodied release the leaders so as to enable them to in a resolution, passed by the session The consider the altered situation. Undeterred hy their fallure to move the Government following Mr Gandil's fast, the moderate leaders urged the appointment of an impartial tribunal to investigate the charges made against Congress under detention or, in the alternative the release of those leaders so as to enable them to review the situation and attempt a solution of the deadlock To this, however, the Secretary of State replied in the House of Commons, saying that the Government of India had no intention of "staging a trial" of Mr Gandhi and other detained Congress leaders - (See last year's issue)

In the winter of 1943-44 the annual session of the National Liberal Federation met in Bombay under the presidentship of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh The Session was remarkable for the diametrically opposite viewpoints expounded by the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee (Sir Cowasjee Jchangir)

While deploring the August resolution of the Congress, Sir Maharaj Singh criticised Government for failure to announce a complete change of policy at the commencement of the war, that the division of the country into two or adding that "if Sir Stafford Cripps had come more separate sovereign states was not a right to India with his proposals in 1939 or early in 1940, instead of 1942, there would have been an excellent prospect of their acceptance" Under present conditions, he deplored, 'we are face to face with a divided India, with thousands ne rre of our fellow-countrymen, including many prominent and popular leaders, in prison, the retention by European officials of the key departments of Finance. Defence and Home in the Government of India, a complete absence of popular government in large portions of India, swollen prices, general distress and faminc in large and densely populated areas"
Sir Maharaj complained that the advice of
moderate leaders had been brushed aside by Government'

Sir Cowasil Jehangir took a different view of the problem. He blamed the Congress for the failure of the Cripps Mission and affirmed that it broke down owing to the eleventh-hour raising of the issue of the Viceroy's veto cited Mr Jinnah's opinion in support of the contention that the formation of a national Government on the lines of the Congress demand would have been totally opposed by the minoritles in general and the Muslims in particular

After drawing attention to the events that followed the August resolution, Slr Cowasji declared that if any progress was to be made it was essential that the Congress should not only withdraw the August resolution but also give an assurance to the British public and to the peoples of the Allied Nations that of the kind now decided upon and Mr Gandhi all people in India were behind this war and

Recolutions - The unconditional reiease of Congress leaders, the treatment by the Congress leaders of the "Quit India" resolution of August 1942 as a dead letter, a conference of political parties and the formation of national composite governments at the Centre and in the conference also passed resolutions dealing with the war, India's position at the peace conference, Government's food policy and the Bengal famine

Early in the summer of 1944, a session of the Non party Leaders' Conference met at Lucknow under the presidentship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (See last year's issue)

Two-fold Appeal.—In June 1944 the Council of the National Liberal Federation met In Poena and made a two fold appeal one to the Government unconditionally to release Congressmen not found guilty of violence and the other to the Congress to treat the August resolution as a dead letter, to put it aside and take measures to arrive at a working arrangement with other political parties for the formation of a provisional Government

The next meeting of the Council was held at Allahabad in October and expressed the opinion that the two-nations theory advanced by Mr Jinnah was opposed to facts while his insistence on a plebiscité confined to Muslims was unfair to other communities and incompatible with democratic concepts. The Council also declared democratic concepts The Council also declared that the division of the country into two or solution for the Hindu-Muslim question

Committee -Soon after the Conciliation Committee—Soon after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Bombay Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Non-Party Conference, announced his intention to set up a committee (Calied the Conciliation Committee), comprising eminent public men with no marked political affiliations, to examine the Indian communal question from a political and constitutional point of view. This was the outcome of a resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference which said 'The Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference, having considered the present situation in view of the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks on the communal Issue, hereby resolves to appoint a committee which will examine the whole communal and minorities question from a constitutional and political point of view, put itself in touch with different parties and their leaders, including the minorities interested in the question, and present a solution within two months to the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference The Standing Committee will take all reasonable steps to get that solution accepted by all parties concerned The Standing Committee will be a standing Committee will be a standing Committee with the standing Committee authorises Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to appoint members of the committee and announce

with it You can call me whenever you like | body and he hoped that that body would come
put me any questions you like and ask me for | into existence No one reliabed the idea that this any assistance you like

Sir Tej Bahadur added that it was his intention that there should be on the committee no one who was a partisan or one who had expressed himself violently on political issues of tile con try was also the idea that there si ould be one or two retired judges who would bring a judicial mind to hear on the country a probi m

The basic conception of the committee was that it a discu sion of the communal and political problem should be lifted from the partisan level to the scientific and judicial level

The effort of the committee would be to under tand the views of each p rty act as a s rt of conciliation board by e tablishing contact with all parti a and recommend some solution that they thought good on their own respon i billity I would be open to each party to accept it wholly or p ritally or to reject it said Sir Tej Bahadur Thera is no qurstion of failure are success. When the committe has done its work it will be for the lead as of diff rent parties to consider whether at that stage they
hould not call a bigger confe ence—either an
all parties conf rence or a convention

Explaining the function of the proposed committee Sir Tel Bahadur stated that it would approach ratious poilite 11 aders very politely and very conrecusly and insite them to xplain their points of view It w a pos like that some mi ht refuss their ope at in and rebuilt the committee hut that would not deter

The personnel of the Committee was completed toward the end of the year. It included eminent leaders from different communities mo t of whom fulfilled SirT | Bahadur s qualifi a mo to whom fulfilled \$\footnote{it} I \text{ Dahadur squalit a time in particular that in y should be experts ominent, and experient of and non particular no cultook. They included the Strybold and the property of the strybold and the strybold

Committee Aim and Scope—Tie Committee bgan its work on De mber 9 1944 with a populng add e by the Presid at Sir T I Bahadur S pru d faing the exact scope and factions of th Committee Our es entiat duty has id is to apply our numer; to the basia of the constitution not to detail d provi alons of the constituti n

Wa are appro ching o task in a true spirit of humility The sincerity of our motives may b attacked wa may b suppo ed to carry on a disbolical conspiracy ag inst others but we hav nothing to c n cal we have nothing of which wa need feel h med Wa only claim the common right of the citizens of this country to form and exp ess our opinions for what they are worth

The obje t of the Committee Sir Tej Bahadur and it clea we not to from a detailed in acco dance with the ba ic principles pro iding onstitution. That mest be left to some other for the assumption finally by the respective mad

mo existence. As one reisined the idea that this country should continue to be in its present state. If he said we f ii to come to an agreement somebod, lese must di charge his duty in this matter. That somebod, else must be the Brillish Government.

Let me assure you asid Sir Tej Bahadur I have got, soma very encourseing letters and memoranda even fom Maslims Sir and memorana even 10m sinsims Sir Tel Hahadur mentioned that as many as ni e memoranda were from Muslims one valu ble memorandum had come from a very distin guisl ed Mu lim wio had approached the problem from an entirch independent point of view

Sir Tej Bahadur had also received simil r neouraging letters from quarters from which te did not expect any encouragement. He had received letters and telegrams from England

I have tried in approach Mr Jinnsh He does not want to recognise the Non Party Conference o this Committee I has e no quartel with him Ba may not recogni a us lint we recognise ourselve That is my answer This Committee will go on This Committee must discharge Its duty

He had tried to approach the Sikh leaders nd h d recei ed an encouraging reply fon Master Tara Singh Ha had approached De Syama Prasad Mookerjee nd Mr Savark r They had agreed to see him

This Committee, Sir Tej B hadur pointed out was not establi hed on the balls of r out has not establined on the Lais of r precitation of each caste or community but ha I ft it to the Committee to d lde for lits if on this question II was annious in get representation of the Scheduled Clases At one stage Dr Ambedkar seem degreeable to help II. Committee in this mattr but At our state of this manual to help il Committee in this manual to help il Committee in this manual later h s id he did not pprova of some of tha [Committees members—bir Te] B hadur did

er the amount of liter tur available abo t tie Depr d Cla ses was enormous and there were men in this Committee to whom tha Interests of the Schedul d Classes were a dear as to my leader of tho e cl se

Mr Ga dh V wr — The mate I I on wich the Committee be d its discussiona I cluded memoranda which the committee h d received from vario a organisations and individuals Sir Tej Bahadur S pru ent to Mr G nchi the committee a questionnal fo a reply but the latter write back s ying that he would p fer to reply to any spe life que tions that may b put t him with reference to hi ialks with Mr Jianah

The following are some of the qu tions put to Mr Gandhi a d the repli s received f om

Qu stion —In his letter of S ptember 17 Mr Jinnah says that the word (Paki tan) has now become ynonymous with the Lahora resolution Did you ask him whether in ac ord nee with the Lah re resolution of the All I dia Muslin League a achem of constitution in accordance with the few parts of the constitution of the second of th

Answer - " No. Qolda Aram's position un-focturately was that plille he could come as far as seeing me and testing to construe me of 1 is the life, he, the fre ident of the leading could not discuss details with ris, a more in Westerst But so for as I could gather from our conversations, he had no properly eleme. As the correspondence shows he had referred me to two tools, both of which I read, but reitles of which could help me to understand his exact position. One thirs he insisted upon was that if I first accepted the I'al istan of his conception, he could then discuss other thin, as the me, even though I was tot an individual?

Asked If it was true that the real breakdown between him and Mr Jinnah come about on the question of central authority or Government, Mr transfil replied 'It can be said that the brial down tool place because we could not · come to an exercment on the two cation theory of Quide Aram As the correspondence all \*how, I wanted to avoid a central Government I ruggested an authority acceptable to both the parties, but he would invist hist on complete partition as bety cen two nations and then an agreement between them as on foreign affairs, etc. He would not agree to anything simul-

Gandhl's attention was drawn to a 311 presage in his letter to Mr Jiunah dated September 28, 1914, In which he said —"That if it means utterly independent sovereignty so that there is to be nothing in common between the two, I hold that it is an impossible proposi-tion. That means war to the lufte" and was asked what he meant by "war to the knife."

Mr Gandhl replied 'ls a simple English idiom "War to the kulfe I have never known It used in the literal sense. It simply means a determined quarrel between parties. that if there is nothing in common between the two or nothing which does not come in conflict with each others culture, there can be no friendly mutual agreement"

To another question Mr Gandhi replied " Although I could not agree to the two nation theory, I agreed on the basis of members of a family desiring severance of the family tie in matters of conflict but not in all matter so as to become enemies one of the other as if there was nothing common between the two except enmlty"

Support -Mr C Rajagopalacharl

wrote to the Committee —

"I have your circular letter of Dec 3 about the Conciliation Committee I need hardly say how warmly I wish you every success

"As regards my views of which you have asked for a memorandum, they are contained in the 'C R Formula' which formed the subject matter of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks I am unable to improve the terms of that formula

"I may charify a point which has been deliberately misrepresented by certain advocates of the Muslim League It is only for fixing

resting of all powers such as defende external the Inklian era of Punjah and Pengal that affate, each unit all recorded and recorded to the last traces are feeling to be in the first of the new father matters as may be tree any, but then of populate, statistics district by district prepared? Wa your attention drawn to any line of the area to the district, my formula such scheme to his district properties.

Answer — "So. Only Arama resisting upat the fit is not it - therefore of the fermula to take the grette the district by district Pi-Il the by districts we at I involve the result litty of the evidence, of the area lette foot if one il telebrate or may and another distinct in a different may. This is therefore ascited, The classes as to the riple of clieflets on the to ther he a selectived to easilie the prevailing of a pulse opinion where the continuity would rot thereby to distanted

" My position after the fallers of the Gredhi Jinrah talks is a tout in the introduction to the found i Jirrah talks published by the "Mindustan Times" I need add nothing to what I have stated thereig about the communal issue. I wish however, to ad I one other point for the consideration of the Committee. It is not psychologically possible to create an atmosphere of reasonableness unless Self-Government den ocratic lines in some shape or other is a settled fact, and such form of Government as ir functionion and threatens to continue is replaced by an arread constitution. I therefore appreciate the stand taken by the Non-Party Conference. The federal part of the Government of India Act of 1935 should with suitable modifications, be introduced at once with or without fresh Provincial elections according to the convenience of the British Government I would prefer fresh basic Provincial elections, so that if the federal part of the Government of India Act of 1935 cannot be brought into force at once during interim period, an 'ad hoe' control executive may be constituted out of the Provincial Governments of the 11 Provinces which should all be restored in replacement of the Section 93 regimes. This ad hoc. Central I vecntive should replace the present Viceroy's Council. This can be done with very little parliamentary legislation and may be statutorili vested with a fixed term of If either of these things is done and a tenure Central Executive is constituted on a popular basis, there will be a sanction of conciliation An agreed constitution on the basis of the declaration of His Majesty's Government of April 11, 1942, will replace the interim arrangement Parties will feel that unless they come to an agreement the interim arrangement will continue"

Cable to Lord Wavell-While the Com mittee was still in session and before the formulation of its conclusions, Sir Tej Bahadur sent a cable to Lord Wavell, who was then in London discussing with His Majesty's Government proposals for a solution of the Indian political deadlock, communicating the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Committee

"In view of the Internal situation particularly relating to the economic life of the people and ln view of the rapid pace at which international events are marching, and in view of the necessity of India being represented in her own right and by her own representatives at all international conferences and peace conferences, if any, this committee strongly recommends that the following steps be taken at once

- released immediately
- ( ) Indis should by a royal proclamatinn, be declared an independent state and treated as a dominion equel and in no way inferior to any other dominion of the British Common wealth of helions er in though pendin the framing and coming into force of a new constitu tion the Governm at of India may bave to be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1935 and ject to minimum necessary modifications
- (3) (a) The proclamations issued in several pro inces under ection 93 of the Act should be withdrawn forthwith ind the legi l anound be withdrawn forthwith and the leril tures allowed to resume their normal activities (b) Jopular Ministries should be ree-tailish of in thes provinces and allowed to function under the provi lones of tile Act. (c) In the formation of each Mini tires the Jrim Mini ter representing the largest single p rity in the legislature should be required as for as possible to include in the Ministry persons commanding the conference of other posterior in the legislature conference of other posterior in the legislature.
- (4) In addition to the restoration of autonomy in all tile provinces of British India a National Covernm at a ould replace the present

Executive Council at the centre For this purpose the committee would emmend for consideration the following r commend

## FIRST ALTERNATIVE

two alternatives

- (a) S ction fi e of the Government of India 4ct 193 should be 0 am ded as to pro ide for the it. of a proclamation by His Majesty bringin into being forthwith a federa tion of India without len' ulting on the entry of Indian States as a ondition precedent as the stion of States as a condition precedent as the stion (2) of the said section. vs. anusm states as a ondition precedent as a provided in auto-cition (2) of the said section Indian States b ing at liberty to accede to the federation in accord nee with the terms of section 6 of the A t
- Act, 193 with 10 fth Go ernm at of I dia Act, 193 with 10 propos d meadments should be brought into f o and 1 pr taken imme diately to hold electio a to the two houses of ite federation I gli stare and to appoint a Connell of Minit rs 1 accordance with the provisions contain d in that part

Provided however to t in the fo m tion of Provided however it in the 10 m tion of a such a min try the prime Minister representing the largest singl p rty in th Legislature shall as far as possible, include in the milistry persons commanding the confidence of other important p rties in the Legisl ture

## SECOND ALTERNATIVE

- Schedul IX of the Act may be continued in force but should be so m nded as to provide fr eltering the constitution and functioning of the Go ernor General in Council on the following lines
- (A) Except for the Commender in Chief who m y continue to be e -officio m mber of the Ex cutive Connell in cherge of war nperations Ex chive Connect in charge of war njerasions; a d matters nucliary the eto the entire Executi e Co neil should con it of Indiens commanding the confide ce of the perties in the Central Legislature the povision in sub-section (3)

- (I) All political prisoners and determs be of section 36 which requires that three at least ased immediately of the members should be persons who have been in the service of the Crown in India for a period of at least ten years being repealed
  - (B) No officials belonging to the permanent s rvices shall be nominated to either ilon e ni tha Central Legislature The nominated block in each of the two houses shall consist entirely of non-officials nominated by the Governor General in Council
  - (C) In the 9th schedule of the Act the provisions excluding from the control of th Legislature expanditure under he de Ecclesiaati cal I xtern i all irs Defence Tribal areas and other items incurred by the Governor Tribal areas General in his discretion shell be repealed
  - (D) The Political Adviser to the Crown Representative should be an Indian with the rank and atains of an Ixeentive Connellior though he may not be a member of the Pxeentive Council
  - (F) The decision as to when the general elections to the Central and I rovincial Legisla tures should take place should be left to the ational Government at the centre and the popular governments in the pro inces
  - The Committee greatly appreriates your initiative in proceeding to London for the purpose as it believes of ending the present purpose as it believes of ending the pres my political of dlock in the country and trusts that the suggestions the tit now making will be of assistance to you and Nis Majety a Government in solving the problem that f s you Tha Committee is continuing its wo k.
  - The cable represented the first pert of the Committees with and contained its recommendations with regard to the interim period
  - Mr J nabs pr te t.—Mr Jinnah who represented the principal factor in the internal deadlock reacted unfavourably to the angre thous made in his T J Bahadur a cable to Lord Wavell Mr Jinnah said
  - Sir Tel Bahadur Sapru and his associates have been passing off under different labels from time to time, first as all party conference then as no party conf rence and now they base a sumed the tabel of conciliation com mittee
  - They are nothing but handmaids of the tune of Mr Gaudhi Their pompous and playing to the tune of Mr Gaudhi Their pompous and plous profession that it y are a detached and independent body of mrn is utterly fairs and resolutions and from the character and the neture of the present resolution they bere passed converging the proposals to Lord Wevell Two alternatives are offered. The Muslim applications and their netional demands of the present of the present proposed to the present production of the proposed by this about and flashing movement if either of the mis accepted. They are nothing but handmaids of the
  - accepted
  - Muslim India will n t accept any attempt to chenge the present constitution in any way which would directly or indirectly be on the basis of annited Indic The question of Pakistan is the fir t and the foremost 1 sue to be decided preliminary to any consideration of the framing of any future constitution eny attempt to

countenanced by the British Government will be at the exceller and betrayal of the hundred million Mussalmans in this land

"I am confident that having regard to the solemn declarations of His Majesty's Government and the pledges and assurances given to the Muslims they will not go back as an honomable nation and coerce the Mussalmans or force or impose upon them a constitution against their will and without their approval and concent if the British Government are stampeded into any departure from or reversal of their declared policy by some undue pressure, which I do hope will not be the ease I shall be falling in my duty, having regard to the temper, determination and the deep feelings of Muslim India regarding this issue, if I did not draw the attention of Britain to the disastrons consequences it may lead to, for which the British Government alone will be responsible

Hindu-Muslim Parity-Within a weck the Sapru Conciliation Committee unfolded its proposals for the future constitution of India which proceeded on the basis of parity between Hindus, other than the Scheduled Castes, on the one hand, and Muslims on the other, in the constitution-making body, the future Central Legislature and in the Executive, the overriding condition being that the unity of India and interested to the control of the co and joint electorates were accepted

The Committee emphatically declared itself calmst Pakistan Mr N M Joshi dissented against Pakistan from this declaration, as also from the corollary that no province should elect not to needde to the future Indian Union or seeede therefrom

The Committee envisaged the transfer of Paramountcy to the Union, and recommended the appointment of a Minister in charge of functions in relation to Indian States, with whom a body of three Indian States' advisers in to be associated

A declaration of fundamental rights, the setting up of a minorities commission, and special proposals for minorities in the Punjab were included in the Committee's recommenda-

"It is needless to say that the recommendations do not constitute a full blue print for the future constitution" Said the Committee "They merely indicate the outlines which the Committee feels would suit the conditions in India They are essentially suggestions made for the constitution of the country at large

"These proposals are confined to British India only When the Indian States decide to come into the Union, as the Committee hopes they will, it is obvious that arrangements will have to be made in consultation with them for necessary adjustments and additions"

The Constitution-Making Body—The constitution-making body shall be constituted in the manner prescribed in Clause "D" of the draft resolution of His Majesty's Government, beautiful by St. Stafferd Children and St. brought by Sir Stafford Cripps, subject to the following modifications

militate against, prejudice or torpedo the namely, commerce and industry, land holders, Pakistan demand directly or indirectly, if universities, labour and women—16. Hindus, countenanced by the British Government will exchiding the Scheduled Castes—71, Muslima— 51, Schriduled Costes-20, Indian Christians-Slibs 8, linekware 3, Anglo Indians 2, Backward arcas and trlbcz--3, Luropeans

- -1, othera-1
  (2) It Is became Clause "D" of His Majestr's Government's decirration provides for election he a joint electorate, composed of members of all Provincial Legislatures, under the system of proportional representation, that the Committee has decided to recommend that, in spite of the disparity in the population strengths between Muslims and Mindus other than the Scheduled Castes, the Hindu community should, in the intere ts of promoting communal unity, agree that the representation of the Muslim community on the constitution-making body shall be on a par with that given to the Mindus, other than the Scheduled Castes
- (3) No decision shall be valid unless it is supported by three fourths of the members present and votlag
- (4) His Majesty's Government shall enact the constitution on the basis of the valid decisions of the constitution-making body, supplemeated wherever necessary by Its own awards on matters in which the regulate majority for decision was not forthcoming

Division of India — The Committee, having considered carefully the resolution of the Muslim League passed at Lahore in 1940, the various other resolutions of the League and the published version of the talks between Mr Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi, and having also considered the "C R" and Gandhi proposals, is cmphatically of the opinion that any division of India into two or more separate independent sovereign States is unjustified, and will endanger the peace and orderly progress of the whole country without any compensating advantage to any community, and that the political unity of India should therefore, be maintained

Indian States - Provisions should be made in the constitution for the accession from time to time of Indian States as muits of the Union, on such terms as may be agreed upon establishment of the Union should not, however, be made contingent on the accession of any Indian State or of any minimum number of Indian States The Union should be brought into being and should commence to function at the earliest possible date, even if no Indian State has acceded to it as a unit by then

Non-Accession and Secession vince of British India may elect not to accede to the Union, nor may any unit—whether a Province or a State, which has acceded—be entitled to secode therefrom

Provincial Boundaries — While it is not desirable that the new constitution should be delayed by the realignment of provincial boun-daries on linguistic or cultural considerations, the Constitution Act shall indicate the machinery and prescribe the procedure for such realignment of the oid Provinces and for the creation of new Provinces after it has come into force, and on such realignment or creation of Provinces aii (1) The total strength of the body shall be consequential amendments may be made, in 160, distributed as foollows Special Interests, the constitution

The Committee submits the accompanying Unson Leg slat re—(a) The Union Legisle iggestions for the consideration of the constitute ture an Il consist of the Head of the State and suggestions for the consideration of the constitution making body. They I ave been placed in the making body. They I ave been placed before the Committee by one of its incenters who has great experience of the edministration of Indian States and of the working of the Government of Indian Act (163) In relation to the mass their I dian States are not represented on its Committee and fair to thing haracters and the control of suggestions for the consideration of the constitu no opinion on the ment of the severel alt rna tives suggested beyond at ting that a clear defin tion of a He d of th State is necessary defin to not a He d of th State is necessary at the several res luton a dopted by the Committee assume the e let need of a Head of the State a did the extra e by him of e that he state a did the extra e by him of e this of the sea significant and the state and the state of the Head

State shall conform to the traditions usages in spread of the model (office and con entines which so biding on the population strengths constitute on like do fany State

(2) The office of Head of the State shall have a tennre of five years and ordin rily no p rson m y h id th office for more than o e term

First Alt rn tiv —The he d of the State shill be lected by an electo al college composed of the members of the two Houses the Union Le isl ture eith without ny restriction as to the hole or subject t their choice being c nincet to the Rui rs of Indian States having a mi imum populat on or re enue

Sec nd Alt rnat e -(3) The Head of (1) For th Unon Assembly there shall be the Stat shell be elect d by the Rul rs of the (4 th f nchuse for seats other than those I d'un States referred to above from amongs/leveved for special inderests themselves

Th rd Alternati — The Head of the State h ll be appel ted by His Majesty the King of L il and on the seduce of the Union Cabit et either without a y restriction as to his hol or a by etc his choce being confined to the Rul rs of the findian States ferred to above

(c) Ten per cent of the total strength shall be reserved for the representation of the following special interests La dholders commerce and industry is bour women

(d) The remaining sests shall be distributed

(e) (i) in case the Muslim community egrees to the substitution thron hout of joint electo (1) There shall be a Head of the Statistical to the formulation of sease for separate communal electroates In that case only this that the continuity of the state of the state with reserved in of sease for separate communal electroates In that case only this communal electroates In that case only this in y be to I red or impo ed on him by or under Hindu community hould agree that in the Constitution Act and (b) su hother strength of the Cettal As embly excluding powers a are now vested in His Majesty the Ahing of E hand includ — power connected commence and I duty I andholders elbour with the exercise of th functions of the Grown let be strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cettal as the strength of the Cetta

> The Committee de ito to imphasi e their view that if this economendation is not to be implemented in its entity the Hindu community should be at liberty not merely not to agree to the clein for parity of represent tion but to a k for a revision of the Communi. Award

(ii) The Committee c n ders tiat p se tation ci en to the Skh and Scheduled C tes in the Go rnment of I dia Act is choice being c named to the Ruf m of Indian is manifestly madequate and unjust and should be States having a mi imum populat on cre enue a latant lly raised The qu num of increas d or hoth to b named in a a hedule to the representation to be gi n to th m should be Constitution Am making body

(9) For the speci i interest there shall be pecual so stit encies. The shall he direct election to the Un n Assembly As for election to the Cu i of State the que tion shill be decided by the constit un making body

has been as the cheek being consisted to the latter of the first of the mitters o

- the Centre should be us small in number nal belong to the same community as the Prime possible, provided that they shall in any care include (1) matters of common interest to India, as a whole, such as foreign affairs, defence relations with Indian States, inter nuit com-numications, commerce, customs, currency, numications, commerce, customs, currency, posts and telegraphs, (ii) settlement of interimit disputes (ill) co ordination where necessary of the legislation and administration of different units, and (is) such other matters or action as may be required for ensuring the safety and tranquillity of India or any part thereof, or for the maintenance of the political integrity and economic unity of India, or for dealing with any emergencles
- While all matters not assigned to the Centre exclusively or concurrently must be declared to fall within the sphere of the units a list of these should, for greater certainty, be given in the Constitution Act, with the rider that all residuary powers—those not included in ofther of the two lists shall vest in the units
- (C) All customs barriers between one unit and another shall be abolished, and there shall be free trade within the Union, provided that, where the abolition of existing customs barriers affects projudicially the finances of a unit, it shall be entitled to adequate compensation out of the revenues of the Union Executive
- (A) Subject to the provisions of Clause (B), the Lecutive of the Union shall be a composite Cablnet in the sense that the following communities shall be represented on it (1) Hindus, other than Scheduled Costes, (11) Muslims, (11) Scheduled Costes, (iv) Sikhs, (1) Indian Christians, (vi) Anglo Indians
- The representation of these communities in the Executive shall be, as far as possible, a reflection of their strength in the Legislaturo
- The Cabinet shall be deemed to be duly constituted, notwithstanding the absence from eonstituted, notwidistanting via day of the lt temporarily of representatives of any of the munities mentioned in Clause (A) Where, on account of a whole community refusing to join or remain in a Cabinet that community goes, without representation therein, the vacaneies may, pending the availability of members of that community, be filled by the appointment of members of other communities, and the Cabinet may commence or continue to function, provided it commands a majority in the Legislature
- (D) The Cabinet shall be collectively res ponsible to the Legislature
- The Cabinet shall be led, guided and held together by a Prime Minister, who shall ordinarily be the leader of a party, which by itself, or in combination with other parties, is able to command a stable majority in the Legislature A convention should be created that the offices of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister should not be monopolised by any one community
- The other members of the Cabinet shall be appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister
- (G) One of these Ministers shall be designated Deputy Prime Minister, and it shall be a standing | Chief Justice of India

(1) The powers and functions assigned to rule that the Deputy Prime Minister shall not Minister

- Alternative—(A) Subject to the provisions of Clause (B), the Executive of the Union shall be a composite Cabinet in the sense that the following communities shall be represented on It (1) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes, (II) Muslims, (III) Scheduled Castes, (IV) Sikhs, (v) Indian Christians, and (vi) Angle Indians
- (B) The representation of these communication the Lyccutive sind be, as for as possible, a reflection of their strength in the Legislature
- The Cablact shall be deemed to be duly constituted notwithstanding the absence from it temporarily of representatives of any of the communities mentioned in Clause (4) where, on account of a whole community relating to join or remain in a Cabinet that community goes without representation therein, the vacancies may, pending the availability of members of that community, be filled by the appointment of members of other communities, and the Cabinet commence or continue to function, provided it commands a majority in the Legislature
- (D) The Cabinet shall be elected by the Central Legislature in a joint session by the system of the single transferable vote. The The elected Ministers shall hold office for the duration of the Legislature The Legislature shall elect from umong the Ministers a President and a Deputy President who shall not both belong to the same community

Minister for Indian States—There shall be a Minister in charge of the functions in relation to Indian States, and with him shall be assoclated a body of persons, not less than three and not more than five in number, who shall be called Indian States' advisers, and who shall be chosen in the manner agreed upon with the The Minister simil consult the Indian States Indian State advisers in all important matters, and shall obtain their concurrence in respect of certain matters to be specified in the Constitu tion Act

Judiciary -(1) There shall be a Supreme Court for the Umon and a High Court in each of the units

- (2) The strength of Judges in each of these courts at the inception of the Union, as well as the salaries to be paid to them, shall be fixed in the Constitution Act and no modification in either shall be made except on the recommendation of the High Court, the Government concerned and the Supreme Court, and with the snnetion of the Head of the State (a Governor-General or President as the case may be), provided, however, that the salary of no Judge shall be varied to his disadvantage during his term of office
- (3) (A) The Chief Justice of India shall be appointed by the Head of the State and the other Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation. tion with the Chief Justice of India
- (B) The Chief Justice of a High Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the head of the unit and the

- Court shall be appointed for life ubject to an ag limit prescribed by the Constitution Act b th may by resignation addressed to the Head of the State resign his office
- (5) A Judge of the High Court may be on the ground of my bel aviour or of infirmity of mind or body if o reference being made to it by the Head of the State the Supremo Court reports that the Judg ought on any such ground t be removed
- (B) The Judg of th Suprem Court may moved fr m offi e by the He d of th State n the ground of mish ! 1 ur o of f firmity f mind or body if o f re ce b ing made to
  it by th Head of the State a sp I I tribun f ppointed for the purpo e by him eport th t
- of the new constitution
- Di nee —The c mmittee strongly recommends th t u der sho ne co t tutio ther hould be a Portiolio of Defence which should be beid by a Minister r possible to the Leti sture a d that the ctual co t \ and di cipii of th Army should be placed i the 1 a di oct of the commander in Chief unde the new Government
- The Committe further recommends that a National Army hould be creded and two loped as rapidly a possible. It is un ble to sugstation that the transparent of the army hould be a the will dep and prairies the visit of the visit and under the containing the containing the containing the containing the containing the containing the containing the containing the containing the committee of the containing the cont one rical question of in ne on a numb r

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- (1) (A) Such B itish units as temporarny may b requi d f r th efficient d fe ce of I d and uch offic rs as m y be n ded f r offic rl g the h tion I Army until an dequ to number of I did office by mes av lish of Anglo Andlan in et in services n der Section of the Community of th

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- (C) Other Judges of a High Court shall be () An institution should be established appointed by the Head of the stat in consults for the training in sufficient numbers of officers into with the head of the unit the Chief Justice of all the three arms—air land and sea—and to the man the field in the first court of a Supremo
  - (3) If it is found that the present educational system does not produce a sufficient number of young men suitable in every respect for a military career steps should be t ken at once to remove this defect
  - University Officers Traini g Corps should (4) be establish d where they do not exist and large fy oxpanded and measures taken not only for in pe ce time but for the rapid expansion of the cadre in the event of a military threat to India Such measures should aim at cre ti g a reserve of young men with aervice tr ining who can be rapidly absorbed as officers when expan.ion takes place
- (5) The Committee would emphasise that the maintenance of law and order is essentially the budget of the purity of a result grounds to be the maintenance of law and order is essentially the responsibility of the Unit Governments and they should it necessary by J creating with the pointment at all netion of the diversibility of the disthar, of this Judiciary the pointment is find at oil 193 seem of the Government is I did at oil 193 seem ever make it clear that the services of troops suitable wild such modifications a may be used to the Union Army Zetablishment should be replied for being includinged only when the civil power finds itself unable to cope with any particular situation
  - The Committee further recommends that a balance should be maintained between the respect a arms and that speel I attent n should be paid to the Navy Air Force meeban! d units a d such other b anches as may from time to time be developed

Committ e recommends that ateps should be taken even b fore the coming into being f the new onst tution to adopt and give flect to the mea ures as f as pract cable

P bi Servees -(3) The o ders now in force at the Cent r g rdin th representation of the communities in public ervices my continu in operation till the Union Government u der the n w constitution comes into bel g the intrination on the state of the transity of the Communities between recommends that which should be adopted for the creatin of the 64 per cet of the eats now allotted to such as may the Communities or communities it is skirts the find in Christian is and the agreement. Indians and F nis may be pilit up b twen the Sikhe the Indian Sikhe the Indian Christi us un the Angillard and Paris in the poportion of 3; per cent for the Sikhe 3 per cent for I dian christians and 15/6 per cent for Angil India 13. and Parsis The apect i p visions relating to Anglo Indians in ce t in services n der Secti

lik M | ty s do mm t pediying among there thin the term and co du non of the trem that co du non of the trem that co du non of the trem that co du non of the trem that co du non of the trem that co du non to he con s the war s or r all direct return f mittal cone results and the centre of the control of t

the member representing on a community in minion and that finds shall have the same who need not note with belong to the same in he either to remain within the Communicalth community, whell be elected by members of or to go out of it till Legislature belonging to that community within the legislature belonging to that community within the continuity.

(C) No member of the Iralisature chail he eligible for membership of the Commission

- Commission shall be the same as, and synchronise with the term of office of members of the Leckly
- (E) The functions of the commission shall he -(1) To keep a contrast watch over the interesis of minority communities in the area (ii) without attempting to deal with stray administrative acts or individual grievances to call for such information as the Commission may consider necessary for discharging its functions, (iii) to review periodically for example once every six months—the policy pursued in legislation and administration in the Legislature and the executive in regard to the implementing of non justicable fundamental rights assured by the constitution to minorit,
- and the Prime Minister Commission shall be considered by small, as soon as possible place the report of the Commission before the Legisla ture with a full statement of the action taken or proposed to be taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission any of the recommendations are not necepted wholly or in part, the statement should also contain full explanations of the decisions taken by the Government Pacifities shall be provided to the Legislature for a discussion of the report and the decisions of the Government thereon

The Committee while strongly recommending to all communities and parties to accept the proposals says that in the event of their being unaccoptable to the various communities and parties and their failure to reach an agreement on any other basis His Majesty's Government should set up an interim Government in India and proceed to establish machinery for drafting the new constitution generally on the basis of the principles underlying these proposals enact it in Parliament and put it into operation at the earliest possible date

Silver Jubilee Session—The Silver Jubilee Session of the National Liberal Federation was heid in Lahore in March 1915 under the presidentsinp of Mr T P Venkatrama Sastri of He made a demand for an immediate deciaration by the British Government granting Dominion Status to India and nrged the release of political prisoners and Congress detenus including the members of the Congress Working Committee

"The Government must Mr Sastri said declare immediately that India shall have the status of a Dominion at the end of the war from an existing state to which that print Her millions have fought on the battle field for the cause of the United Nations The Cripps Offer contained that declaration and grant they had a territory capable of sustain

"That declaration must be made forthwith and implement d so fir a it may be, b, the Pritt h Covernment While they are dealing (D) The term of office of members of the hierarche for the reconstruction of Italy, Poland minister whall be the same as, and sandroughe forces, they even have no legithmate excess for portpanila, the freedom of India intricae of the problems in the countries me atland above did not bur them from taking st packen when the war is on, and the Indian problem procent no features more difficult problem on ent no features more difficult to resolve than the problems, they are solving now tist win re-

"I should say that the Governor General should have released the political pri-oners and the Courtes detenns long ago Neither the public peace nor the sifety of the State any longer requires the detention of these persons, and the continuance of their detention is wholly unju tified. They should be immediatel released I ven for a solution of the present communities, and to submit a report to the de diock, mutual consultation between the Prime Minister

(I) The recommendations of the the Cabinet Jali and the refusal of the Government to allow mutual consultation between them only adds to the difficulties in the way of finding a solution

> Mr Sastri deait at length with the problem of minorities and said "Pakistan is no solution for the problem of the minorities creation of separate foreign states does not really get rid of the minority problem altogether There will be a large proportion of non-Muslims in the Muslim areas so separated and comparatively a small proportion of Muslims in the Definite and satisfactory safe-Hindin areas Definite and satisfactory safe-guards for the non Muslims in the Muslim are is are offered. If such an offer is just and fair to minorities of over 40 per cent in those provinces, would it be impossible to devise safeguards for the protection of the essential enitural features of all groups, including the Muslims, within a united India? Hindu areas

> "What, again, of the expense of defence which each independent state will have to maintain? and would the defence organised by the separate states be adequate in the event of aggression? will the four states in the North West agree to join and belong to one state? Will the Punjab agree to look after their financial needs and requirements? Will the non-Muslim areas in the Punjab desire to remain in an independent Muslim State or claim to form a separate state of their own? if separate independent states are formed and they have their own armies will joint netion invariably result when emergeneies arise? may they not be turned against each other in a fratricidal

"The Muslim League appeals to the principle of solf determination. This principle is a much misunderstood one. It is a case of seession from an existing state to which that principle The has been recognised that it is impossible to grant independence to a section of the population the answers of Sir Stafford Cripps to the ques-tions put to him made clear that the status the ceonomic and political framework of a of India shall be the same as that of the other lination some with the state of the stat

In the recent Dumb rion Oaks Conference a f rmula was evolved for the a 1 tion of inter a f runia was evolved for the a 1 tion of finite rational confiling to by a gotiati n mediution conclination arbitration judicial at therem a parties to the confict raili g th a time confict will be referred to the Security Council Though this jormul deals only with internation i confict the principl may be applied for resolving in Indien deadle k

As a start then suched upon the problem of Indian Start then 190 the ITs time has come and the start about the r presented

Ref rring to the industrialisation of India Mr Eastri r marked There has a be r Met gring to the industrialisation of India for Estair Funcked There has o be a many plans drawn up or in the process of being exact value. To plans 1 o'be expected in a stronomical figure. How they can be worked out is a m tree for the expects to con ider. But all seem to agree that without a victional Octomm of it will be impossitie a victional Octomm. to put into effect any large scale plan of eco omic policy

Here again the conclude is forced on us that for the industrialisation of indi for the I lief of poverty disease and u employment among the masses and f r many other largecale programmes like sanitatio t ensport etc. it i necessary that the should be a united Indi pooling he i telling nee and i r united Indi pooli g h resources in one oncerted attempt to r ise th

resources in one oncerled assembly and of of her people shand and of her people shand and of her people shand and of her people shand and of her people shand and of her people shand and the shand sh

nbj ct of Indianisation the President On the nb] ct of indiantation the freewent parties and interests a faculting at in the set such as a faculting at in the set such as a faculting at the set of the se

Whether Mr Jinnah who has so far . The Foreign and Folitical Departments not define concession of Pakistan a condition are still largely kept a clos preserve of the content of the conten to is apprious and unten ble as an explanation

oneluled. There will be n as imperial m is to As I r Mr S stri ronein led plano so lo sa imperiali m la te As i r I ritaina attitode to ti inture ol india word promi but acti nd nies Words utt red in adversity are lorgotten on tie turn of tie wheel of fortune Conduct seems to reinf ree tle a rilon what we have we hold B some lead rs of thought in Fugland hav deplored it is attitud and have urged the need for gl ing independence to I dis. An independent indis will be an a staven in the present wars, in Japan. I verythin p indy indicat the need for unity a d ti u ited effort. I all parties in I di. Youe but the wifutly blind parties in I di. can f Il to are it

Res I to me - Pesolutions urgin the Briti. h Government to lorm a National Government at the Critice and of lings the routinus are of the political dedicts in India and asking the Government to I India to release the members of the Occurrent Votik of Committee and the otl er Congress I aders were adopted

The resolution on the formation of a National Government said

() While adhering to its opposition to any division of India i to Hindu tan and P kistan tile lederation is of the opinion that without prejudice to the different vi wpoint on co tro eral lies as relating to the ultimate lorms of the interest produced and the control of the control of the control of the control of the varieties and laterest allowed denting the period of the war unit, and co-per to with a vi w to the formation and the provides and interest allowed the control of the control of the varieties of the provides and the provides and trees on the British and the provides and trees on the British and Covernment to the Centre and creating 16 on the same jourly as a Domaino Government without prejudice to the different vi wpoint

government both t the C ntre and in the provides compod of import at political parties and interests

interests or, in the absence of such agreement, | Government the necessity for stopping all if necessary, by themselves enacture a Dominion constitution for India within one year of the cessation of hostilities."

The Federation also passed a resolution demanding for Indians in South Africa full citizenship rights

Deploring the failure of the Government of the Union of South Africa to abolish the Pegging Act, the resolution stated in part "In view of the uncompromising attitude of the Government of South Africa towards this legitimate demand of India, this Federation feels that it was a mistake on the part of the Government of India to have sent the High Commissioner to South Africa and it urges the Government of India to recall the High Commissioner forthwith and to adopt all fiscal and commercial sanctions against South Africa until the Pegging Act is abolished "

Another resolution 'expressed deep regret and concern at the "misuse of the Defence of India Act and Rules on numerous occasions" The resolution stated that the civil liberties were being invaded without adequate justification and for political ends

The Federation also deplored racial pre-judice existing between the white and nonwhite peoples of the world and suggested that "unless a determined effort is made on a world senie against the course of race prejudice, the non-white peoples of the world who are now fully conscious of their rights, are bound to revolt against the tyranny of the whites and imperil the cause of world peace "

The Federation pressed upon the Rulers of Indian States to declare full responsible government as their policy as rapidly as possible and assured the people of the States of its full support in their constitutional methods for securing reforms and the redress of their grievances

Federation expressed concern over the continued recruitment of the Indian services in those other provinces where Section 93 rule from outside India and strongly urged upon the | continued

future recruitment to these services from outside India

The Federation, in another resolution, expressed profound concern at the food situation in the country "which, though somewhat improved is still far from antisfactory. It urged the Government to evolve a more satisfactory policy and administer it efficiently so as to save the people from all avoidable linrdelijpe and distress

The Tederation unanimously passed a re-solution demanding that in the Imperial and International conferences India should represented largely, if not wholly by non official public men commanding the confidence of the people "until such time as a National Government can appoint its own proper accredited representatives"

Demanding complete nationalisation India's Defence services within a short period, the Federation also urged that India's status as envisaged in the post-war world and her future role as a bulwark of peace in Asia required a radical change in regard to her defence policy The Federation suggested that the Defence portfolio should be entrusted to an Indian Member commanding the confidence of the public and that a policy of Indianisation in all grades of the army, navy and air force be expedited It further suggested that Indian emergency commissioned officers should not be demobilised after the war and that the army should be recruited from all provinces and classes to a much greater extent than at present

The President, Mr T R Venkatarama Sastri, winding up the session, expressed gratification at the formation of a Ministry by the Congress in the Frontier Province and expressed the hope that this will be followed by the assumption of office by the Congress

## THE BUSING LEAGUE

The ewakening of political councioneness League do not prevent us from so operation with among kineliums in India see a separate entity inthers. On the contrary it is part and pared dates hack to 1900 when the All India Junium jot and basic principle that we are free soft analy cause next to 1900 when the All India Muslim Lasgue was formed I tworked any its infinence steadily, so that wheo it was hardly ten years old it became anticently important to enter into an agreement—known since such Landmow Pact—with the powerful indian Netload Congress The Lasgue Set and all the control of the congress of the Lasgue Set in a wildsys in the twentite and Ciference was a support of the control of the contro nn swidsys in the twenties and discretees set in among its members. When enhanced powers were coultried on India by the Montiond Balforms. Muslime became more and more politically minded and began to epite for a greater share in the control in the administration of the country and in Government posts feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose pinmoters concentrated in eggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme these leaders strove to pressise Muslims into an influential body which would eafequard their intere to more effectively

than the League The result was the All Parties Kutslim Coulerence in 19 S The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White P per Scheme of Reforms in 1933 below the recessor of consultation inclusion in the Whila P per Scheme of McGorma in 1933 helped this process of consolidation An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by heating the spill within the Manilum League and if possible finging into League and the Confirmation of the ful and the Leegue marched from trength to trength until it emerged as a powerful organisa tion of the Muslim community on the event the first elections to the provinci liest istures under the Government of India Act of 1935 For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a viprous and active ail 1 di organi stion with results which fintered Mr Jinnah and his results which fintered Mr Jinnah and his co-workers sithos at the success of Lesque nominees was out very striking Doubtless Mr Jinnah who was the guiding pirit behind this new activity was handlespred by fissiparous endencies and reactionsty force in distanta-tions. This was non-rectified by the growing influence of Mr Jinnah and the Lesque mong the Minsim atthough the control over the Leggue parliamentarians if the Punjab cannot their representative institution functioned as a League parliamentarians of the Punjab cannot yet he e id to he complete

Mr Jinnah a influence among the Muslims increased rapidly in the years following the advent of the 1935 equatit tion. The Muslim Eague gree into a powerful organisation with branches ell over the country. At Lacknow in 1937 its creed was lightened up at Labore three years later it adopted a resolution demand ing the partition of the country into Hindu nd Muslim India and in 1941 the creed was ag in changed into what amounts ha a demand for secession

nthers On the contrary it is part and parcal of any basic principle that we are free and randy in co-operate with any group arparty from the very inception ar inside the legislature if the basic principles ere determined by common These wordeen endered a hope that the Learne

These wordsess endered shops that the League might be findered to co-persive with the Congress in its effective strength of the street of the congression is effective to the street of were put up as candid tes for the elections and were put np st cannot the for the elections and even they felled. The Congress therefore set about roping in the M IIm by so appeal to their economic conscience explaining that the Congress was ont to elieviate the sunferings in the masses Muslims as well as Hindus and nd the messes Muslim as well as Hindus and to uplift the ratins as whole in this process the Lespon and itself, dere can in for a great the Lespon and the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the monopoly not are they the sole custodian at indian nation lim. As I have sleway to the control of the cont i in hand with any progressive party in the Eight for the country's freedom but to ethieve this the question of minorities must be settled ans the question of minorities must be settled s if ctorily Hert I am oot talking of only Muslims but all minorities Further we are not prepared to m rge ourselves into eny niganis tion however great it may be and bowever advanced its programmy and policy may he nniess it is determined by common ennsent

Paying little heed to these words of warning the Congress leaders went their own way Puffed with the sneeess of the polls they affected what the success state point they affected to ignore the clims of Lesgue leaders. In what m y be describ d as non-Muslim provin ces—that is those in whi h the Muslims are in a minority—the Congress formed Ministries with out entaulting and securing the co-operation of the Muslim League No doubt ettempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the Muslim Le que but they falled mainly on acc ant of the Congress demand that wherever ace nnt of the Congress demand that wherever such an undersland g war seehed the Mindlin Le gue ho ld ceas to be a separate parliamen lary body and merce liself liate the resultant Congress Lesque Party The Lesque for lar p rt mponed by the Congress In the result the negotiation of life in the Lesque remained in the Opposition Although the built of the M silm represe tatt as returned to the provint als legislatures by the letter to ware in apposition to the Congress the fitter proceeded to the who did not reverent Muslim orbino to the Shortly after the 1936 elections Mr Jianah as legislatives with features we are Heven explained the position of the League members into the Conferes the letter proceeded to of provincial legislature is away other groups constitute Governm to with Muslim control in the sadesid The constitution and policy of the who did not represent Muslim opinion in the

legislature Nowhere in any of the so called office and without the power and influence which Congress provinces did the Muslim Ministers went with it. Whereas the Congress lost through have the support of the majority or even a decent the resignation of its ministries such bargaining number of Muslim legislators. Thus these power as it had white in office, the League Muslim Ministers in the Congress provinces acquired some indirect power through the interwere the objects of repeated displays of national complications that resulted from the Muslim hostility

Having failed to reach an agreement with the League and its leaders, the Congress tried to crush the League and its leaders by making a direct approach to the Muslim masses through an economic and national programme. For a time this appeared to succeed, but eventually rights and privileges of the Indian Princes in falled to achieve its object. The League leaders counteracted the Congress propaganda by per another direction the League manœuvred pointing out to the Muslim masses that their itself into a comfortable position, whereas, the true interests lay in their organisation under the banner of the League which alone could serve from the war, the League abstained from taking them truly The League's counter drive any such attitude and merely insisted on the succeeded in a large measure aided by allegations that in provinces where the Congress was running the Government the Muslim minorities were not treated well. The widening gulf between the Congress and the League gave an additional stimulus to the consolidation of the Muslim forces under the League which found fruition at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937

Lucknow Session — The session was unique several respects For the first time in in the history of the Muslim organisational movement, complete unity was achieved, and every section of Muslim opinion, including those which till then had been opposed to the League or outside it, railed round the League There was no discordant note and Muslim political unity was complete The Muslim League emerged the only strong and influential political organisation of the Muslim community

The session changed the creed of the League to "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratie states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution."

(For details of the proceedings of this session, see Indian Year Book, 1938 39)

The foundations of Muslim solidarity laid at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937 proved very strong indeed. The League grew from strength to strength in the two succeeding years and today it is admittedly the most powerful organisation of the community The League's spokesmen claim that it is the only mouthpiece of the Muslims, and one may be inclined to recognise that claim but for the existence of other organisations in the community with more or iess following and influence, not excluding a large number of Muslims who are members of the Congress There may be two opinions about the claim that the League is the only organisation of the community, but no one can question that it is the most powerful and the most influential

With the outbreak of the war and the changes it wrought in Indian polities, the League found itself in an extremely advantageous position perusal of the chapter on the Indian National Congress will show how the Congress withdrew its ministries from the provinces where it had its ministries from the provinces where it had "While Muslim India stands against held sway for nearly two and a half years As exploitation of the people of India and has a result of this the League came to be on a par repeatedly declared in favour of a free India, it with the Congress in that both were now out of is consult and a stands against held sway for nearly two and a half years.

war Again, whereas the Congress had alienated the sympathics of the Indian Princes by sponsor ing and encouraging agitation for responsible government for the States people, the League earned the friendship of the Princely order by condemning such activities and upholding the rights and privileges of the Indian Princes in any revision of the Indian Constitution In yet another direction the League manœuvred Congress categorically withheld its eo operation antisfaction of its claims prior to making up its Even this was only the official attitude of the League as an organisation Most of its individual members were in favour of wholeheartedly aiding in the prosecution of the war And the League winked at this

A fortnight after the declaration of the war, the Working Committee of the League passed a resolution which illustrates the tact and firmness with which the League steered the Muslim ship The League Committee stated that "if full, effective and honourable co operation of the Mussaimans is desired by the British Govern-ment in the grave crisis which is facing the world today and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination it must create a sense of security and satisfaction among the Mussaimans and take into their confidence the Muslim League, which is the only organisation that can speak on behalf of Muslim India"

Attack on Congress Ministries—Side by side with the demand for the redress of Muslim grievances and the assertion that their full and free consent should be obtained before any change in the Constitution was attempted, the League continued its campaign against the Congress ministries to which a against the Congress ministries, to which a reference has been made in past issues of the Indian Year Book Apart from the "atrocities" which, the League affirmed, had been perpetrated on the Muslim minorities in the provinces administered by the Congress, the League made a fresh point which was soen to become the nucleus of a serious development in Indian polities

In a resolution passed in September 1939, the orking Committee of the League said "The Working Committee of the League said developments that have taken place, especially since the inauguration of the provincial consti tution based on the so called democratic parliamentary system of government and the recent experiences of over two years, have established beyond any doubt that it has resulted wholly in a permanent communal majority and the domination by the Hindus over the Muslim minorities, whose life and Liberty, property and honour are in danger, and even their religious rights and culture are being assailed and annihi lated every day under the Congress Governments in various provinces in various provinces

with the Congress in that both were now out of is equally opposed to domination by the Hindu

This attack on provincial auto omy and on majority rule was an alto ethe n w line which was struck almost for the first time by the League Till then the Muslim demand had always been am tieu die Aussim densaud au aussis been for effective safeguards fo the protection of the Muslim community e rell lous entitural and other rights now the fin lims beg in to question the very basis of democracy in declared that the western democracy in this sense of rule hy majority was unsuitable. This was developed in the summ r of 1940 into a demand for the sepamtion of Muslims on the ground that they constituted an integral nation and not a minority in the Indian population.

In the succeeding weeks numerous attempts were made to ascertain the grievances of the huslims and to find out whether th y we a justified—in other words whether th Congress ministries had been guilty of oppressi g them or even neglectin th m But all thes ended in smoke

P litted Di cu ns Meanwhile discus slons on the political fild conti ued and scrily in October 1939 the Vicercy called into co milation leaders of all sections of opi lon

Lah re S s on T return to the Muslims League League As aiready stated the idea / Alusilims bi g a nation g thered at e pith during 1839 40 in which period a number of stehemes fo the formation of a liu lim like of asthemes as affected in the proceedings of the results of the line of the League was a reliably but from the proceedings of the nai session of the League held in Ap II 1940 it becam clear that the Minslim League was from a pour the light of the Minslim League (exclusive the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim League (exclusive from the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Minslim the Mins independence

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majority over the Mu salmsus and other minorities and vassisistion of Muslim India and the travership opposed to any federal of the All India Muslim League as Indiated of the All India Muslim League as Indiated of the All India Muslim League as Indiated of majority community rule under the guise of the majority community rule under the guise of the morray and parlitmentary system of government. Such a const tution is totally unsuffed to the genius of the peoples of the country which is composed of various nationalities and dues not constitute a national state.

This statek on provincial auto omy and on majority rule was an aito ethe n will new Muslim League emphatically reletantes that the scheme of Federation mitodict in the Convenient of India Act 138 is ceitila and of the country and on aniority rule was an aito ethe n willow the convenient of India Act 138 is ceitila conditions of this country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and is altogether under the contract of the country and the contract of the country and the contract of the country and the contract of the country and the contract of the country and the contract of the country and the contract of the country and the unacceptable to Muslim India

It further records its emphatic view that while the declaration dated the 18th of Octob r 1939 made by the Viceroy n heh if of His Maj sty s Government is reassuring in so far s it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act 1935 is be ed ill be reconsidered in consultation with the various p rties interests and communities in India Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered de no o and the t no revised plan will be accept able to the Muslims notes it is framed with their pproval nd consent

Resolved that it is the considered view of this se son of the All India Muslim Learue of this see so no of the All Indis Muslim Leavue that ne constitutions plan would be work ble in this country or scoptable to the Muslim principles namely that generabilities of the principles namely that generabilities of the original principles namely that generability contiguous namely are dem reated into re loss which should be so constituted with such terrato i I readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslima are numer! In the matter of constitutional reform On the constitution with such that the matter of constitution reform On the constitution reform On the constitution of the cons

Committee to fram a scheme of Coustit tilon in accordance with the basic principles providing for the assumption finally by the respective ergins of all powers such as Defence External Aff its Communications Customs External Aff irs Communications Customs and such other matters as may be necessary

This created a stir in the country among nation lists and Hind like and all o mong me M lim True the novity of the thing caught the Muslim imagination but even mong becam clear that th Muslim League was transment assum mangitation but over mong in flows about the partition busines at the same properties of the Mu.lim c mmunity as repeat of about the Mu.lim c mmunity as repeat to the dependence of the first transment of the same properties of the mangitation of the second of the same properties of the sam provinces in a very nuenviable position.

in 1940 41 followed the lines in April 1940 when the Pakistan resolution was adopted at Lahore Percentages and weightages, proportion of representation and share in services, guarantees and safeguards—notions which had held the political field for decades were clean swept aside Mr in terms of these trifles, outworn gadgets of a democracy held to be unsuitable to an oriental people and totally mapplicable to the peculiar conditions of India All these devices pre-supposed the continuance of Musiums as members of a State, more or iess secured and safeguarded, enjoying greater or less share of power, but scarcely likely as a community ever to occupy people living in different states as well as among dominant position Mrto think of an arrangement which would not respecting each, the other's rights" give the Muslims equal power and authority with the majority community He would not with the majority community be party to making the Musims subordinate to the Hindus Being a numerical minority they as a community would perforce be the junior partner in any composite State

As in a composite State the Musilms could not in the nature of democracy expect to be reckoned as equals with the majority community, much less as the dominant force, Mr Jinnah nations, in this sub-continent, when you have went away from the idea of a composite State totally two different societies." He also and proposed that India should be divided into referred to Dravidistan in South India and said two spheres Muslim and Hindu Each was to be autonomous internally and for purposes of a Central Government with minimum powers the two should collaborate as equals

The Pakistan ideal began to exercise the uslim mind. It provided the League and Muslim mind Mr Jinnah with a new plank, gave the Mushm community a new goal, a new vista free from what was described as "the danger of Hindu Raj" Every development affecting the future of India in any way was viewed against the background of Pakistan, how will more power for the future Indian State affect the Muslims? Therefore the League claimed the right to approve or reject every proposal calculated to affect the country and its population. The threat was put forth that "any move by the Congress to widen political power in India without the League's approval will meet with the League's resistance"

Madras Session — The annual session the League was held in Madras amidst seenes of great enthusiasm in the middle of April 1941 Mr Jinnah, who presided, urged the British Government to give up their policy of appeasement towards those who were bent upon frustrating the war efforts and to get on with those who wanted to get on with them

Outlining the policy of the Muslim League, said "The goal of the Ail-India Muslim he said League is that we want to establish a completely independent State in the north-west and eastern zones of India with full control finally on defence, foreign affairs, communi cations, customs, currency, exchange, etc do not want under any circumstances a constitu-tion of an Ali-India character with one Govern ment at the Centre We will never agree to same as laid down in the Declaration of August

The evolution of Musim League thought so far as our free national homelands are con 1940 41 followed the lines laid down cerned. Muslim India will never submit to at Aii-India constitution and one Central Govern The ideology of the League is based of tive fundamental principle that the Muslim of India are an independent nationality and that any attempt to get them to merge their nationa Jinnah was not thinking and political identity and ideology will be trifles, outworn gadgets of a resisted. The policy of the League is to be unsuitable to an oriental endeavour to promote goodwill and harmony among other peoples on the basis of equality fair-play and reciprocity. This can best be secured by agreement with other peoples and parties and states with the object of achieving collective security and orderly development of the Jinnah refused the different free states as members of a comity

> Emphasising the unsuitability of democracy to India, Mr Jinnah said "Majority rule in a single nation, in a single society is under-Representative government in a standable single nation, harmonious and homogeneous, is understandable But you have only to apply your minds for a few minutes to see if such a system can even work or succeed when you have two different nations, more than two different that they were fully agreeable to the establishment of Dravidistan

> Change of Creed —The most important resolution of the Madras session was that which changed the creed of the League

The establishment of completely independent States formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to consti tute independent States as Musiim free national homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign

(2) That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the above mentioned units and regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests

in consuitation with them

That in other parts of India where the Muslims are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their reilgious, euitural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them"

Towards the end of 1941 the League Working Committee expressed itself on the political question A resolution passed at Nagpur in December said "The Committee are deeply Wo December said ment at the Centre We will never agree to same as laid down in the Declaration of August that If you once agree to it, let me tell you that 8, 1940, there is a growing tendency in a the Muslims would be absolutely wiped out of existence. We shall never be a feudatory of under the stress of war against the Axis Powers any power or of any Government at the Centre and the entry of Japan in the arena, are urging

followed and to start a policy of appear ment of the Congr as by makin a fresh declaration in utter disregard of pre lous statements and promiles to the Mussaimans of India and in morance of the mature and stent of the politicat relicious and cultural differences existing between the major communities in India namely Hindus and Muslims

The Working Committee, therefore consider it necessary to warn the British public and the Government that any departure from the the dovernment that any departure from the policy and solemn Declaration of Augu t 8 1940 and pied es given th rein to the M sal mans would con titute a gross breach of faith with Muslim Indi and th t any re 1 ion of with Muslim and and the any re iton or policy or sny fresh declaratio which adv rs ly affects the demand of Falltan or proceeds on the basis of a Central C rnm nt with india as one single unit ind the Mn salmans as an all India minority shy ill be strongly resented. by the Muslims who will be compelled to red t it with all the fore at their command will is with all the fore at their command with a would at this critical innerion among oth r this as necessarily result in cri us impedien at been targely carried on with the hip and support of Messalmans because of the polt y and attitude hitherto a lopted by the MI League to order not to misarrass or impede ware fortas not far as possible.

Internal Troubles -- Encouraged by the suc internal frombies—Lacouraged by the Success achieved throo b the Lucknow Latore and Madras ses lons of the League Mr Jinnah was engaged in 1914 in forther consolidating, the influence of th League among the Muslim master and propagating the new policy of the League In this task be achieved a large messura of success although it must boadmitted that he met with one or two reverses

Such reverses as bet il its tot were from his own camp fir filkand r Hyat Khan late Premier o the Punj h continually pursued policy which was not quite on the orthod x lines of the League Mr F ri I liuq Premi r of Bengal frequently went on at a tangent had more than once to be haken up by ti Leagua President and executive deventu lly struck a path of his nwn The late Ahan Bahadur Allab B ish who never was in the League headed a separat movement f ind pende t M lims opposed to the division of India and inclined to a nationalistic outlook Otb r Mu lim groups too e preased disent from the Leagues n wavering d mand for the partition of the country

These notwithstanting Mr Jinah and the Mr Jinah and the Mr Jinah are reasons of timed at prof 1 date to the state of the British of the recognition cecorded by the British Or the treets the British of the treets a deprecentative character of that ore pisation a far as the Muslims of India are concerned Mr Jinah never showed any lickening of the domand for F kistan although h spressed the domand for F kistan although h spressed willingness not to raise that question in a

the Government to revise the policy hitherto [ Perbape the highest marks scored by the followed and to start a policy of appeas ment of Leagun so far are to be found in the littlish the Congr as by makin a fresh declaration [W r C finets formula brought by Stafford Crippe to the spring of 19t in which th British G ernment offered to give to Indian provinces the right to choose whether thy would join any union that might be decided to be formed to the end of hostilities or would stay out and form the trown State separ tely or in coll boration with oth r provinces similarly willin to st y out. This was an unprecedented conce ion to the Le gu demand which w a stoutly upper d by th. Hindu et ment of th ropul from and by natio it the for realthough Mr. Jinn 1 Mm. If would lave liked the con ces ion to be more specific and categorical.

> Aliah b d See con.—The 194 ses ion of the 31 lbc une w s 1 ld in Aliahsbad white til Crippe in gotistions were in progress at hew Belbt and p sed a re olution author ing the lf 194 ld 131 Jingal t appoint a committee to take in th with all nece sary and effectle steps for the stotection of life h nour and property nt Madima

> Cripps S b m. R sected.—The proposals of the B tish W r c. linet were ex mined carefully if y the t will League Working Committ will he will be rejected to the represen-tation of the result of the representation of the successful by introducing by providing for the estail bom in of two or more indepen-dent unions in fold. It repretted that the proper is of His Majesty's Government embody modification handled. Were not open to any modification data with the control of the conmodification and th refere no alternativ proposal were invited and passed the following resolutions -

> view of the rigidity of the attituda of Its Majesty a Gov rum nt with reg rd to the its stated a cov rum it with reg in to the fund in it is not being open to any modifier it as the Committee have no alternative but to say that the propos is in their present form are un eceptabl

> The Mus. Imans after 5 years of g n line efforts for the reconciliation of the two major commn ities and the bitter experience of the falls of a cb elf rt are onvinced the it is ocither just nor possible to the int rest i p ace and hapiless of the two peoples ip are and anyll as at the twn people; to compel them to constitute one 1 dan Union omposed of the two principal nations—Hindux and Mulims—with a paper at no be the main object of 1 Hb M legsty a Government, as adomnerated in the pre-mble of the draft declaration. It was also more than 0 e union being a second or the constitution of the draft declaration of the second of the draft declaration of the second of the draft declaration of the second of the draft declaration of the second of the draft declaration of the d and is pur ly illusory

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i willingness not to raise that question in a net such constitution making body whose polited form while it we raws in progress m in nighet is the cration of a new Indian Provided however that in any transition i Union With conditions as they are it will be a regiment of the transfer of power from oot only tuille but on the contrary may exaper British to Indian hands steps were taken to state but raises and animosity amongsi the enque that the Leg use got a fair shere

"Besides, the machinery which has been the procedure laid down is that reference shall be proposed for the creation of the constitution- made to the whole adult population of the promaking body, namely that it will consist of vinces and not to the Mussalmans alone, which is members elected by the newly elected lower to deny them the inherent right, to self deterhouses of the eleven provinces, upon the cessation of hostilities, as a single electoral college by the system of proportional representation, is a fundamental departure from the right of the Mussalmans, hitherto enjoyed by them, to elect their representatives by means of separate cleetorates, which is the only sure way in which true representatives of the Mussalmans can be chosen

"The constitution making body will take deelsions by a bare majority on all questions of most vital and paramount character involved in the framing of the constitution, which is a departure from the fundamental principles of justice and contrary to constitutional practice so far followed in the various countries and dominions and the Mussalmans, by agreeing to this will, instead of exercising their right and judgment as a constituent factor, be at the entire mercy of the constitution-making body in which they will be a minority of about 25 per cent

"The right of non accession to the Union as contemplated in the draft declaration has been conceded presumably in response to the insistent demands by the Mussalmans for the partition of India but the method of procedure laid down is such as to negative the professed object, for in the draft proposals the right of non-accession has been given to the existing provinces which have been formed from time to time for administrative convenience and on no logical basis

"The Mussalmans cannot be satisfied with such a declaration on a vital question affecting their future destiny and demand a clear and precise pronouncement on the subject attempt to solve the future problem of India by a process of evading the real issues is to court disaster

"In the draft proposals no procedure has been laid down as to how the verdiet of the province is to be obtained in favour of or against accession to the one union but in the letter 2nd of April from the Secretary of Sir Stafford Cripps, addressed to the President of the All-India Muslim League, it is stated that "a province should reach the decision whether or not to self-determination is conceded by means of a stand out of the Union by a vote in the Legislative machinery which will reflect the true verdict Assembly on a resolution to stand in

"If the majority for accession to the Union is less than 60 per cent, the minority will have the right to demand a plebiseite of the adult male population. In this connection it must be emphasised that in the case of the major provinces of Bengal and the Punjab they (the Muslims) are in a minority in the Legislative Assemblies, and in the Assemblies of Sind and the North-West Frontier Province, the total number, namely, 60 and 50 respectively, is so small and the weightage given to the non-Muslims so heavy that it can be easily manipu lated and a decision under such conditions cannot be the true criterion of ascertaining the real opinion of the Mussalmans of those provinces

"As regards the suggested plebiseite in the provinces in which the Mussalmans are in a majority, in the event of the requisite majority not being available in the Legislative Assemblies,

mination

"(4) With regard to the Indian States, It is the considered opinion of the Committee that it is a matter for them to deelde whether to join or not to join or form a union

"(5) With regard to the treaties to be negotiated between the Crown and the Indian Union or Unions, the proposals do not indicate as to what would happen in ease of disagreement on the terms between the contracting parties nor is there any provision inade as to what would be the procedure when there is a difference of opinion in negotiating a revision of treaty arrangements with the Indian States in the new situation

"(6) With regard to the Interim arrangement, there is no definite proposal except the bare statement that His Majesty's Government desire and invite the effective and immediate particl pation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations The Committee are, therefore, unable to express their opinion until a complete picture is available

"Another reason why the Committee are unable to express their opinion on the Interim arrangements for participation in the counsel of the country, is that Sir Stafford Cripps has made it clear that the scheme goes through as a whole or is rejected as a whole and that it would not be possible to retain only the part relating to the immediate arrangements at the Centre and discard the rest of the draft seheme and as the Committee has come to the conclusion that the proposals for the future are unacceptable it will serve no useful purpose to deal further with the question of the immediate arrangements

In conclusion, the Committee wish to point out that the position of the Muslim League has been and is that unless the principle of Pakistan scheme, as embodied in the Lahore Resolution of March 1940, which is now the creed of the All-India Muslim League is unequivocally accepted and the right of the Mussalmans to of Muslim India it is not possible for the Muslim League to accept any proposal or scheme regard ing the future

Attitude to Congress — During 1942 43 the policy of the Muslim League was somewhat negative in character It made no specific contribution towards the settlement either of the Indo British question or of the Hindu-Muslim problem. The resolutions of the League and the utterances of its leaders have been in the nature of comments on the actions of other people and response—rather the lack of it—to others' moves

When Mr Gandhi on behalf of the Congress evolved the "Quit India" slogan and developed it up to the stage of the AICC resolution Mr Jinnah made a series of public statements repudating Mr Gandhi and the Congress and warning his community against the dangers of playing into the hands of the latter

(See last year's issue)

1939 he says the demand was for a declara tion of immediate independence and freedom for India with a provisional N tional Gavera ment transferring all powe of the Government of India and secondly the right of the people to frame their own con titution through a constituent as embly to he elected hy me as constituent as entary of additional franchise. The only difference therefore between the two resolutions is that in the first resolution what was implied by the declaration that was sought is now co ered under a different language by the dontion of the slogan Ouit India

Mu lim Indi as I h ve repeat dly sald stand for complete independence of U the peoples of I dia But we turned down the proposal of the Congress be use the demand for a National Government to he s t p imme diately would have meant Hindu raj or Hindu majority Government

As to the second item namely the right of the people to frame the r nwn con titt tion the constituent a sembly would have been one of ny rwhelming m jority of Hi dus and Hi its were to be elected on the basis of adult fruchise 5 per cent nf ite strength nd it is a f egone conclusion as to what decl in such a hody would arrive at

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This position the Mus imans could n taccept as it clearly me nt ruling out of order the re-demand for Pakistan and would have implied their submis ion to Hindu rol as a n tonal amb-group instead of thi being a nation in fact demand for Pakistan and would nave implied the submission to this work of the state of the submission

Commenting on the AICC reciuting of Angust 8 1942 the League leader said it was substantially the same as the resolution of the Working Committee of the League met substantially the same as the resolution of the Working Committee of the League met September 1939 of the Working Committee of the League met substantially substantially as the right of the Working Committee of the League met substantially subs

Musl ma in favour of Pakist n and expressing the willingness of the Muslim League to negotiate with a yp rty for the setting up of a provisional go eroment in order to mobilise the resources of India for the defence of the country and the successful presecution of the war condition !

In the w nter of 194 Mr Rajagopal chari had prolonged talk with Mr Jinnah t Deihi and pre umably in pursu n e of some tentative understanding with the League leader s ught the Vice oy permission to meet Mr Gandhi with a view to el citing the latte s reactions to his proposals for a Hindu Muslim settlement has proposals for a Hindu hussim settlement. When Dermission was clused there was wide spread criticism of the Governments attitude and Mr Jinnah ton evidently thought that the was an use pursuing that line He therefore turned his att ution to securing power for the 'du lims in general and the Leag e in particul irre p ctive of the Congress Thu almost for the first time in rece t ye rs he called boon the Briti h authoritie to start a provisional Government with M im cupport
He had all the while plended for the continuance
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an apening for a League ministry in the Pro-vince Though at first lukes m he eve tu lly blessed the efforts of Sind leade a to form a Le gue Ministry the e

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and the Sikhs Mr Jinnah who desired a full-fledged League ministry in the Punjab, the corner stone of Pakistan The second object of his tour was to second proposals to bring about a provincial do not drop the pistol, there is no chance to solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem in the negotiations." There is reason to believe that Mr Jinnah also utilised his tour to reach an agree ment with the Sikhs so that the Pakistan proposal, at any rate as far as the Punjab was concerned, could be satisfactorily settled While he falled in this last object, Mr Jinnah achieved a large measure of success in pro venting the materialisation of any proposal to bring about a provincial solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem He also infused the spirit of the League among the Muslim masses of the Punjab Doubts whether Mr Jinnah's campaign in the Punjab would succeed or not were laid at rest by the sudden death, a few weeks later, of Sir Sikander Hyat Khan and the succession to the premiership of Mallk Khisar Hayat Khan who seemed more amenable to the League than his predecessor

As regards the Slkhs, Mr Jinnah sald "Slnee I am on the Punjab soll I should like to say that the question between the Hindus and the Muslims is an all-India question and the question between the Sikhs and the Muslims is that of Pakistan, and, for all practical purposes, it is a question between the Sikhs and the Muslims in the Punjab If our Sikh friends wish-and we wish-that there should be an understanding and settlement between them and us, then I tell them let us not talk at each other but let us talk to each other no designs on our Sikh friends I We have I only appeal to them to free themselves from external influences, meet us, and I am confident that we shall come to a settlement which shall reasonably satisfy our Sikh friends

He ridiculed the idea that self-determination should be extended to all communities in the Punjab and said "The Muslims cialm the Punjab and said right of self-determination because they are a national group on a given territory which is their homeland and in the zones where they are in a majority Have you known anywhere in history, he asked that subnational groups scattered all over be given a State Where are you going to get a State for them In that case you have got 14 per cent Muslims in the United Provinces Why not have a State for them? Muslims in the United Provinces are not a national group, they are scattered fore, in constitutional language they are characterised as a sub national group who cannot expect anything more than what is due from any civilised Government to a minority I have made the position clear The Muslims are not sub national, it is their birth right to ciaim and exercise the right of self determination

Since his fadure to bring round the Sikhs, Mr Jinnah stiffened up on the question of Pakistan. He said "We consider that the decision of the Congress is not only a declaration of rebellion against the British Government but It is an interneeine war and this movement Government to accept the Congress demand and if you do not approve of it, it is your res

This was not to the liking of demands The Congress decision is meaningle.

Delhi Session.—A session of the Muslim Leagu was held at Delhi late in the spring of 1943 M Jinnah, who presided, made a three-hour speed in the course of which he said —"Nobody wi welcome it more than myself, if Mr Gandhi! now really willing to come to a settlement wit the Moslem League Let me tell you that will b the greatest day, both for the Hindus and th Musilms If that is Mr Gandhi's desire, what i there to prevent him from writing direct to me Who is there that can prevent him from doing so (Renewed Cheers) What is the use of going t the Viceroy? Strong as this Government may be in this country, I cannot believe that they will have the daring to stop such a letter, if it is sent to me It will be a very serious thing indeed, if such a letter were stopped Mr Gandhi gets all the information and knows what is going on If there is any change of heart on his part, he has only to drop a few lines to me Then the Muslim League will not fall, whatever may have been our controversy before "

"When we passed the Lahore resolution, we did not use the word Pakistan at all," Mr Jinnah continued

"Who gave us this word? (shouts of Hindus') Let me tell you this is their folly They started damning this on the ground that it was Pakistan They folsted this word upon us, and they talked of Pan-Islamian We ourselves went on for a long time using the phrase 'the Lahore resolution popularly known as Pakistan' But how long are we to have this long phrase? I say to Hindu and British friends, we thank you for giving us one

Deprecating talk of some sort of loose Federa-on, Mr Jinnah declared "There is no such tion, Mr Jinnah declared thing as a loose Federation When a Central Federal Government is established, it will tighten and tighten until the units are pulverised in the matter of real power and are reduced to the same status as Indian States at

"We are opposed to any such scheme bound in the long run to lead to certain emascula tion of the entire Musiim nation, socially, cducationally, culturally, economically and politically and to the establishment of a Hindu majority Raj in this sub continent Therefore, dismiss from your mind any idea of this kind that might lure you "

After charging Mr Gandhi and other Congress ieaders with systematic and deliberate attempt to establish Hindu rule in India, Mr Jinnah said "let us close that chapter Even nations that have killed millions of each other—we have not done so yet even they who were the bitterest enemies yesterday have to day become friends That is politics

I make this appeal to the Hindu public is launehed to force the hands of the British your leaders are on this path, as I say they are, which we consider to be the destruction of our ponsibility. The responsibility of the Hindu

explicit declar time asked for in the resolution passed by it. Works a Committee of the All infla hours less a in Hombay on Argust. O 121\_

"Eince that seemation was pasted the speeches and suat me ta m 1 by seepons has Billion his assessment techning in did dand in India. tead to the con letton that not orly the decaration such as we maked for will not be forth from not necessary on it model emisdied in the Act of 191 is no r cort relation. This error is not relation to the Act of 191 is no r cort relation. This person it retore water the littlesh This err on if rener warms the limitsh Go erment in all armer case that its the movidion of such a terral condition will be related by 3 aim locks with all has mit by the will be stated by 1 aim locks with all has mit by the will be stated by 3 aim locks with all has mit by and misery the r poneitilly of which will cut on the first the Gov rement alone.

"This session of the All India Mu lim League is convinced that it attainment of the chart bed goal of Pakistan is possiti by the multileg effort willing ascillers and grim d termin thos of the Jinslim as d they should therefore do this timest to acquire the strength requilit loss is her modertaki. lor su han undertaki ...

Mr Gandhi G tora In response to Mr Jinnal appeal at th annu la ssion of the Le gu Mr G ndhlatew week I to wrot a Let u Mr 6 adhle see week 1 is wrot a within the Let u be for the repressing his within the mest to meet impression to discuss this half within the mest to meet in the limit the limit the limit the limit the limit the limit the limit the limit the limit to the result of Lorent the letter are not known put liely. The letter to the addresses on the ground the litter to the addresses on the ground that we against the policy to give denue any suffillier. lor politi al interco rs Gov ram nt t ilmated to lir Jinnah that Mr G ndil had addre sed a letter to him but that they had decided to withhold it

a letter to him but that they had decided to withhold it.

About tills time ther occurred an incident which proceed sallies by Jinash a popularity and the propularity 
public to crims forward and any step this can be contrary, the great esseem in which intersection way. Dec. we attract Let us task M. Jinrah was held ty the Mus into ef In it we crimin and come to as interest. That is I were norm Mus into a first in the crimin and the problem. I ask flow can be you keep on a ping in that the first he will be a seen a ping in that the first he was to be a part. Of comes I great it Bittlish in a divisition of comments of the contrary of contract of the contrary of contract in the manner of the contrary of merry to I dis but to the world and we have fully established that we are assion. We shall never not content until we all the I ritisete that belong too and rule over them. Let me fell you that the structle it a hard and lors and I trouters special patience. It readers the yorth—pail now hard work and after the yorth—pail now hard work and its of preceives in builting the preceives in builting the could red iron vitors point of view. Now will admit that so I we have not very man our re at my mindle artery me game our re at my mindle artery me game. ceu re a cry ma hinatien avery mo ement avery a beme and a cry design to break us with a ccess avery time

"We have survived the opposition which Erel came from the ernment and the burrancracy when we undertook the programsistion of the when we undertook the programsistion of libeir own that opposition was alsake ed. Then came a terrific ondenth from th. Coo. mass Mini tries were toront of the Musim League with the control of the Musim League. Mint tries were tormed the Missim League contact of chalenges—and when the Courtess was ordered to fluidate fuell. Fvery effort was made to destroy the Mu lim League and to cause disrupt it a more the Muslim. cause disrupti u among the limitms but they r bounded upon th m as a boom r ng. The limitm League now is a true lorce. Even today we are not left in peace

Mr Clurchill and that he did not preside over this Majesty a G vernment to liquidate the Bittish Empire I would any volunt ry figuid tion is mor honourable than a e mpulsory one it will redound to the honour of the British n then and it will be recognised by us as an act of Irlendship which has got its value and price for the luture. But compulsory liquid ti will tor the nature in the computer one day

representative of the Crown speaking with all A resolution setting up a committee of action seriousness and responsibility could think was moved by Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman that he could win this war while he was totally It ran to the political situation British Government had to get the wholehearted and enthusiastic support of some party in the had, in view of the vague, indefinite and unset country if not all Livery party was kept at the polley of the British Government towards arm's length, discontented and dissatisfied the Muslim demand of Pakistan on the one eountry if not all Livery party was kept at arm's length, discontented and disatisfied The Vleeroy's appeal for cooperation, Mr Jinnah rald, was really a flagrant abuse of the English word "cooperation" "What does a cooperation word in place English 2 Without eo operation mean in plain English? Without giving any real share or authority in the Government, we are asked to do the work of camp followers, menlais and subservlents Can we expect any self-respecting organisation to recept that position?"

"The British Government are pursuing a definite policy," Mr. Jinnah declared "They do not want co operation from any party. The Congress has decided to non-eo operate and has resorted to mass elvil disobedience. The Congress has been outlawed. What has the rest of India done? We have offered our hand of co operation for the job of winning to a representative of tile British press which menu, with a share and authority in the Govern-the Pakistan demand made at the Karachl ment, and that a definite promise is given that session of the League, indicating a softening of when we win it That has been rejected And yet our organisation is being treated the And yet our organisation is being treated like the Congress organisation which represents no doubt a solid body of Hindus Both the organisations, the Congress and the Mushm League, are treated alike They would like to outlaw the Mushm League We are quite ready for it.

Mr Jinnah asserted that the Hindus were responsible for holding up the process of the country He asked "Can wo Mussalmans of India accept Akhand Hindustan, Hindu Raj over the entire sub-continent? Is it Raj over the entire sub continent? Is it remaining paramount as far as armed forces that possible to expect Muslim India to agree to Akhand Hindustan and Hindu Raj on the continent? This is their proposal They have not given up their dream On the other hand, they talk of independence Whose independence? I have repeatedly warned to the new constitution. The last phase of this you that when they talk of independence, they process of adjustment would be the evolution mean the independence of India and the slavery of a treaty understanding between Great mean the independence of India and the slavery of Muslim India If the Hindus, owing to their obsession or dream or cussedness, put obstruction in the path of freedom of both and insist upon the freedom of one and the slavery of the other, I ask you who are responsible for holding up the progress of the country except the Hindus?"

A committe of action consisting of not fewer than five and not more than seven members and with a proper secretariat to organise, co-ordinate and unify the activities of the League was suggested by Mr Jinnah "It will be the duty of this committee to examine the various suggestions received for the uplift of the Muslims," he said He appealed for of the Muslims," he said He appealed for funds to carry on the activities of the League He said that he appealed nearly two years ago for a sum of Rs 10,00,000, but so far he had received only Rs 5,50,000. With that money at their disposal they could make a beginning Mr Jinnah also suggested the setting up of an

A resolution setting up a committee of action Itran -

"Whereas the All-India Muslim League, in its annual session held at Delhl in April 1943, hand and the unpatriotic, short sighted, and antagonistic attitude of the Hindus on the other, resolved to rely on the Mussalmans of India generally and the Muslims of Pakistan zone in particular for the attainment of their cherished goal, this session of the Ali-India Muslim League hereby resolves to appoint a committee of action of not less than five and not more than seven, to be nominated by the President, to prepare and organise the Mussalmans all over India to meet all contingencies, resist the imposition of All-India Federation or any other constitution for a united India and prepare them for the coming struggle for the achievement of Pakistan

Shortly after this Mr Jinnah gave an interview has been "held to constitute a modification of militating against an understanding with the Congress or the Hindus" At Karachi Mr Jinnah raised the slogan "divide and quit" On the minds of most people that expression left the impression that the League, like the Congress, demanded that the British should forthwith leave India, but with this difference that the League wanted them to leave after dividing India According to his latest explana-tion, that does not seem to be his desire He seems now to contemplate a transition period of undefined duration, with the British authority remaining paramount as far as armed forces and between Great of a treaty understanding Britain on the one hand and the Hindus and Muslims on the other, somewhat analogous to the Egyptian Treaty of Independence

This interpretation has been variously understood by his errics. Unfriendly observers read in it a desire to obtain from Britain a reward for his consistent and persistent mud slinging at the Congress and Mahatma Gandli One commentator said Mr Jinnah has made it as clear as the noon day sun that "he reiles on the British not only to effect the partition of India but to protect that partition by remaining in the country" In addition to explaining or diluting the Pakistan goal, according as the critic views it, Mr Jinnah's latest utterance furnishes a commentary on the recent Viceregal pronouncement He interpreted Lord Wavell's address to mean that Government were content with the present position But Mr Jinnah's critics return the compliment they say that Ali-India Parliamentary Board—a supreme body he, too, is content with the present situation to supervise the elections and disputes regarding He does not want Government to afford elections Congress leaders as it would mean that the Letter t Mr Junah.—Shortly after the Congress has won and that Government cannot release from Jellin May 1914 Mr Gandhi released

not so xireme as that of the Congress and that he d not expect the little in to leave that and whele, me in Labore towards the end of July he ge if did not however wish to pursue to the pursue to th the Hindin and other groups for run in the Company of the Company

Congress leaders as it would mean that the Congres is now on and that Government cannot retease from Jellin May 1914 Mr Gandhir released get on without the Congres is rout it is the inference has been drawn that Mr Jinnah in swritten to Mr Jinnah from the Aga Ilbana no desire to have anything to do with the Praise of the letter which he had no desire to have anything to do with the Praise of the Congres and the Jinnah as written to Mr Jinnah from the Aga Ilbana no desire to have anything to do with the Praise the most interestine p rt of Mr Jinnah as the praise of the Mr Jinnah as the Congres and the Mr Jinnah as the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres of the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the Congres and the

"First take the preamble, the basis of the and immediately establishing a National Gotterms which, if accepted, will completely bind ment of Mr Gandhi's conception. The tho Muslim League, whereas the Mahatma may withdraw his blessings as he is not speaking. according to Mr Rajagopalachari, with tho authority of the Congress or in his representative capacity, whatever that may mean

"Then we come to the first clause, 'subject to the terms set out below as regards the constitution. I do not see 'the constitution' in this formula, which constitution does he refer to?

"Then comes the demand for our endersing of Indian demand for Independence—It implies the Indian demand for Independence that we are against the independence of the peoples of India, and both Mr Gandhi and Mr Rajagopalachari know that it is an un called for insinuation to make, and they are casting an unwarranted reflection upon the Muslim League

"Next comes the condition that we should co operate with the Congress in the formation of a Provisional Interim Government for the transitional period, thereby arrogating to the Congress a dominant and superior position and requiring our co operation as a subordinate body with this leading organisation to tho kind of provisional interim Government for tho transitional period that is to be formed, no indication is given as to its form, character, personnel, its powers, etc. After the termination of the war, a Commission shall be appointed for domarcating contiguous districts in the north-west and east of India, and a plebiscite of all the inhabitants would be held districtwise where the Muslim population is in absolute majority It is not stated who will appoint this Commission, what will be its personnel and its powers, and who will onforce its findings

"Really how can Mr Rajagopalachari stand unabashed and make a public statement that his formula concedes all that the Muslim League's resolution of March 1940 demands? It would be open to all parties to advocate their point of view before a plebiseite is held, although this agreement is intended to be only between

the Congress and the League "Next in the event of separation, mutual agreements shall be entered into for safeguarding defence, commerce, and communications and for other essential purposes. The question arises, safeguarding these matters from whom, and what does it mean? These mutual agreements are made obligatory, and it is not very easy to understand the significance of this clause

"Then comes the last clause, which is the ight of ingenuity These terms shall be height of ingenuity binding only in, case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the Government of Indla how and when " But it does not say to whom,

Continuing, Mr Jinnah said —"Let Mr Gandhl join hands with the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan in plain and unequivocal language and we shall be nearer the independence of the peoples of India, which is so dear to the heart of not only Mr Gandhi but of millions in this country Mr Gandhi and Mr Raja-gopalachari are putting the cart before the horse when they say that all these clauses ean have any value or can become effective only if Great Britain transfers power to India, saye and except acting on his latest seven points on July 22 and I thank you for it

no chance of it unless the Hindus and Mus come to a settlement and unite and thus means of a united front wring out our free from the unwilling hands of the rulers of ( Britain

"At last—and It is conduciso to fur progress that Mr Gandhi has, at any rat his personal capacity, accepted the prin of partition or division of India What rem now is the question of how and when this got to be carried out Mr Gandhi knows understands the position better than any il man, for in one of his articles in the Hai he put the question of Pakistan demand nutshell This was what he said the Onald c Azam does not represent the sidered opinion oven of his colleagues according to him in a nutshell, is a den for carving out of India a portion to be wi treated as an independent and sovereign St

"I hope I have made it clear that the cedure and method adopted is hardly condu to friendly negotiations and the form is dictation, as it is not open to any modificat This is not calculated to lead to fruitful res or a solution and settlement of the problem w. concerns the destiny of a nation of hunc millions of Muslims and their posterity and regards the merits of the proposal, Mr Gai is offering a shadow and a husk, maimed, m lated and moth catch Pakistan and thus tr to pass off having met our Pakistan selicme Muslim demand

"But since all these happenings," Mr Iln added, "I have received a letter from Mr Gai dated July 17 I already replied to him July 24 from Srinagar They are as folk Let us, therefore, wait and see, hoping for

Mr Jinnah then read out the English tran tion of Mr Gandhi's letter written in Gujera The following is the text of the letter

> " Dilkush? Panchgam, July

Brother Jinnah,

There was a day when I could induce you speak in the mother tongue To day I t courage to write to you in the same langua I had invited you to meet me while I was in ; I have not written to you since my rele But to day my heart says that I should w We will meet whenever you cho to you Don't regard me as the enemy of Islam or of Muslims of this country I am the fri and servant of not only vourself but of Do not disappoint me whole world

I am enclosing herewith a translation of letter in Urdu

Your Brotl Gandh

The League President then read his own re which was as follows

H B "Queen Ehzabetl Srmagar, Kashi 24th July 19

Dear Mr Gandhi,

I received your letter dated July 17 1

Yours sincer ly Mr. A. Tinneli

Mr Jinnah placed it for consid ration of the Council and wanted to take the enc of the Punj I He said II Malik hilzr liyat House whether it would he se full dress debate; Kh n can even now take us into 11 confidence on the G R Formula or leave the mattr t is to the nature of lis secret undersking to

be moved much I sa discu sed

Hence the movers | th | rew tl c re | 1 rtion

I ask you to pray a diren you lies how God willing we may reach n! umble a titement Will ties word uttered auil a rial greecado felce ing nlapitue 31 rians greeced the Conell unliu d! ion to lea e the que tion of condictign o distincts with 21 h time Gandid entirely to list (Jinnah)

neil de' n.-Ti e Council ad pted ti e followi g resolutions --

This me ting cond mas the action of the Governor of the Pu j b l Hand he Sarla wevernor of the Fu J b l listed its Sarla Shaukat H jat klass aspert from it questif his pow to dimis n likitin limit r by vi tue of the poer conferred pon limunder S then 1 of the G e mm to fl dis Act he nev lu ished the paticulars of all k under S. tion. To fithe O enm to fill distant here he was the heart particular of all s. tions or charge ag it it he nor did he all him any opport lift to the he to the heart particular of the heart particular of the heart particular conditions on his hon a did pit of specifications on his hon a did pit of specifications of his hon a did pit of specifications of his hon a did pit of specifications of his hon a did pit of specifications of his hon a did pit of specifications of his conditions and the pit of specifications of his conditions and the pit of specification of the history of

nd has be n guilty of bust all e tra rdl ary d reserv powers v ted ! !! by the con stit tion embodi d in the Govern e t of I di Act 193

Tils C uncil of the Ali I dia Yu lim Le guo app o es and e d ress the acti n t Sen by the commit. of Acti n in e pull; 3 Mall. it recommit of Acti n in e pull; 3 Mall. it recommit dia Mall of the Acti n in e pull; 3 Mall. it recommit dia Mall of the Acti n is entire the Acti n in the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n is entire the Acti n in each n in each n in each The fifth Mu lim [I dis] f. rland memora in the limit of the Mu lim of the fifth mu limit of the fifth mu limi alms

I shall be gid to receive you at my house; and notes with contempt that Mr. Khirr llyat in Bombay on my r turn which will prob bly I han I as not ven care I to place his case before be about the middle of vayur! Big the time tie Council of the All India Bushim League. I hope that you will he ercuper ted your when he had been a contempt to the beath bully and will be returning to Bombai I would like to say nothing more till we met.

I would like to say nothing more till we met. The same that the present he will be the prese I am very pleased to red in the press the out. A state in the outer tasking very good progress and I hope in mas the their attained to landing the Muslim in the state in the state of the

Uss sts crites d.—A good portion of Mr Jiunah a speech at the League Council w s d voted to an examination of the League s attitude toward the Unionist Miltry in th Council and wantes to be a full dress debate; and a tax execution of Lis seer t undertaking to the seer the seer that the see that the seer th that Mail. Alier Hiat Klan had solemnly as red lis non M silm colleagues that he was a onl at Muslim Le guer and that he had a oil al Musim Le guer and that no no co iof ithin the League a recel polley and programme Mr Ji n h d I red that the Pu jab Premir are is that the Musim League was opposit to the wrefit were legisted to d has no the very object namely the winning of the war for which the I miler professed so much reg rl He described the Unioni t Party a cu and lieged it was completely unfer the timb of the Governor

Mr J nahs g ture—The lighly critical and even lostil attitude dev loped by Mr Jinn hin hi Lasque Conneil spec hin r g rd to the C R F rm is w con iderally modified in a press to ir c with he gave after the ses lon of the Cou cil

He made a apped to the present leaders fall communities 1 1 dia to myintain a compite truce and apply their rgi to create an atmospher of itendiness and goodwill full is meeting with M. O udni and withhold tl ir judgment until then

I all o ppe it give us the fullest prort unity to do our best in the i terest of the whole get a tions—lindu and Mudim—thich may lead to the lesire of our he rt namely the achievement of freedom for both

We I ve got b to s Mr Ga dil pro po als will reg rd to ti kind of Natio al do ernment tiat h ld be set up imm di tely an l th y re now call d Mr Gandhis tatest and thy r

(1) He re erv s the use if the weapon of child is bedlence whenev rie thinks neces

(II) A A tin I Government dutg the war with full co-trol of the civil administration composed of pers n chos by the elected members f the Le latie as embly

"(x) While in the National Government perturbed. I have publicly asked them, and the Vicerov and the Commander in their would mean request them for its inaveyour proposals have complete control of military operations in a concrete form. Their position is mainly there would be a portfolio of defence in the confined to the Punjah and I am sure that the there would be a portfolio of defence in the centined to the Punjah and I am sure that the hands of the National Government, which Muslim League and I shall ende even in every would be communical interest of in the defence was to meet them in every fair and reasonable of the country, and would be entitled to edulate and should be consulted in whapin spolicity

"(vI) The Ailie I force would be allowed to carry on operations on Indian soil, but the expense of such operations would not be boria

by Indian

"(vii) Mr Gandhi would then be willing to ravise Concress participation in the Antional Government so formed

'This back', said Mr Jinnah, "can only be vorked out on the footing that the present constitution must be scrapped and a new constitution be sub-lituted for it. I warn the public to understand the far reaching impil cutions of the e proposits, and the question arises that if this constitution is to be scrapped and a new constitution has got to be framed, then what about Pallstan?

"But after these proposis were put by Mr Gaudid Mr Rejagopulatharl makes a proposal which is vitally different. He says "What we ask is that the Vicerov's reserve powers should not be claimed as they are claimed When we took over the Government in 1937 In the provinces, there was the same quarrel as to the powers of the Governors. We came to an agreement. There was an understanding that except in extraordinary elementances necessitating interference for the sako of the war the minorities and so on, there should be no interference by the Governors In the same manner, a working arrangement thout the Vicerov's reserve powers would be most practicable and easy. 'Illis amount to practically the Cripps proposals, namely, that we should participate in the Government under the present constitution immediately "

Jinnah "Then next we continued have before us the question of a Hindu Muslim settlement and before either of the above mentloned proposals of Mr Gaudhi and Mr Rajagopalaehari can be considered, Hindu Mr Rajagopalaehari can be considered, Hindu Muslim differences must be settled first and for that purpose Mr Gandid and I are going to meet, I hope very soon I naturally do not wish to say anything at present to the press representatives, and I am sure that you here will not expect me to discuss them at present

"Suffice it to say that Mr Gandhi has now accepted the principle of partition or division of India

"In these circumstances, I appeal to the press and leaders of all communities to maintain a complete truce and apply their energies to create a friendly atmosphere and goodwill for my proposed meeting with Mr Gandlu and withhold their judgment until then, and give us the fullest opportunity to do our best in the interests of the two great nations—Hindu and Muslim-which may lead to the desire of our heart, namely, the achievement of freedom for both

As regards the Sikh community, Mr Jinnah bıra

was to meet them in every fair and responsible They should not allow them elses to be infinenced by any outside agencies and I appeal to them not to put may of struction in the way of our achieving Pakistan as they will be much better oil in Pakistan than in Alhand Hindustan "

"I will to any a word to make He added the position of the Muslim League clear so far as the Schwinked Cast's and other minorities are concerned. Their just claims will have to be met before any complete settlement is achieved. It is the cardinal principle of the Muslim League that the minorities be they within Pakistan or Hinduston, shall be adequately safeguarded and protected and this is, in fact, embodied in the Muslim League resolution of 1940 out-lining the basic principle of Pakistan."

Answering the question whether he regarded the Sikhs as a sub national group or a nation Mr. Innalisald. "It has been brought to my notice that the Sikhs think that I have described them as a sub national group and they feel hurt. This is only a constitutional phrase which means people belonging to a nation who are scattered all over a given territory or even islands, such as the Muslims are in the minority provinces, and at the timo I used the expression 'sub national group' I made it quite clear that so are the Mu-lims in certain provinces I think it was clear at the time I made that speech and since this question has been asked I again make it clear, if possible more clear

"Sub national group does not mean that the Sikhs are not a nation I do not disputo that the Sikhs are a nation. The recognised leaders of the Sikhs or their authorised organisations are welcome to send their proposals to me or to Mr Gandhi or both of us if they like They should give us their considered demand now and forget the past So far as the Muslim Lengue is concerned we are ready and willing to meet them in every way We want to give the minorities such a deal that afterwards they may not feel that they have been taken in, but that they should be happy. That is the spirit in which I want to approach the whole problem." whole problem"

Asked if he would invite proposals from other minorities also Mr Jinnah sald "We two (Gandin and Jinnah) are not the enemies of any particular community, and we are meeting, and our one and sole desire is to secure freedom for all sections of the peoples of this country"

On the morrow of the League Council meeting Mr Ilmiah, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Karachi session of the All-India Mushim League in December 1943, announced the appointment of a planning committee whose main function was to survey and examine the condition of India, and more particularly of the Pakistan area, with a view to preparing the Musilms to participate in the natural developments in the discretization of commercial and agricultural conditions. ments in the direction of commercial and agri Some of the Sikh leaders are unduly cultural expansion and industrialisation and

be ready for a gigantic and co-ordinated drive with me in your individu I capacity end not in the field of economic reconstruction e pecially in any representative characte or cap city in the post war recon truction. The committee in behalf of the Hodus or the Congression of the Hodus or the Congression. consisted of 3 members with \aweb All Nawaz had you any untho ity to do o I n turally Jung of Hyd rebed (Deccan) as Cheirm n and pol ted out to you that there must b someone Prof A BA Hal en of All eth Ma Lim Uni on the other side 14th outfortly holding a Jung of Hyd rebed (Deccan) as Cheirm n and pol ted out to you that there must b someone Prof A B A Hal en of All oth Ma lim Uni on the other side with authority holding a versity os Secretary Mr Ji nah said that the represent two ectus with whom I can negotiate rep esentation on the comm tte h d not been made province wise but on the footing that the members were best on heed to deal with the object referred to them. The committee would submit its report a soon as possible which would be plac d before the Wo king Committee of the League to enable them to tak such further action in the matter on they might think proper

Ga dhi J n h Taks—Mr Jinnah e fevour eble epproach t hi meeti g with Mr G ndhi especially his r f nces in his press intervi w pr duceu a ..... Muslims es w ll r duced a con iderahl amount of hope mong Mushms es wil mong other communities concerning the out one of the G ndhi Ji n h meeting The talks which were e heddled to take place in Augu t had to be put off owi g to Mr Jinneh ill beelth They actually ill beelth They actually began in Septemb r

The negotiations isst d full three weeks planted your opposition to the bisso position at the end of which Mr Jinnal mede the follow it dit ted in that re olution and r marked to gatat me t at the a me time rele slag for the three was an occan between you and that had pa ed between him and Mr Gandhi during that period

Mr Gondhi for the v y commenceme were varied at the two the triple of our talks and eit cleer the the had approved of the late of the triple was the control of the triple

viction and co version to the 1 Laho e Pesolution of M cl 1940

Without prejudice to my bigto that in order to rechemy set it ment new tables can only be carried o prely when the other aid I so inliver pereched and ested with outhority in deference to Ur G and without missing red to thet kofpers dings a door ritg him to the fat of me tals to the Large resolution. tion

I have pl ced before him et rything and every a pert of the Mu lim point of vi w i the course of our prolonged t lks and correspondence nd we di ussed all the pos nd co g nerally and I regret to say th t I have falled in my tesk of converting Mr Gandhi

We have theref e decided to r l ase to the P ess the corresponden e that has pa. d between us

A v riheles we hope that the public will not feel embits red a d we trust th t thi i not the ft ale d of our effort

The fell wing I th full text of the Gandhi Jinneh correspondence Jin be lette to Gandhiji d ted

September 10 1044 Dear Mr Gandhi

With reference to our t lk yesterday September 0th I understood from you tist you had come to di cuss the Hindu Muslim settlement

represent two estuas with whom I can negotiate as a II possible come to a settleme t of the Hudan Ma Line question and that for the point and that that I release the settlement of the many way. As you know I can only sp ak on behalf of Minthin India end the All India Minthin Lessue as the President of the organisation which I represent end a such I am subject to and governed by its con titution rules and th t tie etti ment of the Hi dn Mn im quest on fe the foremost an i the mejor hurdle and unless the representatives of thes two nations put their heads together how is one to make any headway with it?

Ne ertheles I explained to you the Lahore Resolution of March 1940 and tild to preuedo yon to acc pt the b sic nd fund mental principle embodi d in thet esolution but you not only refused to consider it but em

of our hills make the control of the r quested me to formulate f writing my point. that I tho ht required or called f unariano he required or called f xpl atton and clarification and to communic t with you and that you would ply in writig before our a t meeting on Mo dy September 11th at 530 pm I am the cfe as submitting to joi the following points wilch requi 1 rifleation

> (1) With r rd to the preamble In what capa ity will you be a con. ntin party if ny agreement is reached betwen you and mo? (2) Clause 1 With re a d to the consti

ortion for free fadla referred t in this claus I would like to know first what constitution do yo refer to who will frame it end when will it come into bein ?

Next It I stated in the form it ti t Mu lim League endorses the Indie d ma d for Independ noe Does it me n the Co gress demand for I d pe d n e formulated in the August Ee ol title of 194 by the All I dla Co ress Committee in Bombay or if not what is the significance of this term fr y u know the Mu lim Leag h mad it clear n tonly by its r s i ti but also by its cred y u know the hild lim Leng n man be treed in t only by its r s it is but also by its red which i embodied in its continuito that we stad for the freed m nd i d pende c of the whole of this u' co tin nt and thet applie to Paki tan and Hindust n

A xt it is stated that the Muslim League will co-operate with the Congress in the

formation of a Provisional Interim Government off our talks when I refused to assume or ac for the transitional period" I would like to a representative capacity know the basis or the lines on which such a pledged to use all the infl Government is to be set up or constituted If you have a complete and definite scheme, please Ict me have it.

- (3) Clause 2 Who will appoint the Commission referred to in this clause and who will give effect to their finding? What is the meaning of "absolute majority" referred to in it? Will the contemplated plebiseits of the state of the be taken districtwise, or, if not, on what basis? Who will determine and decide whether such a plebiscite should be based on adult franchisc or other practicable franchise? Who will give effect to the decision or verdiet of the abovementioned plebiscite? Would only the districts on the border which are taken out from the boundaries of the present provinces by delimitation be entitled to choose to join the process of the present provinces by delimitation be entitled to choose to join the present provinces. either state or also those outside the present boundaries would have the right to choose to join either state?
- Who are meant by "all (4) Clause 3 parties" in this clause?
- I would like to know between whom and through what machinery and agency will the "mutual agreements" referred to in this clause be entered into? What is meant by "safeguarding defence and commerce, communications and for other essential purposes Safeguarding against whom?
- (6) Clause 6 "These terms shall be binding only in case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the Government of India" I would like to know to whom is this power to be transferred, through what machinery and agency, and when?

These are some of the important points that occur to me for the moment, which require explanation and clarification, and hope that you will let me have full detalls with regard to the various points that I have raised, in order that I may be better able to understand and judge your proposals before I can deal with them satisfactorily

> Yours smeerely. Jinnah

Gandingi's letter dated September 11, 1944

Dear Quaid-1-Azam,

I received your letter yesterday at 3 30 p m I was in the mldst of appointments I hasten to reply at the earliest opportunity

of all the parties and groups composing India I proceed to settle the details forthwith Yo If such joint action is unfortunately impossible, then too I must fight with the assistance of such elements as can be brought together taken as can be brought together I am glad, therefore, that you did not break

Of course, I pledged to use all the influence I may I with the Congress to ratify my agreement you May I remind you that the Re Formula was designed in the first instance your acceptance and submission thereafter the League?

It is true that I said an ocean scparated and me in outlook But that had no refere to the Lahore Resolution of the League Lahore Resolution is indefinite Rajaii taken from it the substance and given it a she

Now for the points raised by you

I have already answered this in foregoing

The constitution will be framed by Provisional Government contemplated in formula or an authority specially set up by after the British power is withdrawn independence contemplated is of the whole India as it stands

The basis for the formation of the Provisio Interim Government will have to be agr to between the League and the Congress

- The Commission will be appointed Provisional Government 'Absol Provisional Government majority' means a clear majority over n Muslim elements as in Sind Baluchistan the Frontier Province. The form of plebis and the franchise must be a matter for discussi-
- 4. "All parties" means, the interested
- "Mutual agreement" means agreeme between contracting parties "Safeguardidefence, etc", means for me a central or jo board of control Baicguarding means sa guarding against all who may put the comm interests in jeopardy
- The power is to be transferred to t nation, that is, to the Provisional Governmenthe Formula contemplates peaceful transitation Political Commencer in the Political by the British Government So far as I a concerned, I would like the transfer to ta place as early as pessible

Yours sincercly, M K Gandl

Mr Jinnah's letter dated September 11 Dear Mr Gandhl,

I received your letter of September 11 on today I note that you have approache 5 p m today me as an individual, and I have already expresse I nave said in my letter to you, it is implied in the Rajaji Formula and I have stated publicly that I have approached you as an individual My life mission has been Hindu Muslim unity, which I want for its own sake, but which is not to be achieved without the foreign ruling power being ousted. Hence the first condition of the evercise of the right of self determination is achieving Independence by the joint action is unfortunately impossible. The result of the result of the parties and groups composing India I such joint action is unfortunately impossible. the very basis end the fundamental principles [Overament as contemplated by you and of embodied in it I would, therefore like to jour renception lower way or respect the Labors it is on I have a lower way or respect the Labors it is on I definite I cannot agree that Rajaji has taken from it its sub I, noc and given it.

Mr Jinnah a letter dated 13th Santember 1. see taken from 12 its sub-t nee end given it shape Gn the contenty le 1 s not only putitiontofs! pe bit mutilitied it as I explai ed part in my peech which I i livered to the meeting Dear of the Council of the All India Mu lim Le cue

of the Council of the All India Mu lim Le cute at Labore on the All India Mu lim Le cute of All India Mu lim Le cute at Labore on the All India Mu lim Le cute at Labore on the All India Mu lim Le cute at Labore on the All India Mu lim Le cute at Labore on the All India Mu lim Le cute at Labore a at Labore on the Ath of July 1931.

() You sy the first condition of the exercle of the ri it of Sil Determin it in is chlering Independence by like j int action of all the parties and groups for posing I dis II and joint action je unfortun tely impossible. a blect to agreeme t b two. He League and the Co es but I tijnk in f irn as you sh uld t least give m some roud idea or the He co of you conceptio f r you mit h we thought the out by now and I w ild like to know what ar you proposals or ach me for the formation of a Frort lonal int rim Go ermment with ran give me some clear picture to understand

(3) You have omitted to any ver my sue tion as to who will give effect to the fi diags of th Commission and also it in trient to me what you mean by absolute mejority v h n you say it n ann a le r m jority o er o Bu lim el me it as in sid a Bulu nistan or the To tier Pro Ince You have not in replied to my questio as to who will decide the f rm of the provided to the provided to my question as to who will decide the f rm of the Provided to my question as to who will decide the f rm of the Provided to and the results of the man of the provided to my the formula did not the provided to my the formula did not the provided to my the formula did not the provided to my the formula did not the provided the p by the Formul

(4)/The e wer does not carry any cl r idea when you say il parties mea p rites

You s A m tu l greement mea s

Dear Mr Candhi

When you arri ed i ero on the morning f ti 1 th to resume our lake you were good

of 1949

With ref rence to the Labore Resolution as agreed between us I shell deal with it in a separ te letter

Perhaps at the end of our discusion we shill direve the Rajaji not only has not put the Laho e Resolutio out of shape and

mutilated it but has given it substance end Indeed in view of your distilke of the Rajeji Fo mula I has a at a yr to for the in ment put it out of my mind and i am now rencentra it z on the Lahore Resolution in the hope of finding a gr und for mutual agreement So much for the first p ragraph of your

ictter

As to the second I do hold that u l on t the third party we sh ll not be able to

He t peace with on anoth Thet does not me n th t I may ot m ke a ff rt to find way nd means of stabl hing a llying peace between us

(6) You s y m this greement means a produce the season of better than the season of the season a produce the contraction passes are not better to the season as the contraction passes as the season as the contraction passes are not season as the season as

As to the third point, the Provisional Government, being the appointing autiority, will give effect to the findings of the Commission. This I thought was implied in my previous answer.

As regards the next part of the clause, the Formula proceeds to lay down that "the Muslim League will co operate with the Congress in the formation of the Provisional Interim Government for the transitional period." I

Rajaji telis me that absolute majority is used in his formula in the same sense as it is used in ordinary legal parlance wherever more than two groups are dealt with I cling to my own answer But you will perhaps suggest a third meaning and persuade me to accept it

The form of the pleblseite and franchise must be left to be decided by the Provisional Interim Government uniess we decide it now I should say it should be by adult suffrage of all the inhabitants of the Pakistan area

As to the fourth 'all parties' means you and I and every one else holding view on the question at issue will and should seek by peaceful persuasion to influence public opinion as is done where democracy functions wholly or in part

As to the fifth, supposing that the result of the pleblseite is in favour of partitlon, the Provisional Government will draft the treaty and agreements as regards the administration of matters of common interest, but the same has to be confirmed and ratified by the Governments of the two States The machinery required for the settlement and administration of matters of common interest will, in the first instance, be planned by the Interim Government, but subsequently will be matter for settlement between the two Governments acting through the agencies appointed by each for that purpose

As to the sixth, I hope the foregoing makes superfluous any further reply

Yours smeerely, M K Gandhl

Mr Jinnah's letter dated 14th September, 1944

Dear Mr Gandhi

the point satisfactorily

I received your letter of September 14 at 4-45 pm to day in reply to my letter of September 11 (and not of September 13 as you state, which seems to be a mistake) and I thank you for it

- (1) Please let me have as soon as you can your promised letter indicating in what way or respect the Lahore Resolution is 'indefinite'
- (2) With regard to the provision in the Gandhi-Rajajl Formula that "the Mushm League endorses the Indian demand for Independence," I asked you in my letter dated September 10, "does it mean the Congress demand for Independence, as formulated in the August 1942 Resolution by the All India Congress Committee in Bombay or, if not, has it the significance of this term," to which you replied by your letter of September 11, "The Independence contemplated is of the whole of India as it stinds." Hence I again ask, does it mean on the basis of an United India? I find that you have not clarified the policy of the contemplated as of the contemplated is of the contemplated.

As regards the next part of the clause, the Formula proceeds to lay down that "the Muslim Government for the transitional period," requested you by my letter of September 10 to let me know "the basis or the lines on which such a Government is to be set up or constituted If you have a complete and definite scheme, please let me have it," to which you replied by your letter of September 11 under reply the basis for the formation of the Pre that visional Interim Government will have to be agreed to between the League and the Congress" But that is not meeting my request for ciarlacation, or giving me at least the outlines of such a Government And that is what I have been asking for I hope that you do appreciate my point when I am requesting you to let me have rough outlines of the proposed Provisional Interim Government according to the Formula, so that I may have some idea Of course, I can quite understand that such a Provisional Interim Government will represent all the parties and would be of a character that will unspire confidence at the present moment of all the parties I can gulte understand that when the moment arrives, certain things may follow, but before we can deal with this formula in a satisfactory manner, I repert again that, as it is your formula, you should give me a rough idea of the Provisional Interim Gevernment that you contemplate and of your conception What I would like to know would be, what will be the powers of such a Provisional Interim Government, how it will be formed, to whom it will be respon sible, and what will be its composition, etc You, being the sponsor of this Gandhi-Rajaji Formula, should give me some rough idea and pleture of it, so that I may understand what this part of the formula means

In your letter of September 14 In reply to my letter of September 11 you inform me that you would have told me if you had any scheme in mind "I imagine that if we two can agree it would be for us to consult the other parties" but that is just the point Unless I have some outlines or scheme, however rough, from you, what are we to discuss in order to reach any agreement?

As regards the other matters which you have further explained, I have noted the explanation, and I do not think I need press you further, although some of them are not quite satisfactory

Yours sincerely, Jinnah

Mr Gandhi's letter dated September 15 Dear Quaid-i-Azam,

This is in terms of our talks of Wednesday the 13th instant

For the moment, I have shunted the Rajajl Formula and with your assistance am applying my mind very seriously to the famous Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League

You must admit that the Resolution itself makes no reference to the two nations theory. In the course of our discussions, you have

rus io ately pleaded that Ind a cont in two not evolved from within by the fee will of tha nations ie Hi dus and Muslims and th tile people of 1 dia latte have tielr homela de in India as th former have th irs The more our argument former have the firs. The more our arcument progress is the more sharing your picture appears to ma It would be aliurit gli it was true. But my fr is grown that it is when the materially and oth rwise benefited by bring split up into framents? I find n pulled in h tory for a body unreal I find n pulled in h tory for a body of converts and the ir descends to claim any density of new statisty me that the Independent to be a n tion ap it from the pre-t stock. Of poor Sat a menace to themselves and to If I dis was one malton b to g the arts of the rest of finds. Islam it must remain on in pite f th chang of faith of a very lar e body of I r children

Lou do not claim to be a separate nation by right of conquest but by reason of acceptance of I lam Will tha two nations become ne if the whole of India accepted Islam? Will Bengali Orlyas Andh as Tamili as Maharash trians G j rati etc cea e to have their spe i l characteristics if all of them be me c averts to Islam? These have all become one politic lly bec use they are subje t to one foreign cont of Thy are tryin to day to throw off that Resolution?

(1) P kistan i not in th Resolutio D es it bear th original me ni g Pu jab Afch nistan kasi mi Sindh and Baluchi t n out i which the nama was mnemonically formed? If not what is it ?

( ) Is the go i of Pakist n Pan Islam? Muslim from every other India ell ion ? I be diffe at f om Tark or a Ar b t

(5) Is the Resolution addressed to the Muslims by w y of educati n or to the in habita ts of th whole of India by way of appeal r to the i reign ruler a an ultimatura (6) Ar th constit e ts in the two zones to constitut I d pendent States d fined numbe in eacl zon ?

(7) 1 the d marcation to take place duri g 15 the pendency f B itish Rule?

(9) Have you examined the posit on and sati fi d yourself that these Independent States will be materially and oth rwise benefited

(II) Pray show ma by facts and figures or oth rwise how the Independence and welfare of India as a whole can b brought about by

the acceptance of the Resolution ? (19) How are the Muslims under the Princ a

to be disposed of a a result of this schema? (13) What is your definition of minorities ?

(14) Will you please d fina the adequate effective and mandatory safeguards for minorities referred to in the second part of the

Thy are tryle to day to throw of that explored a new t st stablectio.

Lou seem to have introduced a new t st of nationhood II I cospi it I would he to sub cribe to m ny more laims and I as insolible problem. The only real though as insolible problem. The only real though as insolible problem. The only real though as insolible problem. The only real though a small test of our astablishood arises out of our far and the concrete collaries thereof? as the weak of the control of the subjection by our combined and the concrete collaries thereof? for instance (s) Are the people in the regions of the own of this subjection by our combined the matter farse into not of our tray II II by in n w have in a first opine our feedom we may quarrill mong ourselve in for want of a common tofron Penece and similar matters of common tor our tray II II by in n w have in the control of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the people in the regions out of our tray II II by in n w have in the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem. The problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem. The problem of the problem for acceptance ?

A I write this letter and imagine the world g A 1 write this fetter and the give the ways of the Resol that in practice I see nothing but ruin for th whole of India Believe ma Laproaci vou as a seeke Though I repent notody but mys if I sap to represent in (3) What is it that di ti gul h a n I dian nt not not but my if I asp to repres nt il the in this the habita to of I dia for Ir like l my own person their misery nd degradati n wilh i their common lot irr spective of (4) What is the co-motation f the word will in a finer common not its specure or Mindian 4 in Tes tull u det dicussion? Together of the common many and the common should be specified by the common should be spe

In this hastily written I tter I have only given an inkling of my difficulty

Lours since elv

M K Gandhi

Gandhiji aecond letter dated September

I woke up at 3 am today to finish my in your representative character or capacity promised letter on the Lahore Resolution

There is no mistake about the date. I wrote in answer to your reminder of the in order to negotiate and reach an agreement 13th Instant

Independence does mean as envisaged in the AICC Resolution of 1942 But It cannot be on the basis of a United India If we come to a settlement, it would be on the basis of the settlement, assuming, of course, that it secures general acceptance in the country. The process will be somewhat like this. We reach by joint effort Independence for India as it stands Indla become free will proceed to demarcation, plebiseite and partition if the people concerned vote for partition All this is implied in the Rajajl formula

As to the Provisional Interin Government, I am afraid I cannot carry my answer and and it is for you to judge finally, when you further than I have done Though I have have studied this question thoroughly, whether no seheme for the Provisional Government, if you have one in connection with the Lahore Resolution, which also, I presume, requires an interim Government, we can discuss it

The Formula was framed by Rajaji in good I accepted it in equal good faith faith hope was that you would look at it with favour We still think it to be the best in the circum You and I have to put flesh on it, if we can I have explained the process we have to go through You have no objection to it Perhaps, you want to know how I would form the Provisional Government if I was myited thereto If I was in that unenviable position, I would see all the claimants and endeavour to satisfy them My co operation will be available in that task

I can give you full satisfaction about your quiry, "What I would like to know would inquiry, be, what will be the powers of such a Provisional Interim Government, how it will be formed, to whom it will be responsible." The Provisional Interim Government will be responsible to the elected members of the present Assembly or a newly elected one. It will have all the powers less that of the Commander-in Chief during the war and full powers thereafter It will be the authority to give effect to the agreement that may be arrived at between the League and the Congress and ratifled by the other parties

> Yours sincerely, M K Gandh

Mr Jinnal's letter dated September 17

Dear Mr Gandhu,

I have your letter of September 15, and I thank you for it I note that you have for the moment shunted the Rajaji Formula and are applying your mind very seriously to the Lahore Resolution—of the Muslim League It is my duty to explain the Lahore Resolution to you to day and persuade you to accept it, even though you are talking to me as you have often made it clear, in your individual capacity have successfully converted non-Muslim Indians in no simili number and also a large body of foreigners, and if I can convert you, exercising as you do tremendous influence over Hindu India, it will be no small assistant to of the Resolution Surely, this is not asking for the resolution where the proceeding on the described to the Resolution I have in

and my difficulties remain until you are vested for with a representative status and authority wltíi vou

You have stated in your letter dated September 11 that the Lahore Resolution is "indefinite, I, therefore, naturally asked you to please let me know in what way or respect the Lahere Resolution is indefinite, and now I have received your letter of September 15 under reply

The third paragraph of your letter is not seeking clarification, but a disquisition and expression of your views on the point, whether the Mussalmans are a nation This matter ean hardly be discussed by means of correspondence. There is a great deal of discussion and literature on this point which is available, the Mussaimans and Hindus are not two major nations in this sub continent For the moment, I would refer you to two publications, although there are many more,—Dr Ambedkar's book and "MRT's" "Nationalism in Conflict in India" We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation We are a nation of a hundred million, and what is more, we are a nation with our own distinctive culture and envilisation, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of value and proportion, legal laws and morai codes, customs and calendar, history and traditions, aptitudes and ambitions ln short, we have our own distinctive outlook on life and of life. By all canons of international law we are a nation. Now I shall reply to your various points

- Yes, the word "Pakistan" is not mentioned in the Resolution and it does not bear the original meaning. The word has now become synonymous with the Lahore Resolution
- (2) This point does not arise, but still I reply that the question is a mere bogey
- (3) This point is covered by my answer that the Mussalmans of India are a nation As to the last part of your query, it is hardly relevant to the matter of clarification of the resolution
- what the word Surely, you know " Múslims " means
- This point does not arise by way of elarification of the text of the Lahore Resolution
  - They will form units of Pakistan (6) No
- As soon as the basis and the principles embodied in the Lahore Resolution are accepted the question of demarcation will have to be taken up immediately
- (8) In view of my reply to (7), your question (8) has been answered
  - (9) Does not relate to elarification
- me, although we are not proceeding on the clarification of the Resolution I have in footing that you are carrying on these talks numerous speeches of mine and the Muslim I have in

League in its resolutions have pointed out that this is the only solution of Indi problem and the road to achieve freedom and indepen

dence of the peoples of India Muslims under the Princes Lahore Resolution is only confined to British

India This question does not ari e out of the clarification of the Resolution (13) The definition of mi orities yourself have often said minorities lou said minorities mean

accepted minorities (14) The adequate effective a d mandatory safeguards for minoritic referred to in the Res lution are a m tter for negotiation and s ttlement with the minorities in the respective

5 ties rt. Lakistan nd Hindustan (1) It does give basic pri cipies and wie an they are accepted then tie d tsil will have to be worked out by the contractin parties (a) and (b) Does not arise by way of charificatio (c) The Muslim League is the only authoritati e (c) r presentative rg i atlon

India (d) No Secansw r (C L M )
As regards your final parser pl As regards your final parser ph beforeceivin elseincations from 1 b you before al cady passed your judgment and condemned th Laho e Resolution when you say As I write this letter a d imagino it e working if the Resolutin in prait e I see nothin but ruin for the whole of India I understand owe run not the whole of shall a lunderstand the tyou have mad (er to me that your prese t nobody but yourself and I am trying to persuade you end to connert you that this te road which will I ad us all to the acliev ment of (recdom end I dependence not o by of the two major notions Illadus and Mulims hard of the present of the presen but of the rest of the peoples of India but but of the rest of the peoples of India but when you proceed to y th you e ple to represent all the inhabitation that I regret is quite clear that you represent about the links of the lin our more difficult to persu de yon ad hope to control you to the allilies end the actual conditions prevaill in Indi today. I m pleadig before you in the hope of conve if g y u as I be ve done with may there success I liy as I has easile bef e you are a gre t m n e d you exercise normous infi ence v r th Hindus p rticul rly the ma es a d by ccept g the road that I m point g out to you ous e not prej di ing or harmi g th I terests of the III dis or of the mino ties on the cont sry Hindus will be the gr tr gal ers I am e nvi e d that tr e welfare n t ouly of the Mullims but the rest of India lies in th division of I dia as propo ed by the Lahore Resolution It is for you to consid r whether It I not your policy a d pour mme I which you he persi ted which has be n the p incipal I tor of rul of the whole of I dia a d of I not of the of the whole of I dis a d of the yand degradation of the peopl to which you rer and degradation of the peopl to which you rer and the people of the your latest people of the your latest people of the your latest you in these days although your ladividual capacity in the hop that y units yet revie your you had you may yet revie your polly and postanty units yet revie your polly and

Yours sincerely Jlunah

Letter from Gandt iil dated September 19 D ar Quaid I Azam

Many thanks for yours of the 1 th instent I am sorry to i see to say that your snswers omitting 1 - and 6 do not gl e setisfaction

It may be that all my questions do not arise from the view of mere disrification of the Labore Res lation But I contend that they ere v ry releva t from the atendpoint of a recker thet I am lou cannot expect eny one to agree to or shoulder the burden of the claim contained in the Lahore Resolution without for instance answering my questions 15 (a) and 15 (b) which 5 u brush a ide as not arling by way of clarification

Dr Ambedkar thesi, while It is abiy written las carried no conviction to me The other book mentioned by you I am sorry to say Hav not se n

Why can you not ccept my statement that I a pire to repres nt all the sections that c mpo o the people of Indl 7 Do you not pire? Sould not vry Indian? That the aspi ati n may never be realised is beside the point

I em beholden to you in spite of your opinion bout me for 1 ing p tience with me b pe vou will never lo e it but will persever i your eff t t conv rt me I ask you to take me with my strong vi ws and even pre I ask you to judice if I m guilty of eny

As to you we dict on my policy and programme we must agr to differ For I m wholly unrep nta t My purpose is as a lover of ommun al unity to place my services at your diapo al

I hope you do not expect me to acc pt the La re Resolution with in pintersteading it implications. It you letter is the final word the els little bope. Can we not agree to differ on the qu tion of two nation, and yet on an qu tion of two nation, and yet a let the problem on the basis of self determination? It is this basis that has brought me to you. If ther gi bold g M immsjorftles have to be sepa sted according to the Labore Resolutio the grave step of separation should pecifically pl ced before and approved by the people in that re

> Lours sincerely M K Gandhl

Mr Jinnsh a letter of Gentember 1 Dear Mr G ndhi

I am in rec lpt of your letter of September 19 and I b ve alre dy gi en you my snswers ld and I by earr dy gir hyou my snawers to all your questions relating to distillation of the Labore Resolution or any p to fit of I am gid that you dmit when yon easy it my be that all my questions do not arise from the view fm red rification of the Labore Re of tion but you particularly emphasise y ur pol ts I5 (a) d I5 (b)

I g to yithas n ristion to the context of the Re obttion on p part thereof You he we brought o many me trait ur correspondence which r tirely ontaid the matter req ind g cl illication so I have perforce to de l with them. Let me first deal with your letter of September 11

D Ogramm

(1) You say, "My life mission has been Lahore Resolution is indefinite," and I sent Hindu-Muslim unity, which I want for its own you a reminder on September 13, to which sake but which is not to be achieved without you replied by your letter of September 15, the foreign ruling power being ousted Henco not confining yourself really to matters of the first condition of the exercise of the clarification, but introducing other extraneous right of Self-determination is achieving Inde pendence by the joint action of all the partica and groups composing India If such joint action 15 by my letter of Septeaber 17, and firmished is unfortunately impossible then too I must you with all the clarifications, informing you fight with the assistance of such elements as that you had introduced several matters which can be brought together

(2) The gist of your letters in to date is that you are wedded to this policy and will pursue it In your next letter of September 14, while you were good enough to furnish me with the clarification of the Gandin-Rajaji Formula, you were pleased to observe have, at any rate for the moment, put it out of my mind and I am now concentrating on the Luhore Resolution in the hope of finding a ground for mutual agreement" In your letter of September 15, von sav "Independence does menn as envisaged in the AICC Resolntion of 1942" It is, therefore, clear that you are not prepared to revise your policy and that you adhere firmly to your policy and programme, which you have persisted in the policy of the programme of the policy and programme. and which culminated in your demand, final policy, programme and the method and sanction policy, programme and the method and sanction for enforcing it by resorting to mass civil disobedience in terms of the August 8, 1942, Resolution, and you have made it more eleragain by stating in your letter of September 19 as follows "As to your verdict on my policy and programme, we must agree to differ For, I am wholly unrepentant" You know that the August 1942 Resolution is inlimical to the deals and demands of Muslim India Then again, in the course of our discussion when I again, in the course of our discussion when I asked you for clarification of the Gandhi Rajaji Formula, you were pleased to say, by your letter of September 15 as follows "For the moment I have shunted the Rajaji Formula and with your assistance am applying my mind very seriously to the famous Lahorc Resolution of the Muslim League " We discussed it in its various aspects, as you told me vou wore open to be persuaded and converted to our point of view I discussed the Resolution at great length with you, and explained everything you wanted to understand, even though you have emphasized more than once that you are having these talks with me in your personal eapacity, and in your letter of Septembor 15 you assured me in the following words with regard to the Lahore Resolution \_\_"Beheve regard to the Lahore Resolution me I approach vou as a seeker, though I represent nobody but myself," and that you were open to conviction and conversion You had informed me by your letter of September 11 as follows "It is true that I said an ocean separated you and me in outlook But that had no reference to the Lahore Resolution of the League The League Resolution is indefinite. I naturally, therefore, proceeded in reply to ask you by my letter of September 11 as follows "You say the Lahore Resolution is indefinite You never asked me for any clarification or explanation of the terms of the Resolution, but you really indicated your emphatic opposition to the very basis and the fundamental Dear Quaid-1 Azam, principles embodied in it I would, therefore, like to know in what way or respect the disturbed me that I thought I would postpene

matters, with some of which I had already dealt in reply to this letter of vonrs of September could hardly be discussed in a sitisfactory manner by means of correspondence already given you all the elarifications you require so far as the Lahore Resolution goes and its text is concerned. You again raise further arguments, reasons and grounds and continue to persist in a disquisition on the point, amongst others, whether Muslims of India are a nation, and thea you proceed further to say "Can we not agree to differ on the question of two nations and yet solve the problem on the basis of Self-termination?" It seems to me that you are labouring under some misconception of the real meaning of the word "self determination" Apart from the meonsistencies and contradictions of the various positions that you have adopted in the course of our correspondence, as indicated above, can son not appreciate our point of view that we claim the right of Self determination as a nation and not as a territorial unit, and that we are entitled to exercise our inherent right as a Muslim Natioa, which is our birth right? Whereas you are labouring under the wrong idea that "Self determination," means only that of "a territorial unit" which, by the way, is neither demarcated nor defined vet, and there is no Union or Federal Constitution of India in being, functioning as a sovereign Central Government Ours is a case of division and earling out two independent sovereign states by wav of settlement between two major nations, Hindus and Mushms, and not of severance of secession from any existing union, which is non existent in India. The right of self determination which we claim postulates that we are a nation, and as such it would be the Self determination of the Mussalmans, and they alone are entitled to exercise that right I hopo you will now understand that your

question 15 (a) does not arise out of the Lahore Resolution or of any part thereof As to 15(b), again it does not arise as a matter of elarification, for it will be a matter for the constitution making body chosen by Pakistan to deal with and decide all matters as a sovereign bedy representing Pakistan 118-0-118 the constitution making body of Hindustan or any other party concerned There cannot be Defence and similar matters of "common concern," when it is accepted that Pakistan and Hindustan will be two separate independent sovereign states. I hope I have now given all satisfactory explorations over a clearly the matter of explanations, over and above the matter of elimination of the Lahore Resolution in the hope of converting you as an individual

Yours sincerely, Jinnah

Maliatma Gandhi's letter dated September 22

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M K Gandi!

I am eally surp ised when you s y there is no proof of wi t you chara terise a saw eping tatement f min that the Augu t 194 Resolution is inimical to the ideals and dem ad

() To niore this demand of the Congress

League th r must be cl r poof that the popular decided desire prittine I am my other a country of the country o

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Dear Mr Gandhi

I am in receipt of your itt rol 8 piember

I am in receipt of your itt rol 8 piember

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questi n of a tild party or parties to guide or a bitrate between us ari c?

Yours sincerely

Jinnah

Dear Quald i Azam,

Last evening's talk has left a bad tasto in Our talks and our correspondence seem to run in parallel liues and never touch We reached the breaking point one another last evening but, thank God, we were unwilling We resumed discussion and suspended It in order to allow me to keep my time for the evening public prayer

In order that all possibility of making any mistake in a matter of this great importance may be removed I would like you to give me in writing what precisely on your part you would want me to put my signature to

adhere to my suggestion that we may call in some outside assistance to help us at factory this stage

Yours sincerely, M K Gandbl

Mr Jinnali's letter of September 23 Dear Mr Gandlu.

I am in receipt of your letter of September 23 May I refer you to my letter of to day's date which I sent to you in reply to yours of September 22? I have nothing new or fresh to add, but I may say that it is not a case of your being asked to put your signature as representing anybody till you clothe yourself with representative capacity and are vested with authority We stand by, as I have already said, the basis and fundamental principles embodled in the Lahore Resolution of March 1940 I appeal to you once more to revise your policy and programme, as the future of this sub continent and the welfare of the peoples of Indla demand that you should face realities

> Yours sincerely. M A Jinnali

Gandhiji's letter dated September 24 Dear Quald-i Azam,

I have your two letters of September 23 in reply to my letters of the 22nd and 23rd

With your assistance, I am exploring the possibilities of reaching an agreement, so that the claim embodied in the Muslim League Resolution of Lahore may be reasonably satisfied You must, therefore, have no appreliensions that the August Resolution will stand in the way of our reaching an agreement That Resolution dealt with the question of India as against Britain, and it cannot stand in the way of our settlement

I proceed on the assumption that India is not to be regarded as two or more nations, but as one family consisting of many members, of whom the Muslims living In the north-west zones, ie, Baluchlstan, Sind, North west Frontier Province and that part of the Punjub where they are in absolute majority over all the other elements and in parts of Bengal and Assam, where they are in absolute majority, desire to live in separation from the rest of India

Differing from you on the general basis, I can yet recommend to the Congress and the country the acceptance of the claim for separa | east, comprising six Provinces, namely, Sind,

Gandhi's letter dated September 23 [thon contained in the Mushim League Resolution of Lahore 1940 on the basis and on the following

> The areas should be demareated by a Com inlesson, approved by the Congress and the League. The wishes of the lubabitants of the areas demarcated should be ascertained through the rotes of the adult population of the areas or through some equivalent method

If the vote is in favour of separation, it shall be agreed that these areas shall form a separate State as soon as possible after India is free from foreign domination and can, therefore, he constituted into two sovereign independent States

There shall be a treaty of separation, which should also provide for the efficient and satisfactory administration of Foreign Affairs, nactory administration of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Internal Communications, Customs, Commerce and the hic, which must necessarily continue to the hick of the continue to the hick of the continue to be matters of common interest between the contracting parties

The treaty shall also contain terms for safeguarding the rights of minorities in the tno states

Immediately on the acceptance of this agree ment by the Congress and the League, the two shall deelde upon a common course of action for the attainment of the Independence of

The League will, llowever, be free to remain out of any direct action to which the Congress may resort and in which the League may not be willing to participate

f you do not agree to these terms, could you let me know in precise terms what you would have me to accept in terms of the Lahore Resolution and bind myself to recommend to the Congress? If you could kindly do this I shall be able to see, apart from the difference in approach, what definite terms I can agree to In your letter of 23rd September, you refer to "the basis and fundamental prine ples embodied in the Lahore Resolution" and ask me to accent them Surely, this is unnecessary when as I feel I have accepted the concrete consequence that should follow from such acceptance

> Yours sincerely, M K Gandhl

Mr Jinnah's letter dated September 25

Dear Mr Gandhi,

I am in receipt of your letter of September 24, and I thank you for it You have already rejected the basis and fundamental principles of the Lahore Resolution

- You do not accept that the Mussalmans of India are a nation
- (2) You do not accept that the Mussalmans have an inherent right of self-determination
- (3) You do not accept that they alone are entitled to evereise this right of theirs for Self determination
- You do not accept that Pakistan is composed of two zones, north west and north-

mentioned are accepted and for that purpose machinery may be set up by agreement

You do not accept the provisions embodied You do not accept the provisions embodied in the Labore Resolution for sategnating the minorities and yet in your letter under reply you say. With your a istance I am exploring the consolities of reaching an agree m at so that the cleim embodied in the Muslim League Resolution of Labore may be rea on ably satisfied and proceed to any and the consolities of the consolities our reaching an agreement

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cannot egree to any such proposti

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As a result of our correspondence and discussions. I find that the qu tion of the division of India as Pakistan a d Hindustan is only on your lips and it does not come from your heart and suddenly at the ele enth hour you put forward a new suggestion consi ting only of two sentences by your letter of September saying I here therefore angre ted a way out Let It be a partition as between two brothers if a divisi a ther as between two brothers if a divisi'n thermst b I naturally ask d you what thinew amagestion of naturally ask d you what thinew amagestion of you a means and wanted you to give m rough couldness of this new you have been good to be a support of the control of t It have already clearly exposed to R oletton and how you into the August Resolution to 1 as it stands that the August Resolution of 1 as it stands the Lahore Resolution Nou then proceed for ugh to give me your amplification in your to sey that Resolution Aou then proceed for ugh to give me your amplification in your to sey that Resolution a the proceed for ugh to give me your amplification in your to sey that Resolution a to the proceed for ugh to give me your amplification in your to sey that Resolution a few of the proceeding the proceeding the process of the proceeding the process of the proceeding the process of the process on the f llowing terms. The terms clearly indic to thet your b is is in offel conflict with and is opposed t the fundamentel besis and principles of the Lahore Re ciution

### Now let me take your main terms

(a) I pocced on the essumption that Indi is not to be regarded a two or m re n tions but as one if mily consisting of many memb re of whom the Muslims living in the north west zone e Balled tan Sind? north west zone e Baluchi tan Sindt North West Frontier Province nd that part North west around a system to the rain of the Fund b where they are in absolut majority or all the other elements and in majority of a single system of the nd mutileted by nd redemption and le ve us only with the bush and it is opposed to tle

Foreign Affairs, Defence, Internal Communica sultations with the League Working Committee tions, Customs, Commerce, and the like, which thereon, and my own letter to you suggesting nery will be act up to administer these matters, and how and to whom again that authority will be responsible Resolution, as I have already explained to you, it on your Council all these matters, which are the life-blood of any State, cannot be delegated to any central authority or Government The matter security of the two States and the natural and mutual obligations that may arise out of physical contiguity will be for the constitution making body of Pakistan and that of Hindustan. or other party concerned, to deal with on the footing of their being two independent States As regards the safeguarding of the rights of minorities, I have already explained that this question of safeguarding the minorities is fully stated in the Lahore Resolution

You will, therefore, see that the entire basis of your new proposal is fundamentally opposed to the Lahore Resolution, and as I have already pointed out to you both in the correspondence and in our discussions, it is very difficult for me to entertain counter-proposals and negotiate and reach any agreement or settlement with you as an individual, unless they come from you in your representative capacity That was the samo difficulty with regard to the Gandhi Rajiji Formula, and I made it clear to you, at the very outset, but the Formula was discussed as you asserted that it had met the Lahore Resolution in substance, but while you were furnishing me with the clarification of this Formula, you shunted it and we confined ourselves to the Lahoro Resolution, and hence the question of your representative capacity did not ariso regarding this Formula But now you have, in your letter of September 24, made a new proposal of your own on your own basis, and the same difficulties present themselves to me as before, and it is difficult to deal with it any further unless it comes from you in your representative capacity

I cannot agree with you when you finally wind up by saying "In your letter of 23rd September, you refer to 'the basis and fun damental principles embodied in the Lahore Resolution and ask me to accept them Surely, this is unnecessary when as I feel I have accepted the concrete consequence that should follow from such acceptance" This is obviously far from correct Why not then accept the fundamentals of the Lahore Resolution and proceed to settle the detalls?

Yours sincerely,

MA Jinnah

Gandhlil's letter dated September 25 Dear Quaid 1-47am.

Yesterday's talk leads me to inflict this letter on you, which I trust you will not mind

must necessarily continue to be matters of a meeting between you and me My proposal common interest between the contracting of yesterday is an earnest effort to meet the parties" If these vital matters are to be essential requirements of the Labore Resolution parties" If these vital matters are to be essential requirements of the Lahore Resolution administered by some central authority, you I would like you, therefore, to think fifty times do not indicate what sort of authority or machibefore throwing an offer which had been made before throwing an offer which had been made entirely in the spirit of service in the cause of communal harmony Do not take, I pray, the responsibility of rejecting the offer Throw According to the Lahore the responsibility of rejecting the offer Give me an opportunity of addressing them If they feel like rejecting it, I would like you to advise the Council to put it before the open session of the League If you will accept my advice and permit me I would attend the open session and address it

You are too techmeal when you dismiss my proposal for arbitration or outside guidance If I have approached over points of difference you as an individual, and not in any represent tative capacity, it is because we believe that if I reach an agreement with you, it will be of material use in the process of securing a Congress League settlement and acceptance of it by the country. Is it irrelevant or inadmissible to supplement our efforts to convince each other with outside help, guidance, advice or even arbitration?

Yours sincerely, M K Gandhl

Letter from Mr Jinnah dated Septomber 26 Dear Mr Gandhi,

I am in receipt of your letter of Soptember It is ontirely incorrect and has no founda tion in fact, for you to say that our conversation have come about as a result of my correspondence with Rajan in July last over his Formula. It is equally baseless to say "and your consultations with the League Working Committee thereon". It was entirely in response to your letter of July 17, 1944, which I received while I was at Srinagar, with a fervent request on your part to meet you, and you ended that letter by saying "Do not disappoint me" In my reply, again from Srinagar, dated July 24, 1944, I intimated to you that I would be 24, 1944, I intimated to you that I would be glad to receive you at my house in Bombay on my return, which would probably be about the middle of August This was long before the meeting of the Working Committee or that of the Council of the All-India Muslim Lergue, and long before I reached Lahore, and when you arrived here and told me that you were approaching me in your individual you were approaching mo in your individual capacity. I at once made it clear to you and informed you, both in our talks and by my letter, that the position you had taken up had no precedent for it, and further that it was not possible to negotiate and reach an agreement unless both the parties were fully For, it is one slded business, represented represented For, it is one sided distinces, as it will not be binding upon any organisation in any sense whatevor, but you would as an individual only recommend it if any agreement is reached to the Congress and the country, whereas it would be binding upon me as the President of the Muslim League I cannot accept this position I hope you do see the unfairness and the great disadvantage to me, and it is so simple and elementary for any Our conversations have come about as a unfairness and the great disadvantage to me, result of your correspondence with Rajaji and it is so simple and elementary for any in July last o er his Formula and your contone to understand

As regards your proposal of ye terday, From Ir M A Jinnah letter dated Bombay shich you have simplified in your letter of Soptember 6 1944 epitember 21 I bave already sent you my [Press No. Gradial] eply

ley feel like rejecting your offer the matter hould be put before the open assion. Let Let take However I think you for your advice

on and convert you as I was hopeful of doing

Yours sincerefy M A Jinnah

From Gandhijl letter dated September 6 lear Quald i Az m

In view of my letter to you of yeslerd y it to myself I would have refrained from e ling with your letter before our meeting and y But I have deterred to Rajlia dvice to finish the chain of correspondence

I confess I am unable to understand your ensistent refusal to appreciate the fact that he formula present d to you by me in my steer of the 4th a well as the Formula resented to you by me ji give you virtually fact he embodied in the Lahora R ofution worlding at the arms time what is atsolutely corolling at the arms time what is atsolutely ecessary to make the arra ement acceptable the country hou keep on a ying that I hould occept certain theses while I have ben ontending that the best wy for us who differ alone approach to the problem I to sie bod to the demand as it stand in the Re olutiou and work it out to our mutu I attisf ction. It is on this plan that I unlerstand Rajajia Formula to the constraint of the plan that I unlerstand Rajajia. Formula to be conceived nd it i on the same pian that I have tried to wo k it out in the coursa of and sar suit of our t iks I co tend that either gives yo tha aubstan e of tha Lah e Resolution Uni rtu at ly you reject both And I cannot accept the Lahore Resolution as you want me to especially when you seek to introduc i to tts interp eta ion theo les nd claims which I cannot accept and which I cannot ever h pa to induce India to accept

really irrelayant really irrelavant I h we appro ched your countries to that if y u and I can agree apon a common through the countries of action I m y use which induces a fine of the countries

Yours sincerely

M K Gandhi

Dear Mr Gandhi

With regard to your suggestion to be allowed and I note that you have written it with Rajajis address the meetin of the Council and if address the meetin of the Council and if advice as you my choose to do but I am o ly concerned fo the moment with you I note sould be put before the open assume and concerned to the moment with you a now is indomy on that only a member or dete as that at the last moment you have resurred that members of the Count or in the open it has meeting of the Count or in the open it has meeting of the Count or in the open it has meeting of the Count of the County of th is temodated in the Lanora Resolution Loui further any that on the same plan you have tried to formulate your latest proposals a mentioned in your letter of September 24 and you m i tain that either gives me the ubstance lake However i un in you not your A a regard's sour proposals of a shifter than a regard's sour proposals of a shifter than a detailed guidance I is we already replied mentioned in your letter of September 24 and 9 you mit alt is not merely technical but a 190 mit it ain that either gives must be ubstance after of substance I fully reciproc to your of the Lahore Resolution In yor previous extre for security a Compress League actifement. Settler you a seried that your Formula gives must be seened of the Lahore Resolution. I are every close family resemblance between the two and the anbstance of one or the other life two and the ambitance of one or the other is practically the same only it is put in different lan u ge and I bare already expressed my oblision that fin my indement they neither meet the substance nor the essence of the Lahore Resolution On the conterty both are calculated to completely torpede the Pakistan demand of Muslim India I have never a ked dramand of Muslim India I have never a ked to accept e train these some Tecolottical Contraction of the Contracti duced any treories in the matters for scholars to indulce in

I am very sorry I have to repect but I am comp iled to do so that I cannot agree with you that my referen es to your not being clothed You that my reference to your not being dothed with the way of the reference and the way of the way well beginning that that is not enough nor to re your I have aired by I en Your representative capacity comes into party when you understand how y u can say that it is irrelevant ho respons ble organisation can entertain any proposal from any individual bowarer great he m y be unless it is backed no with so authority of a recognied organisation. and comes form its fally ceredited presentative However I need not labour this point my mora as I have brandy explained it in our previous correspondence

If a br ak comes it will be because you Your constant references to my not big stated with repre entities and the constant references to my not big stated with repre entities and represent the submitty are of the claim embodd in the Li hr Resol tion that if you and I can so approache more propositions of the claim embodd in the Li hr Resol tion that if you and I can so approache more propositions and I can so approache more propositions and the constant is a second of the claim of the constant in the constant is the constant in the constant in the constant in the constant is the constant in be most unfortunate If one does not agree with you or differs from you you are always right and the other p rty is always wrong not the next thing I that many era w iting per substituting i that many sta withing persent in your circle t pillory has when the wind goes but I must face il threats and con a quene and I can ally act according to my judgment end conscience

Yours eincereig

M A Jinnah

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"M experience of the precious three weeks confirms me in the view that the precious of the third Power linds a the "utility A publicational account as in it was fee. I restrict imputs less motives to the rules to process cardiaced coupon act as if it was fee. I read a country to the first of the filling of the tagest find the filling of the filling of the filling to the filling of the filling of the factorial filling to the filling of the filling o Neverthele 4 I am point to continue to work for the solution as I have done during the e

"The questions for conditeration are simple Has the Refull Lormnia of mine made e realing able approach to the Labore resources. If they or either of them is such an approach all parties, and especially the members of the Muslim League, should at the Oakit trem to revise his opinion. If Rajaji and I have stultified the Inhore resolution, we rhand be educated. The chief thing is for the press and the public to avoid partl anship and blitter

## "MY OFFER STILL THERE"

Replying to a question as to his future plans and whether he proposed to concentrate on the Hindu Muslim settlement or whether he was going to carry on political work, seeding lin prisonment, if necessary, Mr. Gandhi said that he would not as his inner voice told him Referring to his formula and that of Mr Rajagopulachar, he expressed the view that they contained "the substance of the League demand "

He ndded that either formula, in his opinion, conceded as much as could be reasonably expected, having regard to the interests of the whole country. So fir as he was concerned, his offer was still there it was not made in any bargaining spirit He thought it was a just solution of the problem

and was also in the spirit of the policy that the Congress had consistently adopted in connection with the communal question

Asked why he prolonged his talks with Mr Jinnah when he knew from the very start that their views widely differed, Mr Gandhi replied that he was reputed to have inchnus tible patience and he had no reason to despair of either being converted by Mr Jinnah, or, in his turn, converting the inter to his view Therefore, so long as there was the slightest possibility of reaching an agreement, he clung to the hope that they would pull through a solution "Haste in such cases is most dan gerous Therefore you should conclude that yesterday was really the moment when the public should have been taken into confidence

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Mr. formill expressed the lips the small root Mr. Ihinch again and third it was for the press and public to wike it post to to histen that of approximately

He expect the green that he and Ilunah had not parte i ex enemie, but Itles els

One flowed why he did not recept the Lobore recountion since he claimed that life or n formula concered the enterance thereof Mr Gandhi replied that, although the resolution did not earlies the two nation theory, it was based upon the two nation theory. Also he had to examine the resolution in slew of the interpretation put upon it by Mr Jinnah And na Mr Jinnah had made several speechts in chicklation and support of the resolution, he thought it was indisputable that the resolu tion, wille it did not enunciate that theory, was based upon that theory. Mr. Ilanah himself had inclosed upon it. Therefore Mr. Gandhi nracd that apart from the two nation theory, if he could necept the principle of divi-lon of India in necordance with the demand of the League, Mr Jinnah should accept it "Unfortunately it was just there that we split"

Mr Gandhi, proceeding, said that he could not despise the opinions of non Fengue Muslims if they were intrinsically sound. An individual opinion should have greater weight than the opinion of many if that opinion was sound on merits. That was blacked decreases. That was his view of democracy

Explaining the difference between his original and present attitudes to Mr Rajagopalachari's proposal, Mr Gaudil stated that in 1942 Mr Rajagopalachari did not "burst" on the scene as he did at the Aga Khans Palace where he came with a concrete proposal His action reflected great credit on his persistence. Mr Gandhi approved of the formula because it was in a concrete shape. Therefore there was a vast difference between his stand today and that of 1012. He assured the journalist that he had not departed from the Congress standpoint, which he general terms had necented point which in general terms had necepted the principle of self determination. Mr Raja gopalacharl applied that principle to his formula

Explaining the points of difference between him and Mr Jinnah, Mr Gandhi said Where there is an obvious Muslim majority, they should be allowed to constitute themselves into a separate State. That b's been fully conceded in the Balsi formula But if the constitution siter the Beltish power is conceded in the Balsi formula But if the constitution siter the Beltish power is withdrawn common between the two I hold that it I and a proposition. That means war to the kulife It is not a 1 good iton that leads the the trait; and agreements as regards itself to voi cavry or friendly solution when two brothers separate the you only become When its obsolutes separate the you only become when two brothers separate the you only become enemies of each othe in the eys of the world the world still recomises them as boothers I reject the two nations theory but I do not reject the idea of partition between two members of the s me temily My point was that partition could be cont implated today but it could take place in reality only after independence

To this M Jinnah replied It is a pity that he thinks that this presence of a third party hinders a solution and it was very paintal to me when he is id a mind inslaved cannot be set as the set of th act as it it was it is No power en en late the raid a d soil of m. n and a m sure all the raid as d soil of m. n and it is some in a constant of a contract of a contract of the wall representably over this depression from which is perpetually suffering We have to reach an agreement of our own and find a solution in apple of it at third party

As reg ds the other matters Mr Gandhi has unfortun tely initiated hi propa and in right roys! style contr ry to our je t st tement Apa t from chille ging the rep In fight cryst style contr ry to our so to tement As at from chile gang the repsentative a dautio itative teats of the Studies
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I subject to public discussion a d an Mar Is subject to public discussion a d as Mr Gandhi is making at tements atter stat m nts and givi g interviews whi h are so misleading I am compelled to deal with what he calls his Let us examine at least the main points

Immediate grant of independence to Indi as one i gien tion i unit

Immediats setti g up of a nation i s defi ed by him in his lette of S ptemb r 15 \ t only does it recomile the xi te ce of a third party but hands er to him all the powers of the Commander in Chief during the and overpower department This clarify ma the est il him t immedit ty of a C trail Unitary or Federal Government In charge of the est il charge of the charge of the est of the charge of the ends of the distribution with the charge of the ends of the indistribution with the charge of the ends of the indistribution with the charge of the ends an overwh iming m jority of the Hindus in the Levisi ture which will be not less then 5 per cent to which th C binet will be res possible

That when nch Government is estab-

custo us c muerce and the like with he mai tain mu.t necess r ly continuet be matters of comm a inte est under an efficient and satisfactor; dumni tration ot a central authority or Government. This can oly mean that all the vital natters while constitute the hife blood of a St te will rem in vested in the A thonal lederal Government proposed by him to will him illy tull powers and responsibility f the Go rument I India will be tan ferred It is the fore cle r that A thonal Government will be be ought into full being est bli hed and well in saddle according to the e terms with an overwhelmin and solid maj ity of the Hindus which virtually would be a Hindu Raj

5 Th n we are asked to agree to the mo t tortuous te ms and sceept the p I ciple upon h h are s are to be demarked to nemely district wise wherein the Muslim population distr twise wherein the Muslim population is in absolute majority with a see ding to Mr Gandhi men that only thet district ill be recomized in which the Muslims have som thing lik per cent f Muslim popul district for he sys that by absolute majority le m ans s in Sind Baluchitan or the fifth test Fro difference but according to the them. gopalachari absolute maj rity means as u der gopatachari absolute inal first means as u der tood in leg i p fina. Apart trom the fact that the joint auth rs siready differ I find from the dicti nary m and g that it means a majority of all members of a body (including those votin and these not votin )

of That in areas thus demarcated there will be a promiseous Hebisatio on the ba is of adult suffrage or other practicable I anchis and the form and th I anches will be decided in by the hatlond Governm t reterred to bove unless we can agree upon it betorehand

It is when we hav agreed to all these tis when we may agreed to sli these terms then slone comes the question of sepa rail n of those mutilated broke areas spain ablject to further conditions (1) This matter can only be con. Id red after the t rmination of the war and () Atter the transter of tull
row and respon ibility fr the Go rome to
f Id. to the Aut a! C erment and
it will be then that the Nati nal Government will set up Commis to for d mare the contiguous of the term of the contiguous of the term of th oe kveen neet to 17 kms saids 160 etnment a d it these poor cas yarsjared did to ever o parste from the All India United Fede 1 Governme t bully a d firmly estab Il ted then il y must anbuilt to and go through a promiscuous pi bisette and it th greatet is in karour of th. Mu lime en then il and it will be for this Governme t so estabil matters of vital importance, h as tortigu
lished to frame the constitution of free India affairs detence intercolcommunications customs

commorce and the like all remain vested in and obligations by virtue of the physical and continue to be administered by a Central configurty and they would then, as two indepenauthority or Government This is what Mr Gandhi calls a partition or division between two brothers, and it is really amazing that he should repeat 'ad nauscam' that he has by his offer satisfied the essence or substance of the Lahore Resolution

It would be difficult to conceive of a more disingenuous, tortuous and crooked assertion, whileh he keeps on repeating nalvely is the use of inislending people and making confusion worse confounded? If we recept these terms which present us with a veritable trap and a slough of death it means the initial of Pakistan But I see some ray of hope still, when he says If Rajaji and I have stulffied the Lahore Resolution, we should be educated 'I tried to do so is far as Mr Gandid was concerned, for 3 weeks, but his allment is so long standing and so chrould that it is beyond the reach of a physician I hope that his appeal to the Press and the Public to educate him will not fall on deaf ears

"In one breath Mr Gandlu agrees to the principle of division, and in the next he makes proposals which go to destroy the very foundations on which the division is claimed by Muslim India On the one hand he wants a League Congress agreement, and on the other ho denies its representative charieter and authority to speak on behalf of the Musal mans of India

## BOUNDARY OF PAKISTAN STATE

Mr Jinnali elucidated a number of questions put by pressmen regarding the boundary of the Pakistan State He was asked if any machinery will be set up to decide the case of predominantly non Muslim border areas of their intention to join Pakistan or Hindustan

Mr Jinnah reforred the questioner to the Lahore Resolution which stated that the division should be on the basis of the present boundaries of the six provinces, namely, N W F P, Punjab, Sind, Bengal, Assam and Baluchistan subject to territorial adjustments that might be necessary He emphasised the words 'subject to' and explained that territorial adjustments dld not apply to one side only but on both sides, Hindusthan and Pakistan "I made it clear" Mr Jinnah sald "that if we agree on the fundamentals of the Lahore Resolution then the question of demarcating or defining the boundaries can be taken up later in the same way as a question of boundaries arising It will be between two nations and solved like one Government negotiating with the other and arrive at a settlement "

The Muslim League President was asked whether he had any scheme for the constitution of Pakıstan Mr Jinnah said that the principle of Pakıstan should be first accepted and the scheme would be formulated thereafter

Further explaining the point Mr Jinnah sald that it was true there was no 'de jure' Govern-If the principle of division was accepted then it followed that both Hindusthan and Pakistan would have to choose their own constitution making bodies Those bodies as representing two sovereign states would deal with questions of mutual and natural relations, dent sovereign states—two nations—would come to an agreement on various matters "Agreements and treaties are entered into even between two countries that have no physical continguity. Here the two nations ire neighbours and have phy-leal contiguity

Parliamentary reverses—In the winter of 1911 45 and the spring of 1915 the parliamen tary wing of the Muslim I eague encountered heavy sers Close on the heels of the reverses which the Jeague suffered in the Punjab came Internal troubles in Sind There was a series of clashes between the League Minister of Sind and the President of the Provincial Congress Committee of tirst Province That was followed by a crisis which overtook the Frontler Ministry which was defeated by the Congress Opposition In consequence the litter took up the reins of Shortly thereafter, the Bengal government league Ministry was overwhelmed by a wave of opposition which led to its exit and the assumption of power by the Governor under Section 93 of the Government of India Act The League Ministry in Assam too, which was more or less dependent on the support of the Congress and one or two other groups, was threatened with defeat

Desai-Lingat talks—Things drifted for the next few months until the publication of press reports relating to certain secret negotiations between Mr Bhulabhri Desai leador of the Congress in the Central Assembly, and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Deputy leader of the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly

Pending the publication of authoritative Information on the subject (see chapter on the Indian National Congress), both Mr Jinnah and Nawabzada denied the existence of any understanding between the Congress leader and the League

Palustan Economics -Shortly publication of the Sapru Conciliation Committee's report it was revealed that two well known Bombay financial experts, namely, Sir Homi Mody and Dr John Matthal, had submitted a memorandum to the Committee on the economic and financial aspects of Pakistan from which and financial aspects of Pakistan from which they drew the conclusion that, given certain conditions, "Pakistan is an economic and financial possibility" They said that, judged solely by the test of ability (a) to maintain existing standards of living and (b) to meet budgetary requirements on a pre-war basis, but excluding provision for defence, Pakistan would appear to be workable on economic grounds. They were, however of the opinion that if provision was to be made (a) for future economic development on a scale sufficient to raise the general standard of living to a to raise the general standard of living to a reasonable level and (b) for measures of defence which might be considered adequate under modern conditions, any scheme of political separation which might be contemplated should as a necessary pre requisite provide for means of effective and continuous co operation between the separate States in matters affecting the safety of the country and of its economic stability and development If such co operation did not exist the position of both Hindusthan and Pakistan might be seriously jeopardised, In exami ing the eco omic position of Pakistan tile alguatories proceed n tile assumption that the two zones which ft com ori es regerded as independent biates or as units of a single Stale will be form d either on the basis of existing provi cial boundaries or on the basis of contiguous di trict. Tha or on the ba is of contiguous di trict. Tha inquiry was handicapped serion is by the absence of stall tital information on many vital details but the broad conclu lo a reached by the two aig atories are -

(a) On the pre war to la of provi cial and Central expenditure (excluding defer ce) the two zones of I kistan appear to be workable from a purely budgetary pol t of view as aeparate a vereign St les wiether they are formed provi ce wie or

they ara district-wie

(b) On the pr wer ba f of food pro-duction industri i employment an t tr de the stand rd of living in lake its formed province wise compares it urally with the rest of India The polition of lake it co stituted on a district basis is perhaps equally favourable in re pect of food production but in other respects it seems to be less favourable

(e) The possibilities of farther economic de elopment in Pakisten formed o citie e basis will depend on the provision of facilities for free mo ement of trade within India as a whole and for close co-operation in economic matters between Pakistan

and the rest of India

(d) Similarly th ability of P kistan to ahoulder the responsibility of defenc on an adequate cate being freely a matter of developing its econ mic and fl ancial resources to a suitable exte t will also depend on the d gree to which co-operation between Pakistan and tha rest of India can be effectively organized

From the point of view of def necoand economic developme t with which d fence is closely bound up under modern conditions it is therefo inevitable if the division of India fato sepa ate States is found necessary for political rasons that Pakistan and the rest of India should continue to act in close co peratio in these will in the long run be found feest it will necessorily depend on politic i co sideratio a But it is clear et tea the m m modum ti t unless some effective and continuous form of co-ope tion in matters rel ting to def co and econ mic development is accepted as an indispensebl pre requisite to any accepted as an indispensebl pre requisite to any acceme of e par tio e d as an og nic part of it the di islon f Indi into acparet avereignties would sp 11 stagnation and probabl disaster

St essing the geographi l n ity of I dia cemented during th pa t 100 ye rs f y a unified y tem of admi i treti n f comrannic tion the memorandum cl lmed that India entisties the requir ments of optim m unit for econ mic dev lopm in in terms of ar populati a and esour es mo e than ony oth r i zl country i the wold even the USA and Soviet Russia Despite India a population of 200 000 000 that district of Population of the district of Population and the Country of the Country of Population of the district of Population and Population of the district of Population and Population of the district of Population and Population of the district of Population and Population of the district of Population and P 390 000 000 the d neity of popul tion taken as whole is smaller then in most countries of the world

of | After re lewing new a recommendated -After re fewing her a vicultural and industrial

The a advant ces will be lost if India is divided into parate Sinles will out a common economic piley Differences of climate soil and mineral r sources which in a large free tra te territori i unit contrii ute to its strength would constitute aerion. I andicaps to the economic fife of smaller units into which it mizi t i e broken up

Any di Lios of India would weaken both laki t n a d Illadust a but the former would auffer mr ti n the latter In the first place two zones of I ki tan would be separated by m re ti an 00 miles from each other without any f nd r uto contecti them It would not be en ; unl r such ci umstances to adopt a co-ordin t d policy of economic development Secondly as there would be a 1 ck for both f mi er l reso ces the position of Pakistan in cape t of both zones w uld ba ub tantially weak r nd allo would la k the neces ary mineral base f r larg -acele Indu tri i dev lopment whi h is so es utial for he future progress

Close co peration b tween Faki tan and tie rest of Indi in impo tant economic matters ais implies cooperation in difeace. In feet defen in mod times is largily a function of industrial de el pmens. By promoti g devilopment of lodusties on a large scale. der topment of todast ies on a large searche hology of co-oper to will not merely ensure in t eec ry m it it and meet a leaf equipment are p vided but al leip to raise re nuic regulerme ta to meet higher lovels of dence A common polity I delene will also mean better co-ordination of trategic frontiera

Sml C fr ca.—The next phese of Muslim acti ity in connection with the Wavell 7 opcoals in the Simia Co ference This togethe with the prt played by the Mulim Le gue nd its le der are exh usitvely dealt with in the chipter on The Indian vatle al Congress

After the b caldown of the Simia Conference the Working Committee of the Muslim League passed a resol ti n emphasi ing tha urg nt eed tor fresh lection to the Centrel end Pro i ciall gi letures The Le gue Committea invited the atte tion of the Goy rument to tha resolution u a impusly adopted at the a unal ession of the all India Muslim Leegue held in I ra hi in December 1943 dema ding t esh el ction to the Centrel and provi cial fegis latures on the ground that these legislatures we a getting out of touch with public opinion me a greening out of courn with public opinion and could no longer be eld to be a presentative of the tr an ed and se tim uts of the people. The committee atreased the urg ut necessity of giving effect to the terms of their resolution. The Working C mmilit e were convinced that fresh el ctions to the cent el and provi clal legi latures chould no la ger be delayed because important questions e vaited solution which co id only be properly dealt with by represen tatles 1 tou 1 with public opinion and the time ts of the people

The Muslim L ague and its le der then carried on a amp ign dema ding e rly general elections throughout the count y In August 1945 the Go eram at a nounced that general elections would be held in the winter of 1915 46 and and SIr Raffuddin Ahmad followed sult the spring of 1946 Some Provincial legislatures were also dissolved

League Landslides -With the approach of elections there were quite a lew interesting Indesides in favour of the Muslim Jeague Mr Abdul Quarum Khan, deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, wrote to Mr Jinnah "I have decided to join the Muslim League I believe that the stand taken by you is ab-olutely correct and that any Mushin who opposes you is betraying the cause of Islam in India' Welcoining Mr Quaryum, Mr Jinnah wired back "There is no room or place for any honest Mislim in the Congress He cannot support it at In the Congress He cannot support it at any rate after the Simia Confrence I hope others will follow your example and join our national organisation "

A few days later, the Muslim president of Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and the Muslim president of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee resigned their offices in the Congress organisation on the ground that they wished to be free to propagate the need for a Congress I cague settlement which, they said, they could not do holding the office

About the same time, Sir Firoze Khan Noon announced that he was resigning his seat on the Governor General's Executive Council to be able to take an active part in the League's At the time of writing election campaign it is not clear whether he would enter Punjab polities or contest a seat in the Central Assembly

Other Muslim Organisations

Organisations of Mushms other than the League suffered a progressive decline in status and influence since the League ascendency to power following the withdrawal of Congress Ministries in 1939 When the Congress was outlawed in August 1942 and its leaders put in prison, the non-League Mushims tried to get together to counteract the materials and allowed for the Materials. the influence and claims of the Muslim League It was a slow process, and not very successful, because the League not only main tained its hold on the bulk of the Mushm community but also steadily increased its influence among them At any rate, officialdom seemed disincilned to recognise the claim to representa-tive character of non-League Mushm organisa The activities of the latter were further stimulated at the time of the Simia Conference in the summer of 1945 when they felt the call to repudiate the claims of Mr Jinnah exclusively to represent the Muslim community Their latest attempt was to create a common platform for those Muslims who did not see eye to eye with the Muslim League This is in process of evolution at the time of writing

A feature of Muslim activities in 1941-42, especially during the last four or five months, was the emergence, rather the reappearance, of a number of Muslim organisations which claimed that each of them commanded considerable influence among large sections of the community and thereby appeared to militate against the prestige and authority of the Muslim League Reference has already been made to the dissent expressed by the Premiers of the Punjab and Bengal to the orthodox polley of the League Other leaders like the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Maulyi Obeldullah Slndhi, M Y Sharcef,

The Momins, the Shiahs, the Azad Muslims all expressed as parate view points

The Ail India Azad Muslim Board in March, 12, resolved "To avert the fate of those 1912, resolved who have succumbed to aggression, it is imperathe that no effort should be spared to kalt all the people of Indla into a united endeavour The country's will should be galvanised and its lmmense potential effectively developed for the task of defending the country and thereby establishing its freedom in a world free of aggression. The Board is consinced that there is a general unanimity in India that the country must forthwith cease to be a Dependener if this end is to be achieved and that it should have the freedom enjoyed by the other free countries of the world, including England and the Dominions, representing nine constituent Muslim organisations and speaking for the bulk of the Indian Muslims, this Board fully supports this demand

Further, It feels constrained to conclude that the specious plea of the Secretary of State for India, and the British Government that the Muslim League is the authoritative spekes man of the Indian Muslims, and that its attitude and demands constitute an insuperable obstacle in the way of India's freedom is an indefensible subterfuge to mask the disinglination of the British Government to part with power. The terious gravity of the situation occasioned by the menace of an early invasion most imperatively demands that the British Government should immediately recognise India's freedom and transfer real power to enable the representations. tatives of the people to assume complete re sponsibility for the defence of the country as a whole in full and mutual collaboration

with the other free countries

The Committee of the All-India Momin Conference adopted a resolution on the Cripps proposals, expressing the view that "the solidarity, integrity and unity of India is vitally essential for the common good of the Indian people and especially in the best interests of the Musilians of India". The resolution proceed-"The Committee cannot, however lose sight of the fact that a section of the Muslims is against the introduction of a single unitary system of Government in this country appre hending such a system to be detrimental to the interests of the Muslims residing in the Muslim majority provinces But the Committee, being conscious of the fact that the fear and apprehensions of such Muslims are the outcome of the mutual distrust and susplelon of the communities inhabiting this country, has full belief that such communal dissensions and animosities as exist at present will completely disappear with the establishments of full selfrule in Indla

"The Committee holds that the proposal relating to the option given to the provinces to keep ont of the proposed Indian Union has been ingeniously devised inasmuch as, its practical effect would inevitably be to create several 'Ulsters' within India

"The Committee opines that the constitution making body, as envisged by the proposals, would reflect the opinio of only ten per cent of the inhabitants of India and can, therefore, hardly be called a democratic body " of India and that it is their own war

That instead of allewing the existing the room of the province to nomin temperature to the ensitution in king

be forthwith tr n ferred e tirely into Indian hands and 4 Thal tile peoples of the Indian states bogile tile right to elect represent tiles to the constitution m king body

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The Committee con iders that ile preposals Conf r nee sid. It is true that some of the The Committee con lders that 1| e preprovals | Conf r nee as id 1| is true that some of the are absolutely unasilated or and full short of con tituent organisations of the Aud Federalion then as quile unacceptable unless they are confident to the manner suggested below—

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Congress in prison denied to the non-League aggression by I recist Powers. The formation Mushims a fallying point from which they could of a National Government was no longer a Thus nelther the Azad snipe at the Largue Musilm organisation nor the Moinin conference displayed any appreciable activity during the It must also be conceded that past 12 months what with the undiminished influence of Mr Jinnah and the successful functioning of live provincial Ministries owing more or less alle glance to the Muslim League and its President the League secured an ever increasing accession of strength in numbers and in influence

At the same time it must not be assumed that the Leagne had an altogether free run of authority over the entire Muslim population of the A section of the community appeared to grow tired of a purposeless leadership which could produce no results and which would not combine with other elements in the population frue, there orgato bring about súch results nisations were of the mushroom type, but they provided evidence that not all Muslins in the country saw eve to eve with Mr Jinuah Other shaws in the wind were the resignation of prominent Muslims from the League

Another direction from which criticism came was the organisation of the Khaksars whose leader used strong language against Mr Jinnah and the official policy of the League The Khaksars being a compact and disciplined group with growing numbers and influence the Muslim Lergue, which was anxious to exercise its undis puted authority over all sections of the com-munity, discussed the Klinksar question at length at a meeting of the Conneil of the League in Delhi during the winter of 1943 The procee dlngs of the Council emphasised the dominent note of current League politics, namely, that the League is the only organisation competent to speak for Indian Muslims. This is the significance of a resolution passed by the Council prohibiting Leaguers from membership of the Khaksar organisation. The fact that this Khaksar organisation The fact that this question monopolised an entire day's debate proves the anxiety with which the League leadership regarded, and continues to regard, any rivalry to the authority and influence of the League among Indlan Muslims

Undaunted by this snub, the Khaksar leader persisted in his critical attitude of Mr Jinnali and the League and in March 1944 titled a lanec at Mr Jinnah's citadel, but with little

As a result of discussions held at Delhi in April 1944 it was decided to summon a meeting of prominent Nationalist Muslims from all over India in Dellii in May to consider the situation in the country and decide upon a proper lead to be given to Mushms in the present circum

The conference met in Delhi in May 1944 and passed two resolutions. The first declared that all Indians, irrespective of creed or community, all patriotic organisations without exception were deeply intcrested in the defence of India They were inspired with a real patri otle urge and a true spirit of sperifice which could be translated into action most effectively under a National Government for the protection of the country against foreign unvasion and not meternalised at the time of writing

political issue but and become a first rate military question in view of the evigencies of the war The second resolution set forth certain "funda mental considerations for a communal settlement which will satisfy the needs and aspirations of Indian Muslims, namely, that India should continue to remain a united country, the constitution of India should be framed by its own people, there should be an all India federa tion the units of the federation should be eompletely autonomous, and all residuary powers should be rested in them, every unit of the federation should be free to seeede from it as the result of a plebuselte of all its adult inimbitants, and the religious, economic and cultural rights of nunorities should be fully and effectively enfogunred by reciprocal agreement

Another resolution dealt with the formation of all Nationalist Muslims into a joint organisa tion called the All India Muslim Majlis It added that this organisation should guide and Jead the Muslims unitedly for the achievement of complete national independence and other objectives, and should also strive to bring about a Hindu Muslim settlement in their own interest and in that of the country as a

Mr A M Khwaja, president of the Majlis outlining the eirenmentances of the formation of this new organisation said that some o Jinnah's friends tried to persuade then not to do so but to join the Lergue and capture it from within But they could not answe the objection that, the League having changed its creed from full independence to Pakistan which they refused to define, no honest man could sign the creed and gain admission to throw Mr Jinnah out of power Mr Khwaji added that the Nationalist Mushms had no quarrel with personalities

Another section of Mushms which came forward openly to criticise the League was the Ahrars The Working Committee of this organisation in June 1944, replying to Mr Jinnah's overtures, said "The attitude of Mr Jinnah in regard to his demand for Pakistan will not lead him towards that ideal Nonwill not lead him towards that ideal Mushims and most of the Mushims are fed up with the vision of Pakistan presented by him Mr Jinnah has never asked the Majlis 1 Ahrar for eo operation in any matter, but, on the contrary, he is desirous of its obliteration by asking it to merge itself in the Mushim League. The Majhs-1 Ahrar would have been prepared even to lose its identity had the Mushm League and Mr Jinnah given any evidence of self sacrifice and suffering"

The Shins and the Momins also came to the fore during this period and registered their claims to influential leadership of the Muslim community

After the failure of the Simla Conference, especially after the announcement that elections would shortly be held, there was a move on the part of the various Nationalist Muslim organisations to come together and form them selves into a powerful opposition to the League in order to fight the elections This move had

### Government of India Act, 1935

were sown a far back as in the autumn of 1930 when the Indian Round Table Conference met in London for the first time Three se sions of the conference were held and it concluded on December 24 193 Some months later on December 24 193 Some months later the Briti h Government publist ed their proposals for the reform of the Indian constit ti n based on the largest measure of agreement rea hed at the three sessions of the Round Table Con f rence Thes propos I were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Paril ment The Committee submitted its report in October 1934 Based on the recommendations of this Committee the Gove nment of India Bill was presented to P rliament i J nuary 1935. The Bill has aince become law with a few changes in its pas age through Parliament

Fed rat n -The Act proposed to set up a Pederation with limited responsibility at the Centre and provide for auton my to the eleven province composing British India

Form lly inaugurated in April 1937 the provincial part of the new constitution fu ctioned for about two and a ball years with a fair amount of amoothness but at the nd of that amount of amoothness but at the m of that period it broked we in every out of the eleven pro I ces by the relosal of that p ty in power to carry on the work of Overnment. There one the Governors of the p vinces ase m deschapes of the Administration aided by Advises responsible to him. The con tluttion between the contraction of the co

The federal p rt of the constitution could not be in a gurated according to plan owing to dive e is tors—the difficulti expelenced by the Princes in acceding to Federation except on the fulfiment f certain e nditione the i ternal political and communal differen s in B itish India and above all by the def ration of war which militated gainst any major changes in the governmental machinery at the centre

Scape on of the Fd raid —The Viceroy openly ann unced that step for the enfore ement of the leder i p t of the constitution would r m in su pended although be all of the constitution would remain the step of the constitution would remain the step of the constitution would remain the step of the constitution would be all the constitutions and the constitution of th expressed the hope that ondition internal as well as external we id so cettle down a to per mit of a reconsideration f the position at an early mit of a reconsideration if the position at an early is freed from the executive of summitting for time the art citization which produce the production of the constitution of the constit

The seeds of the Government of India Act, spread and influential demands have been made which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935 for an examination de novo of the entire constitu tional fabric and the authorities h ve more or I ss agreed to the e demande Like everyti ing else in a totalitarian war the Oovernment of India Act of 1935 is in the melting pot the fede ral p rt of it has been put off while the provin cial p rt rem i s suspended in the majo ity of provinces. Thus the recount herein below-elates mainly to the provi lone in the statute rather the n to what is in vogue. At the time this ch pt r l prep red the provincial part is in op ration in the Punjab Bengai Assam Sind and Orisea

> Pr at Ge er m t —The Proviocial Constitution was suspended in seven out of el ven provinces as the indirect result of th r—tto pop I r Ministries in those provinces h ing res gued on a issue somewhat connected with the war and rendered the formation of oth r Ministries in thir places impossible own to the numerical disposition of the party atrength The co stitution was restored in one of the pro in es n m ly Oris a in the a tumn of 1941 thanks to the su cassful efforts of the Opposition t wean a sy cert in memb in foun tie obstreprous majority p rty. This Ministry f ii in 1914 a d the Gov mor was anoncag n intered to the or the admi i tration An am is fed out of the picture du ing Chrisfman week in 1911. Following its re lemails of one premier of the contract of the of the Opposition t wean a ay cert in memb rs where too it ope ation of ton 93 of the Act was abrog ted Beng I which had had a fairly good run of provincial ntonomy came tad chould in 1944 wien con equent on the

Amendm to t the Act -One of the cha ges made in the p st two or three years w s effected by an alteration in the hing Emp ror Instrument of Instruction the Governor Ce eral By virtue for hange thus effected the Governor Ge the is freed from the necessity of submitting for the

failure of the Ministry to c mmand the on fid e of the legi lature the Governor applied

section 93 to the province

General should have the power of making appointments to, and removal from, any office in of attrehment, of any such powers or jurisdiction. India which under the original Act is excreisabio by His Majesty The amendment also aut orises the Governor-General to enact by notifica tions in the Gazette of India provisions which could be made by Orders in Council There were similar changes made solely with the object of obviating the delay which might occur in consequence of the war in securing prior approval of the county of the co the authorities in England

In the summer of 1944 His Majesty's Government initiated some more changes in the Government of India Act of 1985. The amend-Government of India Act of 1935 ing bill sought, however, to make only certain minor technical adjustments in such matters as rotation of retirement of judges of High Courts and transfer of judges from one High Court to another It permitted the Scerctary of State for India to have a smaller number of State for India to have a smaller number of Advisers than that laid down in the original A further provision enabled the Vicerov and the Commander in Chief to go to England on leave more frequently than once in five years as provided for in the existing Act Another clause dealt with the periodical renewal of the Upper House (in provinces which have a second chamber) which are permanent bodies renewable by one third every three years. As the suspension of cleetions in Section 93 provinces would put the periodical renewal of the upper chambers out of gear, the amending elause treated the provisions of Section 93 as non existent in this behalf, so that the one-third renewal in the Upper House could take place in proper sequence This was done by extending the period of office of members of Legislative Councils in Section 93 provinces by the period for which Section 93 proclamations are in force plus on additional period up to 12 months to enable elections to be held at a suitable time in the year

Statement -In order to Attachment of validate a scheme of attrehing the smaller Indian States to bigger States, to ensure better administrative facilities, Parliament in the spring of 1944 chacted a measure which marks a departure from some of the provision of the Government of India Act of 1935 For an understanding of the implications of the measure see chapter on "Chamber of Princes The measure was called the India (Attachment of States) Act of 1944 Here is its text.

- At the instance, or with the consent, of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, any Indian State not mentioned in divisions I to XVI of the table of seats appended to part 2 of the First Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935 (as in force at the passing of this Act), may be attached to any other Indian State and in connection with the attachment, projection with the attachment, projection with with the attachment, provision may be made
- and officers of the second mentioned Indian state, with or without limitations or conditions, of any powers or jurisdiction in or in relation to agency of counsellors, in the second place, the first mentioned State which were or could in all other departments he may act in certain have been expressed by or on height of the have been exercised by or on behalf of the cases and for certain purposes otherwise than Crown therein before attachment

- of the Crown as aforesald, and
- (c) The transfer of eases pending at the da of attachment before courts or officers of th Council, or other instruments
- 2 This section shall be deemed always thave had effect. Provided that His Majesty Representative for the exercise of the function of the Crown in its relations with Indian State may give such directions, if any, as he think proper for rendering valid or lawful anythin done or omitted before the passing of this Ac which would be invalid or uniawful by virtu of the provisions of this sub section
- The Act may be ested as the India (Attaci. ment of States) Act, 1944

Federal Part —The Federation which the Act, as it stands, provides differs from those in other parts of the world because its units are not homogeneous. The Indian States differ widely from the British India Provinces These complications react upon the constitution As Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons "they react, for instance, upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be formed, for it is obvious that the Princes, being voluntary agents, can only enter of their own volution They react again upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislature that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the federal legislature They react again upon the relations between the two Federai Chambers, the Princes from the first attaching the greatest possible importance to the Chambers having equal powers. They react, further, upon the list of federal subjects, the Princes again rightly insisting that, apart from the functions of Government which they surrender to the Federation, there should be no interference in their internal sovereignty These complications make a formidable\_list of difficulties "

Federal Executive —The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives In other federations of the Empire The whols executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Governor General, and his Ministers are appointed to "aid and advise" him and hold office during his pleasure The Ministry shall consist of persons in whom the Legislature has confidence and the Governor-General shall dismiss them when they lose that confidence

Governor-General special powers -The exercise by, or transfer to Courts Departments of Foreign Affairs, Ecclesias of the second mentioned Indian treal Affairs and Defeated 200 (1998). on his ministers' advice

The Act imposes upon him special respon sibilities for

(a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquility of Indta or any part thereof

(b) The safeguerding of the financial stability and credit of the Feder 1 Governm nt

he fegu rding of the legitimate interests of the minorities

(d) The securing to end to the dependents of persons who are or have been nembers of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguard

hg of thei letimate interests The pre ention of discrimin tion

(f) The prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese orl in imported into Indi to discriminatory or penal treatment The protection of the rights of any I disn

State and the rights and dignity of the rul rs thereof (h) The ecu ing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matter

with respect to which he is hy, or under the Act required to a tin his di cretion or to exerci e his individual judgment is not prejudiced or impeded hy any course of ction t ken with respect to

any other matter Th F d r l.Leg latur — The Federal Legisla unr willen sist of two hamber the Coun it of State and the Feder Passembly The Conneil of State will con i tof not more the n 104 repres n State will con I to fnor more then 104 sepres a tail so of the feder then folds no States and of 156 rep sentatives of Dritt h India el sted by the bear of the states and the states and the states and the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are State concerned in accord nee with the relative rankand imports ce of the State (S t bil 1 th end of the chapt r for the compost on of the British Indian half f th C uncil of State)

The Federal A embly will consist of not more than 1 5 repr sentati es of th fed rating I disn St tes and f 250 r present it s f Britt h Indie mo tiy el cted by the Provincial Legi latures—by th lowe House of the Provincial Legislatures whereve ther c

two Ho tses The Feder ! As embly is to continu for five ye is from the d to spointed i r th ir fi st me ting after the expiration of which it will b dissoled The dit ib ti of s the will also be on a communal b i Thus the lift dn Ausilm nd Sikh seats will be filled by the representati es of the comm itie in the Pr vi I l'Assemblies voti g separately f r prescribed numbe f comm n l seats Drestroed numbe I comm n : seas are pressed Cla e will have represent iten from among the Hindu se t Be id a the c three m in groups Europe s Angio Indiana Indian Christina, r present ti e I commerce and Allows the minous et 1 de la line curres seement of the Act and the Court - Under the Act and the Court of the Act and the Court of the Act and the Court of the Act and the Court of the Act and the Court of the Act and the Court of the Act and the Court of the Cour

annual financial statement ee ting out the estim ted receipte end expenditure of the Fed rati n in re pect of every financi I year will be laid before both Chambers of the Federal Legislature The estimates of expenditure will show a parately the sums required to meet

expenditure ch reed upon the revenues of the Fed ration and th sums required to meet there penditure proposed to be made from the the former cat gory will not be submitted to the order of the Legislature With a view to the observance of the well recognized principle of public finance that no proposal for the imposition of taxatio or for the appropriation of public revenues should be made otherwise than on the responsibility of the Execut v it is provided in the Act that no demand for a grant is to be in de unless recommended by the Governor

eral. The Pederal Legislature alone may make laws ano reunal Explanator and may make law upon any feder I subject and the Frovineial Legisl ture alone may make laws upon any 1 i tre ted as concurred but in case of conflict Feder II glishtion shall prevail unless the pr vincial I w has been reserved for the

sideration of the Governor General and has recoi ed hi as ent The foregoi gis a description of the framework of the I din Federation s I id down in the Go ernment of India Act When half of the Indian St tes reth b sl of popul tin and of representation in the Upper Federal Chamber h e acceded nd att r b th House of Parlia

m at have presented an address to His Majesty a in the til Pd reti m v be benunht into existence Royal Proclamation will give

ieg leff tt the Federation of India

w Prvnce er td. cretion of mb t d by th Act-mber of antonomous admini trati e units including two new ones namely Sind d Orl sa some of which hav namer coast a Cori as some or wolch have in recent y at found it very diment to make h the ads meet ad the need or strong Central Covernment presented some ery difficult financial problem is the fir mera of the constitution. The libration ourses of ta tion Banctal problem I to the interest that the activation Too Board not for the section at the section and the section and the section at the sec

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original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, the latter for appeals from High Courts In British India and in Federated States original jurisdiction will extend to any dispute between any two or more of the following, namely, the Federation, any of the Provinces and any of the Federated States Provision is also made for an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Prly Council from a decision

of the Federal Court
The Act abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State for India and makes him a Minister of the Crown individually responsible for the evereise of all authority vested in the Crown in relation to the affairs of India He will however, continue to be a member of the Cabinet and of Parliament, to which bodies he will be responsible

for his actions

Provincial Constitutions - As far province al part of the Act is concerned, there ar eleven Governors' provinces, namely, Madras Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the N W F Province, Orissa and Sind, with power to the Crown by Order-in Council to create, if deemed necessary, a new Province, increase or diminish the area of any Province or after the bound ries of any Province The Provincial Executive is similar to that of the Federation in form

In addition to the Governors' Provinces there e the following Chief Commissioners following are Provinces British Baluehistan, Deihi, Almer-Merwara, Coorg (the Andaman and Nicobar Islands whileh are now under fan mese oeeu pation) the area known as Panth Piplida and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act which will be administered by the Governor General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed

by hlm

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and the Assanı the United Trothers, January, that two Chambers, Upper and Lower, namely, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, while the others have only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly Representations. Chamber, the Legislative Assembly Representation in the Legislative Assembly is by separate electorates for each community based on the provisions of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Paet of September 2b, 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats are reserved to the Depressed Classes The life of the Provincial Legislatures is the same as that of the Federal

In provinces with bi-cameral legislitures the Upper House will see that the Lower House does not indulge in hasty and lil-conceived legislation due to the temporary respirity of any party But the deliberations of the Upper House will also be subject to examination by tie

Lower House

While there are no nominated members and no officials in the Assembly—all members of the Lower House are elected—the Governor has the right to fill some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists (See tables at the end of this Chapter for the composition of the Provincial Councils and Provincial Assemblies)

Franchise -The constitution sets out the qualifications of electors There are certain provisions of a general nature applicable to ail Provinces while particular Provinces are dealt Legislatures under the new constitution -

with separately In some cases the payment of local taxes and in other eases the payment of land revenue is the main qualification. The new constitution has extended the existing franchise so as to enfranchise about 10 per cent of the tetal population of British Indla The Acts of 1915 and 1919 provided ici an electorate of approximately 3 per cent of the total population, the franchise based mainly on a property qualification Under the reformed constitution women have a much wider franchise, over 6,000,000 women veters as compared with 315,000 provided by the acts of 1915 and 1919 The Act of 1935 secures representation for women, for the Depressed Classes, for industrial labour and for special interests and for the bulk of the small landheiders, small cultivators, urban ratepayers as well as a substantial section of the poorer classes

Powers of Provincial Governments -Under the old constitution the Provinces had The lecal no original or independent powers Governments were under the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State for Indla The first step which the new constitution took was to create i rovinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the retrvities of Government.

All subjects have been transferred to the control of the legislature The subjects which are classified as provincial are as indicated above, exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which have power to make laws for peace and good government. There are no more "reserved" subjects All subjects are "transferred". The administra tion of all these subjects have passed from the bureaueracy to the control of Ministers responsi ble to the legislature Such subjects include public order, courts, police, prisons, education, health and sanitation, public works, agriculture, forests, land revenue, exclse, tolls, unemploy ment and certain classes of taxation

Generally the Ministers are entrusted with the administrat on of their own departments Under the old constitution they were merely advisers of the Governor Under the new Constitution they are effective executives Only in those spheres where the Governor that the constitution they are the constitution they are effective executives only in those spheres where the Governor that the constitutions is the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives of the constitution they are effective executives are executive executives. retains a special responsibility does he have the right to act independently of the Ministers should But normally such he differ from their views occasions are not frequent

Both the Upper and Lower Houses have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills can be initiated in the Lower House only Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governer has power to convene a joint session of the two Houses Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken

to have been duly passed

Governors' Powers -Under the new Cen stitution the Governor has almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, not withstanding the advice of his Ministers, power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace and tranquility of the Provinces

The following tables give the strength and

composition of the Federal and Provincial

### THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

### Representatives of British India

Tratal Canana Se ts for Sikh Mindley Woman a

| Provinces or Community                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | aeats                                                          | general<br>seats                                          | scheduled<br>ca tes | seats | Beats     | scats           |
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| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 150                                                            | 75                                                        |                     | 4     | 49        | 6               |

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.

Representatives of British India.

|                    |       |                |                                 | -                                                   |               |                 |                           |                 |                            |                                                        |                            |                                                    |                  |
|--------------------|-------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|                    |       |                | Genera                          | General scats                                       |               |                 |                           |                 | -                          | Seats for                                              |                            | 40.0                                               |                  |
| Province           |       | Total<br>seats | Total<br>of<br>general<br>scats | General<br>scats<br>resd<br>for<br>schdid<br>castes | Sikh<br>seats | Muslim<br>seats | Anglo-<br>Indian<br>seats | Eurpn'<br>scats | Indian<br>Christn<br>seats | represen-<br>tatives of<br>commerce<br>and<br>industry | Land-<br>holders'<br>seats | seats<br>for re-<br>presenta<br>tives of<br>labour | Women's<br>scats |
| Madras             |       | 37             | 10                              | ব্য                                                 |               | œ               | <b>,</b>                  | <b>+</b>        | 61                         | ଧ                                                      |                            | 1                                                  | ¢1               |
| Bombay             |       | 30             | 13                              | 61                                                  |               | ອ               | <del>,</del>              | ∺               | H                          | က                                                      | <del>, ,</del>             | c1                                                 | c1               |
| Bengal             |       | 37             | 10                              | က                                                   |               | 17              | ` <del></del>             | H               | Ħ                          | က                                                      | #                          | 61                                                 | H                |
| a n                |       | 37             | 19                              | က                                                   |               | 12              | 7                         | 7               | н                          | •                                                      | н                          | Ħ                                                  | <b>,</b>         |
| Punjab             |       | 30             | 9                               | Ħ                                                   | 9             | 14              |                           | H               | Ħ                          |                                                        | Ħ                          |                                                    | H                |
| Bihar              |       | 30             | 16                              | 63                                                  |               | 6               |                           | Ħ               | Ħ                          | •                                                      | <b>,</b> -1                | H                                                  | Ħ                |
| C P and Berar      |       | 15             | 6                               | <b>c</b> 1                                          |               | က               |                           | •               |                            |                                                        | -                          | <del>, -</del> 1                                   | ***              |
| Assam              | •     | 10             | 4                               | <b>ન</b>                                            |               | က               |                           | H               | H                          | 7                                                      |                            | H                                                  |                  |
| N W F Province     |       | 10             | 7                               |                                                     |               | 4               |                           |                 |                            |                                                        |                            |                                                    | ;                |
| Огивва             |       | ıΩ             | 4                               | Ħ                                                   |               | H               |                           |                 |                            |                                                        |                            |                                                    |                  |
| Sind               |       | ıΩ             | H                               |                                                     |               | က               |                           | -               |                            |                                                        |                            |                                                    |                  |
| Br Baluchistan     |       | н              |                                 |                                                     |               | H               |                           |                 |                            |                                                        |                            |                                                    | •                |
| Delhi              |       | 61             | н                               |                                                     |               | н               |                           |                 |                            | -                                                      |                            |                                                    |                  |
| Ajmer-Merwara      |       | H              | <u>_</u> H                      |                                                     |               |                 |                           |                 |                            |                                                        |                            | •                                                  |                  |
| Coorg              |       | <b>~</b>       | H                               | •                                                   | •             |                 |                           |                 |                            |                                                        | ₹                          |                                                    |                  |
| Non-Province seats |       | 4              |                                 |                                                     |               |                 |                           |                 |                            | က                                                      |                            | -                                                  |                  |
|                    | Total | 250            | 105                             | 19                                                  | 0             | 83              | 4                         | 8               | 8                          | 11                                                     | 7                          | °   S                                              | G                |

Indian Christian

| Frovínce                                                  | Total G<br>scats                         | en ral | Gen ral Muslims<br>reats | Euro | Indian | Seat to<br>be filled<br>by Legis-<br>1 tive<br>Ass mbly 6 | Seats to<br>be filled<br>by<br>Governor |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Matras<br>Bomb y<br>Beneral<br>Punted Provinces<br>Pilnar | 25 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5 | No5%e  | 2554°                    |      | es     | , ,                                                       | 65.000                                  |

|                    | Anglo Indian.                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| пашо               | milsolf                                                    | a                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Seats for women    | unes                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Seaf               | Gener 1                                                    | би жышын ы                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                    | Labour                                                     | ⊕r-∞nnn +                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| to<br>VII<br>Balla | thepr se tatives<br>Comm rec Ind<br>mi ing and pl          | 2.55.14 II 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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In the Punj bone of the Landholders seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumand In Asam and Oriesa the scats reserved for women are to be non commun I seats.

# The Indian Legislature.

The Congress League Condition was the most ! Important event of the year in the Central The coulition was born of the Legislature common dislike of the precut Government Looking back at the two sections, one inescapable reaction is their sense of unreality and futlity

The Government, for instance, had four major bille on the order paper for the Budget Session One of these the Lingue Bill was thrown out and had to be certified. I wo others the Income tax let Amendment Bill and the Insurance Act Amendment Bill were not proceeded with and the fourth one, the I state Duty Bill was not even introduced

The Banking Bill was another important measure carried over from the last section The Assembly took four days after which it agreed to refer it to a Select Committee. The trend of the debate on this Bill If implemented by the Scient Committee, might make it unacceptable to the Government

From the spectacular viewpoint, the Se-vious were a great success. Gallerles were often over crowded when leaders thundered on political issues The Opposition lost only two division throughout the Session, all others numbering 22 having been carried against Government, sometimes with a thumping majority for the first time, communal issues were relegated to the brekground

Post war Planning, Commercial Safeguards, Toreign Propagauda, the South African deadlock, cloth scarelty, Rail road co ordination, maladulnistration and corruption were the high spots round which discussions turned during the Sessions Polities dominated and often determined the course of action as far as the Opposition was concerned

Fourteen Acts were passed during the financial year

Besides the annual Fluance Act, which had to be certified, no important triation measures were passed

The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1945 enables an employee to withdraw money from his provident fund

The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1945 removed certain difficulties that had arisen in the working of the original act

The Mines Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1945 prohibits the employment of women below ground in mines when in an advanced stage of pregnancy and to grant maternity benefit to those women workers who are so

Of the other Acts the more Important are the following

The Public Debt (Central Government) Act,

The Coffee Market Expansion (Second Amendment) Act, 1944 The Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment)

Supplementary Act, 1945

The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1945 The Indian Air Force (Amendment) Act, 1945 The Repealing & Amending Act, 1945

The Cade of Criminal Procedure (An Act. 1945

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ORDER 54 Ordinances of a high 21 were orl 53 amending were Issued during the

The more important of these are the f Bombay Commission of Inquiry (NV of 44) The Ordinance provid Commission of Loquity to enquire (11 of 41) cause of the and explosions which tool Bomba, docksards on April 14, 1914

Public Resith (Emergency P Ordinance, (AM of 1) It gave pow Central and Provincial Governments Public It gave pow on proper health measures being take local authorities, and if not satisfied v work to take over health administrati

landine Inquiry Commission O (NXVIII of 44) In 1943 famine i over India, especially in Bengal, respectations the death of about a million and a hal Commission was set up to in and report to the Central Government shortages and epidemics particularly in and to make recommendations as to vention of their recurrence with special 1 to the improvement of diet of the per the quality and yield of food crops

Bombay Explosion (Compensation) anee (XXXII of 1944) It provides ance (XXXII of 1944) It provides regulates the proment of compensa persons affected by the explosions while red in Bombay on April 14, 1944, so as unnecessary litigation

Cotton Textile Fund Ordinance (XX 1944) The Ordinance was issued for th opment of technical education, resear other matters in connection with cottor ındustry A custom duty on exports of cloth and yarn has been levied

Coal Production Fund Ordinance (2 of 44) It constitutes a fund financ production, marketing and distribution and coke

Registration (Emergency Powers) Or (48 of 1944) provided for the compulsory r tion of certain female European British s

Hoarding and Profiteering Preventic Amendment) Ordinance (53 of 1944 original Ordinance provides for ways and to prevent hoarding and profiteering in commodifies The amending Ordinance powers the Controller General and his prohibit or order the sale to a specified (I c regulates the side by granting permit

Crinteen Stores (Exemption from Tixation) Ordinance (V of 1945) exem goods meant for use of the military p obtained through military einteens, Rec and St John Ambulance, etc

### THE CENTRAL BUDGET

The Central budget for the year 1945 : presented to the Legislature on Februa. 1945 - It disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs

for 1945 48

The Revi ed Estimates for 1944 45 put re venue receipts at Rs 356 88 crores an impr vement of Rs 48 60 crores over the Budget L tl mates of which Rs 1 crores occurred under customs T es on Income are expected to yield Rs 10 cro cs The share of the Provinces in the divisible pool of income tax is estim ted to be Rs 26 56 crores includi Rs 49 I 1 hs arrears The Re Ised Estim tes for defence expenditur for 1944 45 amounted to Rs 39 3 cror s and Rs 59 41 crores under the Revenue and Captial heads respectively

Details are a follows -

|   | REVENUE PORTION          | (In | crore<br>Rs | of |
|---|--------------------------|-----|-------------|----|
| 1 | Basic normal b idget     |     | 36          |    |
| - | Filect of rise in prices |     | 10          | 9  |
| 3 | I dia a n casures        |     | 334         |    |
| 4 | Non effective charges    |     | 9           | 3  |
|   |                          |     | 0.00        |    |

CAPITAL POPTION Air Force-Airfields Capital outlay on ind strial expan

Reciprocal Aid-Airfields w Construction for R I A Capital outl y on tele communica

tions acheme Lump um payment und rth non effective preement

59 41 The increase of Ra 1 0 6 crores o er the budget estimates of the re en ie port on wa due to the major causes not forescen at the tim when the bidget was o izin ily ir med tim when the bidset was 0 idn in it remed in laming it is budget for 1014 45 for finals even the laming it is budget for 1014 45 for finals even the Jarabese was the Jarabese with the Jarabese was the Jarabese with the Jarabese of the Japanese in asjon t the beginning of the very not only I deves extunded I feel but of the beginning of the very not only I deves extunded I will be others were brought in from out id to I pel its least of the total of the least of t be living to the free prompt in from our in to 7 per the invader in opro islon existed 1 the budget for cost of all the e troops or for the other addition. 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During they the negotic tions with H. M. G.

recarding the allocation d i g the war of non carding the allocation d i g the war of non c ctive harges / pc i ms a d gr tuitles laid to personal f the Defe cc S ruices a d thei dependent were concluded. The agree many thanks of Covernments. faild to personal I the Defe ce S rices a d thei dependent were concluded. The agree-ment reached between the two Governments may be summs sed as fol ws -The non-effective acco at between the

crores in the Revised Estimates of 1944 45 and April 1st 1939 India net liability to ards of Rs 103 89 crores in the Budget Estimates H W G for the no effective charges of all Defence pe onnel on that d te being di clarged by a tump sum payment of £15 million

> India's net liability thereafter during the war to be fully di ha ged by an annual payme t of £1 350 000 to H M G

> 3 Each Government to bear the cost of those a it pensions nd other abnormal non-eff i e h ges a si g out of the war which are as ctio ed under its own regulations

> 4 The new agreement to be co-terminous with the main I an ial Settl ment a fresh agreement to be ne otiated th reafter

The l'inance Member said that ti e agree t) me t has the merit of great implicity while se uring an equitable apportionment of the charge in questin between the tvo

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The re ised evil tim ts of expenditure of 1944 45 we e placed t Rs 115 4 crores compared to 86 88 cres pro ided in the budget Gf the n re import no items constit ti thi 3 98 0.00 i cre se the Finance Member indicat d tie folio ving

1 An ex q tia subvention of half of the direct cost of the famile in Ben al a bleet to a maximum of Rs 10 crores Rs 3 erores h d b en leady diuted in 1043 44 this h d b en i eady diu ted in 1943 44 this decision is responsible for an incre e of R 51 crores ti ly 3

2 Payment of compensation for damage resulting from the Bombay Docks explosi as in Ap if 1944 Provi ion has been m de for n expenditure of Rs 102 crores this year and Rs 52 for os mext year

3 Fi cli a ist nce to evacuees and their families has resulted in an extr expendi tu e of Rs 1 crore

The Governme t of India h s d that Indi co tributi n to the U h R R A h ald b Rs 8 crores A sum of R 1 10 crores
I lik is to be ap t thi ye r d the rem ining
Rs 6 90 crores will be provided for in the next year a estimates

year a caquaters

5 Cost of am liorati e mea ures to off et
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to personal the Defe of Solven and dependent were concluded. The arrest over in the fe Ued time tender of the dependent were concluded. The arrest over the two forwards the same is dealed to the forwards the same is dealed to the forwards the feet of the forwards it is a few to the feet of the forwards the feet of the forwards the feet of t

crores Budget estimate of defence expenditure for 1945 to amount to Re 191 23 errors and Rs 17 76 crores for revenue and capital heads respectively Detalls are no follows ---

Illy your portion

|   |                          | (In croses | of) |
|---|--------------------------|------------|-----|
| _ | ~                        | Ra         |     |
| 1 | Basic normal budget      | 71,        | 77  |
| 2 | Effect of rise in prices | 10         | 70  |
| 3 | India's war measures     | 328        | 61  |
| 4 | Non effective tharges    | δ          | 10  |

Total 391 23

CAPITAL POPTION

| 1 | Airforce—Airfields                 | 2  | 12 |
|---|------------------------------------|----|----|
| 2 | Capital outlay on Industrial expan | -  |    |
|   | elon                               | 1  | 55 |
| 3 | Reciprocal Aid—Airfields           | 10 | 74 |
| 4 | New construction for R I N         |    | 50 |
| 5 | Capital outlay on tele communica   |    |    |
|   | tion scheme                        | 2  | 55 |

Total 17 76

Decrease of Rs 41 65 crores under the capital portion as compared with the revised eclimites for 1941 45 was due to the completion of the bulk of airfields and a reduction in the capital expenditure on industrial expansion and new construction for RIN

The financial position of 1915 16 may be

summarised as follows -

(In erores of Rupees) Civil estimates 123 40 301 23 Defence estimates

Total expenditure on revenue account 517 G3

Total revenue at the existing level of 353 74 taxation

103 89 Prospective revenue deficit

As in the previous years, borrowing has been the mainstay of Government's ways and means programme The total amount invested by the programme The total amount invested by the public in various forms of public loans reached Rs 286 crores during the 12 months from February 1st, 1944, to January 31st, 1945 "This figure", said the Finance Member, "must be regarded in the context of the other anti infinitionary measures newly introduced during the year, such as the hundred per cent immobilisation of Excess Profits Tax the "pay as-youcarn" income tax collections and the sales of gold and silver which have also played a not gold and silver which have also played a not inconsiderable part in mopping up surplus funds" The borrowing programme, while continuing the cheap moncy policy, Was 30 framed as to make available to the public a wide range of securities short term, medium dated and long-term 31 per cent Paper, reached par for the first time in November 1944 and Paper worth Rs 15 11 crores was sold by the Reserve Bank on Government account The Reserve Bank on Government account The sale of the Prize Bonds amounted to Rs 4 crores It has been decided to continue this experimental issue to draw off money from a class to whom other forms of investment make no appeal The progressive total of public loans since the

beginning of the war has, to the end of January 1945, reached the impressive figure of Rs 833

**erores** 

I forts to stimulate small earlings have met with road response from the public, thanks to the active co operation of the Provincial Govern ment= and non-official organizations result are reflected in the much better showing of the mit deposits in the Post Office Saxings Bank Accounts and in the 12 year National Say luga Certificates - Net investments in these and other forms of small savings continue at the satisfactors rate of nearly Rs 3 crores a month

The floating debt, which was Rs 111 erores at the end of 1943-44, stood at Rs 93 crores on January 31st, 1945 "The Government's ways and me in position from the strictly budgetary point of view', observed the I innnee Member "must be regarded as very comfortable" But he cartioned at the same time, that "the problem of the inflationary gap is still with up and, judging from recent indications, may east for increased visitance and control" Until the war in the Inst ended, he said that "we cannot afford to relax our effort The require ments of the situation will impose the continu ance and possibly even the final intensification of India's war effort."

Referring to the anticipated deficit of Rs 163 80 erores in 1945 16, the I inance Member sald that on the assumption that the whole of the cap was to be filled by borrowing, the pat tern and proportion of our war-time budget would seem to challenge comparison with that of any other belilgerent country He sald that we have to keep in view a larger and more com-prehensive target if we are to minimise no merely the budgetary deficit but the gap betwee rupee outgoings and rupee incomings On eareful survey, he came to the conclusion the no really significant improvement could I effected by any practicable major change in the sphere of Central taxation, the scope for further improvement therein being in the direction (greater effort to combat evasion and in the enforcement of existing tax obligations, for which he hoped to have public support

In the sphere of direct taxation, he announce ed continuance of the excess profits tax at th present rate, together with the scheme of com pulsory deposits, for a further year, up to 31s March, 1946 As regards income tax. he sale that considerable thought had been given to problems connected with financing of the re equipment of industry likely to arise shortly The scheme of war-time taxation was through out so devised as not to deplete, but on the contrary to strengthen, the reserves at the dis posal of industry to meet calls during post was period, nevertheless Government was conscious that the restoration and expansion of the machinery of production would call for some new form of assistance. The Finance Member of the transfer of the first of the fi felt justified in adapting to Indian conditions relief similar to that announced in the United Kingdom. This will take the form of the grant of special initial depreciation allowances in respect of new buildings creeted and new plant and machinery installed after 31st March, 1945 These allowances will be in addition to the usual depreciation allowance and will not be deduc tible in arriving at the written down value They will not be given for EPT purposes He said that he had in mind 20% allowance on plant and machinery and 10% on buildings

The Finance Member proposed to allow for a calentific He said

income tax purposes, expenditure on scientific

research on lines of the U h. Finance Act 1944 | in the interest alike of promoting economi namely the allowance of current re e rch expenditure as it is incurred and the allow nee of payments to recognized rese rch bodies and in titutions and the allowance over a period of five years or over the life f the ss ts if aborter of rese tch vpenditure of a capit I nature

Differe tistion for income tax purpose between income a that ar earn d by pr nal xertion and incomes that are not so e rued has long been a f ature of the tax tion sy tems of many countrie incl ding Inglan I and the he said - th only method by whi h the depreciation of the h man m chin can be adequately recomi ed in taxati n Ti

proposal is to grant exemption of o e tenth of earned income subject to a maximum f R \_000 in terms of 1 come The exemption will not apply income of companies or in respect of dividends I terest on securiti s o incom f om Property It will be given only for income tax and not for super tax

The cost fithis caroed income cileft stimat It will be given only for income tax

d at Rs 31 crores of which the Cent c will

bea Rs f crores To m ke up for this loss the surcherge on slabs of income above Rs 15 000 and on income tax bl at the maximum r te has been i re cd by 3 pies in the rupee Life insurance companie will not be affected Rs 4 crores are expected

to be realised f om this source

th improved shipping situation has en bled the limit placed on the propo tion of imported tobecco in the mor expended enous elgar ties to be rail d from 0 the proposals for n w taxation wer that the highe t class of fine cured toba co in the xcise t rill hould be sul divided into three and should be subjected to a duty of its 7/8 Rs 6 and Rs 3 3 a poind re pectly ly ac ording as it is intended for u e i the m nuf ctu e of eigar ttes cont ining mo e than 60 40 but not mor than 60 an more than and moe than

bnt not mo e than 40 b by wiht of imported 3 leld Rs 360 lakhs Existi customs surcharges will continue

Charges complem tary to the excise duty ref rred to abov have b en made in the cust ms tain St ndard rate of duty o unmanuae tured tobacco has been r led to Rs 7/8 a pound with no su charge and r t fo relat d leuis—cg rs cfgar tres a d manuf cfur d tob cco—have b n red d so as to corr spond F timated yield R 401 kh St ndard rate of daty o unmanufac

Othe changes includ d in th I a e Act
this y r retor i the rat on ini nd pot 1
parc is to a un fo m 6 as fo e ery 40 tolas
Th surcha g on t 1 phone rental is to co up
from 1/3 to 1/2 and that n trunk c ll fees
from 0 to 40. The ur has g n ordin y telegr ms has been in r ad e p nna and annas especti iy Total yield f om the ab v cha ge i estimated to be

Th total yield f m new t x is Rs 860 lakhs which d ce the pospective deficit to lakin which

Rs 155 9 ero es

Ref rri g to the work of the I di n D teg
tlon to th B tt n Woods Intern tio I M

ry Confrn the Finance Membr id

The ry sk d the Conference

tion to the Bull to the Finance Membrid I ry Coafr n the Finance Membrid The I dian Deig tin press d the Conference to provide from the I multin that leading of war machinery of the Fund bala ces through the machinery of the Fund

development of backward countries and assi ting the broad objecti of the Tund to secure th pansion of multilateral trade for the roleg

tion to bilateral chann is of the whole of the I rg area of trading involved in the settlement of war baian es might serion ly constrict ti scope of m itilateral trans ctions posal however ws ne tived by the Con f ence prim rily o the ground of the limit d al of the Fund in relation to the magnitude of the war bal nccs The que tlon th refore remal s ne for settlement in direct negotiation with the U L

The report of the Dele atlen he said we ild be placed before the House in due cours Ti renein ions of the Bretten Woods Conf rence he contin ed can be reviewed in the light of the action t ke on them by the principal count les concerned in particular by the USA and the

Regarding the negotiations with tie UK on the question of the sterling b inness the Fin nee Member steted the the had hed primin ry talks with H M s Tressury officials. These con ersations were necessarily directed toward explorion the bekground for future discussion. indic tion of a suitable time table for more d fi its negotiation since many of th m. teri i data were still incomplete and u cer m. teri i data were still incomplete and u certain perfecialcit; the c pering c pacity of
Grevt Bitlain i the limm date po twax; acs
on the one hand nd the developm nt regule
m nts and ab orbin capacity of India on the
Other. The vicisit ds of it ware in the
West is we has id disturbed the provision
time table for hadowed a these t its and
do not antich; be that any neget those care to
well the red upon until the limit of the
other and the wr with Crm ns with frm ny In view however of I ek of definition at this stage of our own de elopment programme he did not think that the d lay sh uld be prejudici i to Indi a Inte ests indeed it may will prove n e sary th t any ng tistions to be carried on hid sho id in th first just nee be of tent its character and should see e both p riles an agre d opportunity for review at a I ter st wh n firmer data may be expected to be v llabi

The Re erve Banks tering holdings are estim ted to be of the order of £1 030 millio on th 31st March 1945 1t i hop d how v r th t the rate of th accrual will be slowed d wn in fatu by div lon of some of the dem ads now made on Indi t other o rees of supply a d by incre s d ompens tory imports The Financ Member finally di c sed c rtain fundamental probi ms rel ting to post war pl nnin and d v lopment such as t a itio from wart pe c and the fi I me n available to Government to finance such development to unverned t to meanes are development R gardl g the former while empha isi th determin tion of the v lou Governmental authorities to s th the w r would not find them unpepar d for th major c mp ign f the pe s to foll w h t ted that s lo g as war d tions ntinue not only in India but in Il the Aliled countries r o c

India but in a time anieu compares ; o c frasteri is and manpowe must rem in mobi is df r the immed tot k of a bl vi g victo y One that ta kad be n accomplished and the in it bl pe lod of adjustment has passed it will be resulting for intigation according for its animal way. will be possible to initiate the execution of pi n

for post-war development financial and currency system of the country is overstrained in the maintenance of the war effort or in securing the early stages of transi tion from war to peace, heavy new expenditure on national development schemes nould be dangerous in the extreme. In other words post-war development must me in and continue to me in post war development and by no magic or optimism can if be made to mean wir time development. In his opinion "the first one or two veirs at least after actual fighting ends will inevitably be for the Centre years of he ivy deficits on revenue account. It will be during this period that the Provincial Governments will find of particular value the post-war Reconwith find of particular value the post-way account struction. Funds which they had the foresight and determination to build up while the war was still in progress. While there large-scale development projects could not be initiated so long as war conditions continued, the I imane. Member made it clear that "the Government and the state of the continued and the state of the state have no hesitation in embarking at once on such preparatory work as it found to be no sible and desirable or in taking any action calculated to secure early results of anti-inflationary value"

On the question of the possible fisc it resources available for financing post-war development schemes, the Finance Member referred his conviction that "the first pre regulaite of re construction fluance is a sound fluancial position, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, secured by the fullest development of their respective taxation resources. He, therefore, considered it essential that 'not only the Centre but also the Provinces should lose no time in developing to the full their financial resources' While stating that it is the hope and intention of the Government of India that "in due course a substantial distribution of Central revenues will take place, he emphasised, at the same time, that "the Provinces, in addition, need that the thank the grantial of the figures." all that they themselves can raise if the financial foundations of future development are to be sufficiently broad-based to carry the contemplated load." It is in this context, he said, that the Estate Duty Bill, which he hoped to intro duce later in the Session, must be viewed this measure, together with the recent cypansion of commodity taxation, should be regarded as the first conercte step towards the building up a planned and expanding financial system for the future" He also stressed the need for the cultivation of a national habit of saving which "with the denial of current consumption which it involves, will be as necessary for development purposes after the war as it is for holding inflationary tendencies in check during the

Tax revenue depends, in the last resort, stated the Finance Member, on the rate of taxation and the national income "The national and the national income meome, in its turn, is determined by the level of prices and the scale of economic activity" He gave expression to the following views, in this connection, on the question whether it was necessary to maintain in the post-war period the high price level that has been reached during the war period "I believe this to be a mis taken view When the productive power of the nation is turned from manufacturing for war to manufacturing for civilian use, there will be a large surplus of goods available and this add-

So long as the ittlonal supply must result, in my judgment, i lower priess for those goods. But if simultaneou l the total volume of activity deployed dama the war can be maintained and increased, th total national income can be maintained, an even increased in spite of a fall in unit price It is the maintenance of the aggregate nation income in terms of money and not the stabill a tion of prices of individual commodities tha should be the objective in the years after th

> Discursing the possible sources of taxation is the post-war period the Huance Member con sidered it desirable that the war time expedier of LPT "should smith with the emergency that brought it into being. Its reped how ever, he said should not represent a proportionate loss of revenue "for L PT is allowable as a deduction in computing profits asser-able to income tax and super-tix so that with its repeal, profits assertable to income tax would be correspondingly increased. Neverthe less, he was of the opinion, "whatever may be the extent and duration of the pot was boom, during which industry will be engaged In repairing the ravages of the war and whatever mis be the scale of the prolles that are expected to accrue from the pians for the post-war expan sion of the industry, taxes on non-agricultural Income can hardly be expected to continue to play the overwhelming part in the scheme of national finance that they now do"

The Huance Member indicated the following

possible sources of post-war taxation
The projected Pstate Duty on property,
other than agricultural property. This is cap able of restoring, in due course, the position as regards the aggregate contribution made by the industrial, commercial and professional classes of the community as such
An agricultural income tax would also go

some way to achieve that end

In the immediate post war years, eustoms receipts may soar to unprecedented heights due to importation of capital goods and urgently needed consumer goods of all kinds. They may decline thereafter, but are likely to remain buoyant for a number of years. With the bliogant for a number of years growing industrialisation of the country, how ever, this source of revenue can hardly be every this source of revenue can hardly be every the country of the panded and may, indeed, appreciably contract, particularly if the customs tariff should be given a more positively protective complexion Moreover, there are decided objections to burden ing capital goods and raw materials with too Ingh rates of duty As an instrument of commodity taxation, reliance, will, therefore, in creasingly have to be placed on Central excess.

Another possible major development in the field of indirect taxation lies in the expansion of the sales or turnover tax "It is possible that with the ald of the Central Government, a comprehensive government, and are also are a support of the control of the con comprehensive system might be devised and administered on a national basis, the net proceeds according to the Government of the Court of the court o cccds accruing to the Governments of the participating units"

On the question of the relative advantage of State ownership or operation of industry and of private enterprise, the Finance Member said 'I feel that perhaps insufficient attention has hitherto been paid to the question whether it would not be advisable to a transfer owner. would not be advisable to extend State ownership of industries as a source of additional revenue. It may well be that in the future the whole

In a striking peroralion the Finance Member declined to summaris his acl levement to vin it to th 11 torian and th economit to pas to man w! bears 1 rat i so large a share of responsit lity as the 11 nc Member of this Go ernment f r the stabilit of this great country with its enormous population could full durt; it course if the laif wy are to experience the most into a mail prolonged anxiety. No man in that positi beset from d y to ds with harasten probl m elam urin-tor in tant solution e uil c im that all its decisions lad proved to be right lie con-tinued that he lad con tantly in rains the thou ht of the full r status that India rat ht bortly be expected to achiev and h d deavoured to or ler ti matters entru ted to I las in conso nee with the texpectation. He was confid at "the text fin a lad position of this country is one of immense streigh and that It has successfully we ther it! I I at storms to which it was exposed I real! he said

which it was exposed. I real he said that problems of gr at distinctly and intracting that problems of gr at distinctly and intracting and the said of the said of the said of the said of the said of the said of the said of the said of

Viato may find it necessary to nation its cert ravages of war could peo ide n complete solutian i du triet-erpecially those with lartition for problems of this character. He would up it expressing its gritted for thave at itself possi additional sources of moom in the problems of the instance of no thousing well being as it stance rendered by it staff in time so for the sustenance of n thousin well being as to unparabled atrain and difficulty.

#### RAILWAY BUDGET

The ILilway estimates presented by Sir Ldwant Benth II in the Ce tral Le l'htive A mbly on lebrusry 1 1945 disclosed a surgius 1 4 01 erorra i r 1944 4 which was I I kh I s then th ri last estimates wa a cout of a surplus of 43 81 crore from commercial lines and n loss of 1 80 crores n tratesic ilura. Aft r considering the quesn traite, in the man and it considering the ques-te no fithe in rais of m inten net the Go in m in that decided that they is suide a same fills error in 1944 55 to cover arrests while law cumulated leady and should similarly set a lide crotes a year in future so ion as the difficulty in maintaining railways ion as the difficulty in maintaining railways a exist to a proper tand r confiners so that turn when it allows no little revenue polition in railways is weak at the time. The distable sumplus of the commerci I lines would fire retit a saide crovers for rears of main ten nee be 35 ft croves. Instead of di kidin it in the 37 proportion detelded last ver and

### fin | kl s of runees)

| Accounts<br>1943 44    | Re is d<br>E timate<br>1944 45                                                               | B dget<br>Estimate<br>1945-46                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 85 43                | 14 30                                                                                        | 0.00                                                           |
| 90 10<br>16 87<br>1 87 | 1 8 56<br>17 01<br>1 9                                                                       | 1 40 65<br>17 1<br>2 10                                        |
| 1 09 84                | 1 47 49                                                                                      | 1 50 87                                                        |
| 76 59                  | 68 81                                                                                        | 60 13                                                          |
| 43<br>154              | 4 85<br>1 84                                                                                 | 4 6<br>85                                                      |
| 78                     | 3 01                                                                                         | 3 7                                                            |
| 79 37<br>8 53          | 69 8<br>27 81                                                                                | 63 90<br>7 39                                                  |
| 50 84                  | 4 01                                                                                         | 36 51                                                          |
|                        | 185 44<br>185 43<br>90 10<br>18 57<br>1 98 84<br>70 59<br>4 3<br>1 64<br>78<br>79 97<br>8 85 | Aeco unts   Its   14   E timate   1945 44   E timate   1944 45 |

The total appropriation to the Railway Reserve, 1939 40 and 13 crores in 1943 44. It is esti1945-46 including 2 crores for arrears of main inated to be 17½ erores in 1944-45 and 18½ in nance, will be 4 51 erores, but there will be a 1945-46. The expenditure on staff was 35 erores in 1945-46 including 2 crores for arrears of main tenance, will be 4 51 erores, but there will be a withdrawal of 5 80 crores to cover the arrears of depreclation on rolling stock treated as re-placed during the year so that the net result of the year's transactions will be a reduction of the balance in the railway reserves by 1 29 erores, from 30 39 to 29 10 crores

The appropriation to the Depreciation Fund will be 17 12 crores which is 11 lakhs more than in 1944-45, but there will be a withdrawnl of 221 crores and the balance at the end of the year

will be reduced to 92 71 erores

Owing to the uncertainties of the present situation, the difficulties experienced in the previous years in making a correct forceast of the receipts, were accentuated Notwithstanding the "travel less" campaign, the upsurge of passenger traffic continues Some 10,000,000 passengers more were carried monthly in 1944 than in 1948, and 25,000,000 more than in 1942 Various devices were adopted to meet this additional demand Firstly, additional locomotives and wagons were received last year and more are expected during 1945-46 The total stock ordered for use in India since 1942 has stock ordered for use in India sinee 1942 has been 937 broad gauge engines, 415 meter gauge engines, 46,734 broad gauge wagons, 12,481 meter gauge wagons, of which 17,934 broad gauge and 661 meter gauge wagons have been ordered in India Of these 225 broad gauge engines, 334 meter gauge engines, 4,029 broad gauge wagons, 8,790 meter gauge wagons were in service by the middle of January 1945 In addition to these, meter gauge engines and wagons sent overseas from the Indian railways in the earlier part of the year have been returned in the earlier part of the year have been returned in considerable number. It is expected that the whole of the orders from overseas will be in service by the early part of 1946, and the latest order for 10,000 wagons placed on the Indian industry is now scheduled for delivery in 1946 or early 1947 Secondly, arrangements were made for diversion of traffic from rail to foad, from rail to sea and from parcels to goods has been done by importing lorries under lend lease and by raising of port to port rail rates from January 1, 1945 Taking all these factors into January 1, 1945 account, gross traffic receipts for 1945-46 were placed at 220 crores, which is 5 70 crores more than revised estimates for 1944-45

The ordinary working expenses for 1945 46 were placed at 140 65 crores against the revised estimates of 128 56 crores. The budget estimates contain special items aggregating 32 56 crores of which 1 99 crores is for the write off of the cost of dismantled lines and abandoned assets, 57 lakhs on account of premium paid on the purchase of the Jacobabad-Kashinere, Podanur-Pollachi and Dibru-Sadiya Railways and 30 crores on account of rolling stock is an increase of 1 35 crores under coal, 1 39 erores under grain shops, 44 lakhs under dearness allowance, 88 lakhs under staff and 47 lakhs under road transport services

The ordinary working expenses increased from 54 77 crores in 1939 40, the year in which the war started, to 90 10 erores in 1943-44 and are estimated to go up to 128 56 crores in 1944 45 and 140 65 crores in 1945 46, or, if we exclude the special adjustments, to 102 76 crores in 1944-45 and 108 09 erores in 1945-46 fuel bill including freight was 72 crores in

Including 1939 40 dearness allowanee (7 erores), grain shop concession (10 erores) and Defence of Indla compensatory allowances (21 crores) it rose to 601 erores in 1943 44 is estimated to be 64½ crores in 1944-45 out of which 91 erores will be due to dearness allowance and 92 crores to grain shop concessions and 21 erores to compensatory allowances to those enrolled in Defence of India Units In 1945 46, the dearness allowances are estimated to cost 91 crores, grain shop concessions 111 crores and compensatory allowance to Defence of India Units 21 crores, while the total expenditure on staff including these items will be 671 Compensation for goods lost and damaged has increased from 5 lakhs in 1939 40, to 54 lakhs in 1943 44 and to 93 lakhs in 1944 45, but has been estimated at 82 lakhs in 1945 46 The has been estimated at 82 lakhs in 1945 46 expenditure on stores has increased from 91 erores in 1939 40 to 12 crores in 1943 44, 15 erores in 1944 45 and 171 erores in 1945 46 this connection it may be mentioned that the figures of train miles are 168 millions in 1939 40, 153 millions in 1943-44, 166 millions in 1944 45 and 182 millions in 1945 46 Total vehicle miles, both in 1943 44 and as estimated in 1944 45, were slightly less than in 1939 40, and it is not possible to make a forceast for 1945 46 Thus, it will be seen that mainly on account of merease in expenditure on staff and, to some extent on fuel and stores, the expenses per train mile as well as per vehicle mile have been practically doubled since 1939 40

The capital programme for 1945-46 was estimated at 78 94 erores of which 30 crores 1945-46 was was to be charged to working expenses, 5 8 erores to the railway reserve Practically all the expenditure was on open line works distribution of this expenditure over the various assets is -

21 97 crores Rolling stock 2 15 erores Machinery 6 82 erores Track renewals 1 12 crores Bridges Structural engineering works 5 54 crores other than bridges 2 26 erores Purchase of lines 29 laklıs Collieries Increase in stores and manufacture suspense balances

2 99 crores

The Railway Member in his budget speceli disclosed the magnitude of the work accomplished by Engineering Department of the railways to increase the line capacity and to construct

military depots and airfields

Since the war began over 1,400 miles of military sidings have been constructed, 70 miles of permanent and 153 miles of temporary sidings for airfields, 21 miles of new single line and 400 miles of doubling or quadrupling have been completed up to the end of January 1945 and the programme is by no means finished In addition 198 crossing stations, additional loops at 174 stations, lengthening of loop at 145 stations and remodeling of 30 large station yards have been completed. In all some 3,500 miles of track material have been arranged for (including 1,205 miles for ovorseas) so that in spite of the difficulties arising from shortage of materials and labour and the pressure of every

day maintenance work engineerin departments; have succeeded in providing the equivalent of good sized rallway system

6

Sir Edward Benthall also indicated the post war pla s of the Indian railways Good p o gress has been made with the details of the post war plans which we e dicussed by the Hon during the last Budget Session A tent tive programme of construction of new railw s has been prepared in consultation with Provinci Oovermme to This can be put into operation as r asonably short notice nd ill keep the railw ys occupied for a ver iye rs Standards. for improved rolling stock nd plans for amenities for third class passe ger and etaff are beln finalised. As regards the manufacture of locomotives and boll rs in India the Sin hours Workshops of the E I Ry w ha ded over to Messrs T tas on June 1 1945 With assistance from The for this purpose T ta Iron and Steel Worke and from the East I dian Railway it i planned to produce 100 boilers within 15 months of this date which courts within 15 months of this date which we find the first and the first and the set of the trust and the first and the first and the force of the first and the first and the force of the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and the first and first and first a

juncture A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Mr John Sargent to ex amine the que tion of encouragin touri t traffic after the wr both by I dians and by tourists from overseas Ge e ally it is afe to say th tr livay plans for post w reconstructin cas well head as or in advance of those

of my other department of Government Rail road co-o din tion came up for a good deal of d srussion durin the Bud et Session of the Cent ai Assembly On a cut motion of the Mu lim Leagu P rty the Assembly threw out a demand to Ps 8 lakhs in respect of we king a urmane to 138 sakins in respect of wo king evp sex find in dielated to the pu chase of m to loris and buses by the Railway Admill t tons for part cipat g in road trail Aft good to finformal discussion Govern m tw bit to rech an agreement with the opposit on p ties which w s ratified by the opposition by the wind a complementary demand fr R 8 8 I has The As embly under this greement accepted th principle of railway p ticipati in road t fite provided (a) the tho railways did not domin t but a q lie uly the railways did not domin to but a q fire any anobstantial 1 terest in the odt port enterprises (b) that the exist g odt s port operators would be permitted to sequire a specified in trest in road fra sport enterprises about with the P inc 1 Go enuments and the problem of th o main op enta y avoidance delay in commence | will be permitted to S in the in the second of the works have been blusses et to the road transport senterplace of temdedled ther rel se f om war work | Fro- (d) that the personnel of the existing compaules posal for an vershaul fth rating system and will be pro id d mpl yment in the road trans it regrouply g of railways r in hand but port in tri is s b) bt thi po sessing the mothing useful an be duclosed at the present r quilt (qualit forms d t aming)

# The Indian Tariff Board.

The Indian Tariff Board is an ad hoc body constituted from time to time as necessity arises to investigate the claims made by any Indian industry to protection. It generally consists of a President and two members, one of whom is normally a Government official. It has, subject to the approval of the Government of India, power to co opt other members for particular enquiries. It tours over the industrial centres in India where the industry referred to it is located and if satis field after detailed enquiries that the claim for protection is justified, it makes its recommend ations to the Government of India. The last Tariff Board became functus officio early in 1939 after completing an enquiry into the question of extent to co opt other members for particular enquiries.

# Indians Overseas.

Numbers - The total Indian population overseas, according to the latest available estimates, is as follows -

|                                                                         | Name of country                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Indian population                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Date of estimates                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                         | Dominions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1<br>2<br>3<br>4                                                        | Australia Canada New Zealand South Africa—Cape Transvaal Natal Orange Free                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 4,544<br>1,500<br>1,200<br>11,256<br>20,482<br>209,200                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1933<br>1941<br>1942<br>1945<br>1945                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 5                                                                       | State<br>Southern Rhodesla                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2,547                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1945<br>1941                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                         | Colonies and Protectorates                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 6 2 8 9 10 112 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 22 22 24 25 26 27 28 30 31 33 33 | Cevion British Malaya * Hongkong Mauritus Sevehelles Gibraltar Nigeria Kenya Uganda Nyasaland Zanzibar Tanganyika Jamica Trinidad British Guiana Fiu Islands Northern Rhodesia South African Protectorates South West Africa Maldives British North Borneo Aden British Somaliland Malta Grenada St Lucia British Honduras Sierra Leone | 750,000 748,829 4,745 269,885 503 80 32 47,000 (Asiaties) 26,972 ( ,, ) 1,851 ( ,, ) 14,000 35,591 (Asiaties) 26 507 170,396 157,185 105,581 421 (Asiaties) 409 ( ,, ) 14 ( ,, ) 550 1,298 5,594 520 41 5,000 2,189 497 444 (Asiatics) | 1943<br>1940<br>1931<br>1938<br>1931<br>1931<br>1942<br>1943<br>1940<br>1931<br>1942<br>1942<br>1942<br>1942<br>1942<br>1942<br>1942<br>1936<br>1936<br>1936<br>1933<br>1931<br>1932<br>1931<br>1932<br>1931<br>1932<br>1931 |
|                                                                         | Other par's                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| · 34                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1,017,825<br>7,128                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1931<br>1932                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                         | Total for British Empire                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3,660 816                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | i                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States

|      |                                                                                    |                                                               | ,                                    |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      | Name of Country                                                                    | Indian Population                                             | Date of estimates                    |
| 6789 | Foreign Countries Datch East Indies Siam French Indo China Japan Bahre n           | -7 638<br>5 900 (app oximately)<br>6 900 (<br>300 (<br>500    | 1930<br>1931<br>1931<br>1931<br>1933 |
| 2    | Iraq<br>Muscat<br>Portuguese East Af ica<br>M dagascar<br>Reuni n                  | 596<br>441<br>5 000<br>7 915<br>1 533                         | 193<br>1933<br>1931<br>1931<br>1933  |
| 3    | United St tes of America<br>Dutch Guiana<br>Brazii<br>European countries<br>Panama | 58 0<br>40 77<br>000<br>1 000 ( ppro imately)<br>85 (li ndu ) | 1930<br>1935<br>1931<br>19 0         |
|      | Total for foreign countries                                                        | 156 66                                                        | 1                                    |
|      | Total for all countries                                                            | 3 817 451                                                     |                                      |
|      |                                                                                    |                                                               |                                      |

General—The recognition of the import ce inifa at a v y c city singe real d the ne es stached by public opinion in this co try to sity of be raining anch emig ation u der requitation to problem of Indians residing in other pats its or T. I aw Commission we saked to make the problem of Indians residing in other pats its or T. I aw Commission we saked to make the problem of the pr

Origin of Indian Emigration — End the High did not possible to the High did not possible to the High did not possible to the High did not not possible to the High did not not possible to the High did not possible to the of I diam. Asset id c of ny settlem the dedow groups in in gia u ex roung sum tan Javane and ryl times x cyt in in how set to with it by tem wa liable sum tan Javane and ryl times x cyt in in the diam. The first set to the first set to the sum of the set of the se

Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in 1m portant respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surmam Owing to the removal of the Straits Settiements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only and repatriation of the immigrants. permitted from the port of Negapatam Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emiin British Guiana A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the Colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Maurillus completions of applies. Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment

to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the mont to this effect was made in 1916 The question of revision of the general law law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr Grierson) to ascertain, in the N-W P and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year This Act specified the countries to which emigration was lawful, but empowered the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures had not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India were not duly enforced This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken

year a more claborate Act, based on a convenist Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the tion with the French Government was passed Soychelies, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch icgalising and regulating emigration to Reunion, Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Act. Vincent, Act. Vincent, Control of Control o St Kitts, Nevls, the Seychelles and St Croix coased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out Emigration to Natai was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country gration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the Colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921 Deputations from In spite of all precautions certain social and moral cylis had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion strongly opposed to it The whol strongly opposed to it The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs McNeili and Chimanial, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time had come when contract labour should be abolished The Secretary of State for India Legislation—In 1871 a fresh consolidat- abolished The Secretary of State for India ing Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) accepted this policy and authorised the Govern-by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonics and two amending Acts the indentured system and the announce the abolition of the French Colonics and two amending Acts the indentured system and the announce

> In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except The opportunity was to countries specially approved by the Legisla officials (Major Pitcher ture Emigration to Ceyion and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of vely, the way in which ment actually worked, sons "assisted" to depart from India

Another development was the appointment of a Standing Emigration Committee, composed of 12 members of the Central Legislature, to advise the Government of India on all major emigration questions, and more particularly with regard to the terms and conditions on which the emigration of unskilled labour should be allowed. be allowed The terms and conditions on which emigration of unskilled labour has been permitted to Ceylon and Maiaya since March, 1923, are those which the committee approved, after meeting deputations sent by the two countries

The Committee, though originally constituted to advise on emigration questions only, always advised the Government on all important matters concerning Indians Overseas In April 1945, its name was changed to that of Standing Committee on Commonwealth tions' and its membership was increased to 14 Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the Its functions now are to advise the Common countries to which emigration was lawful were wealth Relations Department on all matters the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, with which it is concerned excepting the British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, pilgrimage to Hedjaz and whether under contract or not may operate 1944 d appointed a Controlle Ge rl of to the detriment of Indian commandites Embr toon in the Common with Relations overse s p riteularly in times of economic Dept for that purpo e (Sre corler use s degree don The Indian Emigration Act was fifth a re The Not For t is) suitably emended in 1938 and the Government of India took p wer to prohibit necessary e en unassisted emigration for the purpose f unskilled work. This amendment was promulgated on December 14 1939

The Indian Emigration Act 19 c rtain pr visions to safegu rd the int ests of persons emirrating for the purpose of skilled work. It was found that illicit emirration for some volume was takin place particularly in Bombsy with the connivance of e me dishonest pa sage brokers and rules wers promult ted under the Act on the 14th Dec 1933 pr viding for the licensing of pass ge brokers and requi in that a passage h oker should not be a party t ny arr ngement to recover from the emigr une cost of recruitme t These rules h v so far heen m de applicable to the provinces of Romb war and continues. ol Bomb y and Sind

During 1939 40 two minor defects in the Indian Emigration Act 10 were remedied New the Protectors of Emigrants can Exercise the powers of detention search etc for the P ev ution of offences under the Act and by

Present Position — India a emigration questions have recently taken on a wider as pect. The stains of Ladians in the Lumpire of certily is one in which the Indian public of India as it is no longer possible to the latter of the certily is one in which the Indian public of India as it is no longer possible to the latter of

(a) Control of emig ation

parts of the Empire. domiciled overseas

an se quastions saparately may ba

It was found that the lack of power to period nn uniform all India basi the Cov rn regulate the total flow nt emigr tion for ment of India re used the administrati n of unskilled work whether assisted or vofuntary those function with effe t from 1 t Octob r and whether under contract or not may operate 1944 d appointed a Controlle Ge r 1 of

> Admission of Indians to Empire Counfries -On the motion of the Go ern Empire ment of India this que tion was di cu sed at the Imp-rial War Conferences 1917 and 1918 and the policy accepted by the self govern also contains ing Dominions and the Briti h Government was embodied in the following resolutions -

(1) It is an inherent function of the Gov ernments of the s vers! ommunities of th British Commonwe ith i cluding India that each should e joy complet contri nf the composition of its own population by means of re triction nn immigration from any of th nther communities

( ) British citizens domiciled in any Bri tish co try incine g Indi stould be ad mitted int any other Brith country for vi it for the purpose of pies nts or commerce lucind g tempor ry resident for the purpose of ed catinn such right shall not extend to a visit or t mporary re idence for labour pur p se or to permane t eettlement

(3) Indian alr ady perm nently domiciled

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of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education Indla on its side assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports By the Immigration into India Act, 1924, the Government of India was empowered to make rules "for the purpose of seening that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British posses slon, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile. That Act was repealed in 1943 by the Reciprocity Act, 1943, which enables the Government of India to Impose such disabilities in respect of entry into, or travel, residence, etc, etc, upon subjects of any British possession which subjects persons of Indian origin to like disabilities. With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no Justification for placing any restrictions on the immigra-tion of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya Colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the Colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution, of the indigenous population

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms -

"This Conference reaffirms that cach Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised "

The representatives of South Africa regretted their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless felt bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hoped that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way could soon be found to reach a more satisfactory position

Summary of Present Position -The present position is as follows -

Australia —The majority of Indians in Australia are engaged in retail trade or agricultural operations. The Commonwealth franchise was granted to British Indians domiciled in disability and enjoy equal citizenship rights

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Australia in 1925 In the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania Indians are not disqualified on raciai grounds for the State franchise disability which existed in this respect in Queensland until December 1930 and in Western Australia until the end of 1931 was removed as a result of informal representation made by the representatives of India on various occasions, including the one made by the late Sir Muham mad Shafi at the 1930 Imperial Conference The Constitution and Licetoral Acts in Western Australia disqualify an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia or Airica from being registered as an elector for the Assembly, but he may be enrolled as a voter for the Legislative Council (which is the Upper House) in each province in whileh he holds freehold property of at least £50 capital value

Indians born in British India were admitted to the benefits of the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act of 19% They were also made eligible for insternity allowances Indians in Australia still suffer from certain minor dis abilities (administrative and legal) relating to Crown lands, mining, certain occupations and employment Under the Mining Act of 1904, in Western Australia the grant of mining rights to Assatics requires the approval of the Minister in charge of Mines Under the South Australla Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act, 1914, Indians are not eligible to obtain leases of land In Western Austrilia wherever hiences are prescribed, for example, for cutting sandalwood, for employment under Government contractors and for employment in European factories, Indians find it difficult under the present administrative of the contractors of the co administrative practice to get the authorities to excreise discretion in their favour

An evenange of High Commissioners took place between India and Australia in 1944 when the Government of Australia appointed Lt-Gen Sir Iven G Mackay as the first Australian High Commis-ioner in India and the Government of India appointed Sir Raghunath Puru shottom Paranipye as the first High Commis sioner for India in Australia Both the High Commissioners are striving to establish closer relations between the two countries

A delegation consisting of six Indian indus trialists visited Australia in 1945 to study trade condition there

Canada -Indian residents of Canada are mostly furmers, gardeners, furm workers, managers of retail stores, hawkers and unskilled While in the other eight provinces labourers of Canada Indian residents are not subject to any political or legal disabilities, Indians in British Columbia numbering about 1,800 are denied the municipal, provincial and federal franchise, as a result of which they cannot serve as trustees in any municipal or rural school district, hold any municipal office or serve as jurors they are debarred from employment by the first for the Public Work ment by contractors for the Public Department and for the sale of Governments timber and also from holding a foreshore lease certificate under the Boiler or Engineers Inspection Act



indirectly It submitted its report on the 13th May, 1930, and embodied its recommendations in a Bill, which it urged should be enacted im-The Bill was read for the first time on the 14th May, 1930, but in deference to the representations made by the Government of India that adequate time should be allowed for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure, the Union Government decided to defer further consideration of it until the Parliamentary As a result of opposition to the session of 1931 Bill, it was later postponed further, and a Conference was held in 1932 to examine the provisions of the Bill and to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 in accordance with para 7 of that Agreement

The results of the Conference were summarised in previous editions of the Year Book

Enactments -Since there have also been several enactments which are capable of being used against Indians in the Union, eg, the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1932 and the Natal Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance of A further development occurred in 1937 when three private Bills affecting the position of Indians in the Union were introduced in the Union Parliament. The first sought to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Asiatics or It was introduced on the 12th January but attempts to have it referred to a Select The second Bill sought to Committee failed empower Provincial Councils to prohibit the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans in the Union, and the third to prohibit the aequisition of fixed property in the Transvaal by any European. Coloured or Cape Malay women married to Asiatics and by children of such marriages Both the Government of India and their Agent General in the Union made representations against these two Bills Second reading, which would have involved acceptance of the principle of the two measures, was not proceeded with and they were referred to a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly for investigation of their contents and form Both the Indian comtheir contents and form munity and the Agent General gave evidence before the Select Committee The Committee came to no conclusion on the proposal to restrict ownership of land through marriage, but after consideration of the other Bill, submitted an amended Bill entitled the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill The amended Bill sought to prohibit the employment of European women by Asiatics except under a certificate of the Minister of Labour and to forbid the issue of such a certificate if the women concerned were to be under the direction or supervision of a non European or to be housed or employed on premises containing dwelling or sleeping quarters of Asiatics or at places where they might come into contact with Asiatics other than as customers over the counter Cape Malays and Japanese (while the trade convention with Japan lasted) were to be exempted from the restriction new measure was purely anti Indian and the Government of India protested strongly against it In the course of oral evidence before the Select Committee, a representative of the South African Indian Congress stated that he believed Indians would be willing to terminate employment of Luropean women voluntarily where circumstances showed that particular exception

might be, or had been, justifiably taken to such employment The Union Government accepted this statement as an assurance of co operation by the Indian community in objectionable eases and an announcement was made on the 14th April in the Union House of Assembly that no further opportunity would be given for the discussion on, or for legislation in connection with, the Select Committee's report on the Bills The Union Government, however, reserved the right to undertake legislation later should encumstances demand it The dropping of these two Bills did not, however, satisfy certain sections and an announcement was made in the Union Parliament on the 17th May, 1937, that two Commissions, one to enquire into mixed marriages and the other into the question of Asiatic land tenure in areas not covered by the enquiry of the Feetham Commission, would be appointed These Commissions were appointed in February, 1938

Mixed Marriages Commission.—In September, 1938, the South African Indian Congress presented a memorandum to the Commission and also gave oral evidence. It was pointed out that the number of marriages between Europeans and Indians was negligible, there was no sign of an increase in spite of the rapid growth in the numbers of each community, and that the effect of such marriages had an insignificant effect on the composition and future welfare of the South African population. The Agent General in the Union supplemented the evidence already given by the local Indian community.

The report of the Mixed Marriages Commission was published in August, 1939 Four members of the Commission signed a majority report and one member a minority report. The finding of the majority report was that public opinion had failed to prevent mixed marriages and could not be relied upon to prevent such marriages in future and that mixed marriages gave rise to social problems of a serious nature The Commission held that segregation by means of housing schemes and the separation of the sexes at places of work would help in reducing The Com the incidence of mixed marriages mission emphasised the need for improvement of the economic position of non-Europeans on ground that marriages with Europeans would be less attractive if their present disabilities were diminished. It was also suggested that a separate law should be enacted to govern the validation of the marriages between coloured persons only, coloured persons including all non-Europeans In the minority report it was stated that legislation was no solution of the problem and it was suggested that the simple laws of heredity should be taught and also that the overtone the dispersion of the contraction of the con to overcome the disparity between the European male and female population immigration into South Africa of young European women should be encouraged In January, 1940, Dr Malan moved a resolution in the House of Assembly urging introduction of legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission In the course of the discussion on the resolution the Minister of the Interior stated that is the country was in a state of war, Government dld not propose to embark upon contentious legisla tion touching difficult social conditions, senti ments and racial pride

so to what extent the letter or spirit of any law redicting or probabiling the ownership was consumed by a second of the following second of the following services and the Commus in was actually use or occupation by A lattice of I and is being appointed in May with the Hon Die Mr Justice N Roceme as Chaltman and the following way think it in regard therein.

The foregoing terms of reference shall not apply to proclaimed land under the Preciou s d Base Metals Act 1908 (Transvasi) as smended from time to time to the extent to which it has been dealt with by the Feetham Report

Both the Transysal Indian Congress and the Agent General in the Union g ve evidence before the Commission in October 1938 and or acquisition its report was published on the \_nd March 1939 The recomm ndations of the Commis ion which were publi hed in the I ress were generally considered to he satisfactory from the Indian point of view No action he so is a been

premises in the same township The main acquisitions with occupation) will the most provisions of the Ace are as follows: (1) Farther Important reason for acquisition with occup protection for two years w s gr need to each tion was piven as the list of hou log and of its control of an object of the state of the log are so under the Gold Law as had been protected since: The C munision also 7 corded that it is always 1000. (7) The issue of tracing lies a the C munision also 7 corded that it is always 1000. (7) The issue of tracing lies as the C munision also 7 corded that it is always 1000. (7) The issue of tracing lies as the C munision considered opinion that the scale of the control of the limits of the control of the limits of the control of the limits of the control of the limits of the a d the person in control f the bu inc s were not Asiatics (3) The hirton or occupation by Asiatics of a y land or premi es was prohibited

Murray Land Commission — Tols Com as a result of further representation of the Union mission which was appointed early in 1938 [Governme t declared that no fire h statutory was presided over by Mr Justice Micray of measures involving agent ation would be in the Supreme Court of South Africa (Fran as) [Induced during the war In January 1940 the th Supreme Court v.

Frovinci Division) and had the following Minister of the Interior also amount d th terms of reference ns of reference—
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> In enquire into and report whether and if so to what extent Indians have since ist J nuary 1927 comme ced necupation of or J nutry 1922 comme cea necepation of or acquired sites for trading or f r re idential purposes in predomin atly European areas i the Provinces of N t 1 and the Transva (excluding land processimed und r the Precion and B se M tals Act 1903 as amended of th Transva 1) and the rea ons for such ncenpation

An attempt made by the Indian community to get the Commission discharged on account An execomm notations of the Commission discharged continuous which were pully hed in the Ires were of the cities was provided to be satisfactory from the large point of view No action a storage point of view No action a storage point of view No action a storage point of view No action a storage point of view No action a storage point of view No action as the action of the Union on the report. In spite of repeated representations from the large point of the Union of the g tion may som d y he achieved hy voluntary

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As a result of this finding and in order points of the Agreem at which was approved to check further acquisition of property by the Satal Indian (ongress was introduced by Indians, the Union Government preed and in the Satal Provincial Council and it was act called "the Trading and Occupation of rearred to the Select Committee after first Land (Transvan) and Natal) Restriction Act, 1943," generally called as the Pi, ling Act. This Act provides for the continuance in the Transvan of the provisions of the Aciatle (Transvan Land and Trading) Act 1930 for a further period of 3 years and extends similar transvantages. provisions prohibiting transfer of propertie between Puropeans and Indians in Natal for a period of J vers ie, up to March 21, 1946. The Government of India through their High Commissioner in the Union protected against the measure and brought to the notice of the Union Government the declaration that the latter had made to the effect that no frish statutors measures involving segregation of Indians would be introduced during the war. They also made various other alternative suggestions in order to achieve the object desired by the Union Govern ment without having recourse to legi little action, but all these protests and suggestions were in vain. Indian public opinion both in South Africa and India was greatly agitated over the now legislation and suggested reciprocal action against the Union of South Africa These suggestions received the attention of the Government of India

They formulated their plans to take action against the Union In the meanwhile, however, it became clear that the general elections in the Union had played a large part in the enactment of Pegging Legislation—Indian penetration having been used as a convenient election issue for securing votes of anti-Indian Luropeans. The Government of India therefore, waited for the excitement aroused by the elections to subside In the hope that the Union Government would make a conciliatory move after the atmosphere in the country had returned to normal Indian public opinion, however, continued to be disturbed both in India and S Africa and constantly urged upon the Government of India to adopt retaliatory measures

Pretoria Agreement —On 18th April, 1944, as a result of an agreement, known as "Pretoria Agreement" between the Union Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior on the one hand and a deputation from Natal including members of the Natal Indian Congress on the other, a decision was taken according to which the Pegging Act was to be replaced by an Ordinance to be passed by the Natal Provincial Council It was agreed by both the parties that the main problem was the occupation of property for residential purposes in urban areas where the question arose of Indians living in close proximity to Europeans. The Ordinance was to provide for the creation of a licensing board with two Europeans and two Indian arothers and the Europeans with legal members and a third European with legal training as churman The Board was to control occupation of dwellings in Durban by control occupation of dwellings in Durval by heening The Pegging Act was to be withdrawn by proclamation after the Ordinance was passed The Agreement on the whole, met with satisfactory reception among the majority of Indians in South Africa The Government of Indians decided to give it as the agree of the process of the Government of India also deelded to give it a chance although they did not think it an ideal Union Prime Minister, foreshadowed in the solution A draft Ordinanco embodying major Assembly speech on 22nd March 1943, of

referred to the Select Committee after first reading On October 17th, 1944, the desig Residential Property Regulations Ordinance with the Peport of the beleet Committee was placed on the table of the Proxincial Council The amended drift Ordhence departed from the Pretoria Accessent in many aspects in particular it restricted the right of Indians to actuire property. Hint Ordinance, with two other Ordinances me Nat il Housing Ordinance and Provincial and Local Authorities Expro priation Ordinance was passed on 3rd November 1944 Indians in South Africa were preatly acitated over this legislation. It also aroused great regentment among the Indian public in India. It was apprehended that theze Ordi names would enable the Provincial Administra tion to carry out racial zoning

The Government of Inila represented to the Union Government that this new measure was unwarranted and urged for its withdrawal and implementation of the Pretoria Agreement As the representations met with fallure, the Government of India enforced the Reciprocity act against South Africa, and persons of South African domicile were declared prohibited immigrants in India. They were debarred from and the state of the state of the state of the local franchise. The Indian Legislature urged the Government of Indian to recall their High Commissioner from South Arica and to enforce decourts agreement of the state of the local franchise. economie sanctions against her

On 28th November 1944, during his interview with the Antal Indian Congress Delegation I leld Marshall Smuts admitted that the Residen tial Property Regulation Ordinance was inconsistent with the Pretoria Agreement Later on the three Ordinances were declared ultra vires of the powers of the Provincial Council In March 1945 Field Marshall Smuts stated in Parliament that the Union Government proposed to bring about legislation to grant powers for expropriation of property, so that what the Provincial Council found impossible to do could be done by the Union Government. could be done by the Union Government Indian community took a grave view of the contemplated legislation. This legislation was rontemplated legislation. This legislation was not liowever, proceeded with, but instead the Union Government introduced in Parliament on 23rd May 1945 a bill entitled "Housing (Emergency Powers) Bill". It was passed in June, 1945 and enables the Government to frame Regulations relating to acquisition and expropriation of property by the local authorities the National Housing Board and the National Housing and Planning Commission of the Union Government. The Regulations will be limited to three years in the first instance but are renewable by resolutions of both the Houses of renewable by resolutions of both the Houses of Parliament It also empowers the Provincial Councils to institute Housing Boards The Natal Indian Congress has been assured that they are the first of the they will be fully consulted at the time of the framing of Regulations

Third Broome Commission -On 17th March,

To enquire into and report upon mattera sflecting the Indian community of the Province of Natal with pecial reference to housin and health needs civic ament e civic status and provision of adequate re idential, educational reli lous and recreatio al fa ilities and tn make recom mendation gener liy a tn what at ps are necessa y further to implement the uplift of necessa y further to implement to upult in clauses of the Cape Town Agreement of 19 7 and as to all matter affecting the well being and adv neement of the permanent Indian population of Natal

The Commission included two Indians and commenced work in May 1944 The introdu-tion of the Residential Property Reg lation Ordinance and other Ordinances mention d ordinance and other ordinances incured in the foregoing p ras brought about a cris s In December 1944 the twn Indian members resigned the membership of the Commission saying that as the Ordinances and the Report of the Astal Post Wa Reconstruction Commis-sion had anticipated the work of the Commiss o and forestalled its recommendations and forestation its recommendations insettiness of the Commission was strictled. The Commission, however continued its work in the 2nd week of June 1915 the Interim Report of the Commission was published The main and only important re ommendation of th Commission is that the Union G vernm at should arrite the Government of India to end to the Union a deleg tion composed substantially of Indians for the purpos of discussing with the Union Government and with such representatives as the Union Government may appoint and with such oth r persons as the delegation may invite all matters freeting Indians in South Africa

Lawrence Committee—Towards the e do of 1939 Mr. Lawrence the Milaister of the interior suggested that the R. Milaister of the interior suggested that the R. Milaister of the interior suggested that the R. Milaister Lawrence of preventing further penetration by Asi ties of preventing further penetration by Asi ties reached an opposite further penetration by Asi ties reached an opposite further penetration by Asi ties reached an opposite further than the suggested that the position to any form of segregation to any form of segregation to the form of the constitution of the committee was also to draw the attention of the City Council to the housing needs of the fundam committee was also to draw the attention of the City Council to the housing needs of the fundam committee was the suggested to the constitution of the City Council to the housing needs of the fundam committee was the suggested to the constitution of the City Council to the housing needs of the fundam committee was the suggested the suggested that the council to the Lawrence Committee -Towards the e d th City Council to the housing needs of the Indian comm 'fy and the necessity for pro-liding proper muni jupi amenities 'Th' Committee was form d in March 1940 but work of the European member. It was obliged to dissolve it in September 1949, and the September 1949, and riew to finding ways and means to improve the tondition of Indians in respect of housing educational and other needs of the community

War Effort—The Indian community in Immigration—Among other matters in South Justice with possibly a f w dissente is what has co-continuous on the war effort of the Busice of the War effort of the Justice of the War effort of the Justice of the War effort of the Wa

Mr Lawrence then Minister of the Internity of Indi ns in the Services A separate Indian with the following terms of reference was jattelion was formed in Augu t 194 with Saretted — Major J H B Knoxy MC who had served the services and the services are the services with the services are the services and the services are the servi tha Indian Army during the last war as Its

The Feethum Resolutions -Reference has already been mad to the passing of the Tr navaal Asi t Land Tenure (Amendment) Act of 1936 after on ider tion of the recommendations of tha Fe th m Commissi n Under the Act the Minister of the Interior is mpowered to exempt land from the operation of the Gold Law regard in residence n or occup tion of that land by coloured persons but th Select Committ on the Bill had unanimously recommended that Asiatics should be given the right of own right name anomal of given in right of own ramp in are a p mosed for xemption hy the Feetham Commistion in Astatic Baz ar and in areas predominantly occupied by coloured persons p vided the proposit was approved by hoth floures of P rhament by means of a resolution Henea what is known as the Feetham Resolu tions h s b n f considerable importance to the tions n yo a considerable importance to the Indian community in Tr newa i but till early in 1911 th Union Governm at could not see the resolutions through Parliament mainly becau of opposition among press m mbers to the schem. The mortific titlude of General Smut. i ber I tiltude of General Smut Gover m. in and thaimf ance on South Aft can public opinion of the magnificent performances of I disu-soldiers in the Milddle East made it possible in the Mino Farlism at in April 1841. The resolutions were p s ed by both Mouses and bence for the first time full as were given leg I right to condim to occupy and own land in what are known as gold reas

Riverside Scheme—Early in 1941 the Durb n Gity Council proposed to put into effect a housing achieme which pop larly cam to be known as the Riverside Sheme Under the Sch me Indians we e to be remo ed from the Riverside—a ridge o looking the Umgeni river to another area The Scheme was t b Hiver to another area. The Scheme was t be compiled in 8 years and to cost 55; million. The Indian community pprehend d th t thl was a schem to segg gat them and bjected to it. The High Commi i ner for India in the Union intervened and in October 194 the scheme was practically abandoned

Education —A a result of endeavours on the part f the High Committen r for India whn felt that advancem nt of ed cation was a real necessity for the Indian community the Union Government agreed to set up Committee Union Government agreed to set up Committee to enquire into and report upon the f cillities at prese t existing in N t i fo University and technical d c tion for Indians and to make rec unmendations a to the policy which should be followed in the further d v lopment of s check the committant of the facilities. The Committant ported in lacinties In Committa a ported in Aovember 194 and made recommendations for the establishment of n Indian Technical Colle But owing to non valiability of a anitabla site no progress in this direction could be made

Union of South Africa, prohibited immigrants were not entitled to obtain a license to carry on any trade or eailing in the Union, and following representations from the Agent General in the Union the South African Government agreed to issue to bona fide commercial travellers from Indla temporary permits as well as necessary licenses to trade. Also as a gesture of good-will the Union Government took steps to see that the anti-Asiatic provisions of the law were not applied to Indian visitors, particularly those in transit through the Union

In view of colour prejudice in South Africa and the division of traille to the Cape route, the Union Government were good enough to appoint their representatives at Cape Town and Durban to look after the Indian visitors, both civilians and members of the armed forces, and to avoid undesirable incidents The appointment of these representatives has served a useful purpose, though some unfortunate incidents have occurred in spite of it

East Africa Kenya Colony -The grievanees of Indians domiclied in this Colony were fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920 The controversy centred round the following points

- (a) FRANCHISH —Indians had not the elective The Government of India, therefranchise proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable proporty basis plus an educa-tional test without racial discrimination for all British subjects
- (b) SEGREGATION —Professor Simpson who as sent to East Africa to report on was sent to East Africa to Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds The Government of Indla objected, firstly, that it was impracticable, secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient, and thirdly, that Indians were in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites
- Eigln decided (c) THE HIGHLANDS —Lord in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians The whole area had by then been given out, and the Government of Indla claimed, that there was no land left to which Lord Eigin's decision applied That decision was, however, extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non Europeans
- (d) Immigration —Suggestions were put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya The Government of India claimed that there was no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions were in principie indefensible

The Settlement—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July, 1923 It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it

- Under the immigration law of the missionary representing the Africans, and south Africa, prohibited immigrants a nominated official majority One Indian was also appointed on the Governor's Executive
  - (b) SEGREGATION —The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiaties was aban
  - (c) THE HIGHLANDS -The old practice was maintained both as regards initial grants A similar reservation and transfers the lowlands was offered to Indians
  - (d) Immigration Racial discrimination in immlgration regulations was rejected But ln the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration was considered necessary. It was held that some arrangement was required for securing a strictly important examination of applications for entry into Kenya The Governors of Kenya and Uganda were, in that connection, instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recom-mendations made by them" and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a sultable opportunity their intention of They stated representations regarding the action to be taken to implement those decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations

Following upon the Kenya award, statutory action was taken by the local administration Adult suffrage on on the franchise question communal lines was conferred upon Indians As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of a conference of the conferenc tunlty of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied Accordingly the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for a consistency statement Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of the control of the c ment of India received an assurance from the Coioniai Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views, and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make a stated in 2 mittee desired to make As stated in a subsequent para, a Colonies Committee was appointed in March 1924 The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the requirement. August 1924 shows the result of the representa tion made by the Colonies Committee -

danger ever arises of such an influx of lmml be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided—

(a) Franchise—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 cleeted Indians, one nominated Arab, one been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as reg rds the extent; had visited East Afric His Majesty a Govern of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps meat had decided that the "Guithborough will be taken to create a statistical department! Committee should not resume its little." to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya Meanwhile the Kenya Immigr tion Ordinance will not be enacted

(2) Fraccuse.-I have given careful con aider tion to representations in favour of a common roll but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Lenys with four aloctal circumstances of Kenya with four di crae communities each of which will ulti matchy require electoral representation tha communia system is the best way to accure the fair representation of each and all of these communities

(3) Hightards -I consider that the Secre tary of State for the Colonies has no altern ti e but in continue pledges express or implied whi h had been given in the past and I can held out no hope of the policy in recard to gri-cultural land in the Highlands being reconst

(4) Lowlings -It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural imm! gas along the forwards for Agriculture made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race subject to the regretion that before applications for I nd in low in dereas are invited an opportunity should be falsen at another agreement. be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to re port on the areas At present any consider tion of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations h twe n the different ctasses of settlers in Kenya and the altuation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of no co-op ration and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the L gislativa Council.

in June 19 4 His Majesty a Government announced the appointme t of an East Af team Committee under the Chairm aship of Lord bouthbore gh to consider nd report on certain Southborn ch to consider not report on certain questions regard g the administration and conomic development of British East Africa of and conomic development of British East Africa of affect indian int re ts the Gov rame to India about the Indian point of view should be beard but the Indian point or view should be beard but the Indian point or view are noted but inthe action to the regard appended pending the publication the regard appended pending the publication of the regard of the product of the regard of the product of the regard of the product of the regard of th Ore which visited East Africa to ngut entoto contains, specia of the openious referred to the seasons. See a proper of the complying and the seasons of the complying and the seasons of the complying and the seasons of the seasons o

In November 19 6 inform tion reached the Government of Indla that the Government of Kenya contemplated undert king i gislation at an early date in order to make the Europe n d Indi n communities responsible for the net cost of their education It was originally i tended to give effect to this de I ion hy i wring from Europeans a tax on domestic accounts in their explorations. servants in their employ and from Indians a aervanus in tueir employ and from incluse a politax. The Indian community resented this diff rentiation and utilimately the Coloni I Gov rument decided that both ecommunities should p y the same form of t x vir an adult politax. For Europe, as this has been fixed at 20 chillings and for Indians at Oshillings An Grdin nee giving effect to this decision was p ased by the Kenya Legislativa Gouncil and came into force from 1st J nuary 19 7

Closer Union -In view of th issue noth r White Pap r in July 1927 in which it was announced that His Majesty Government had anthorised the Secretary of St te for tha Government Colonies to send to Africa a spe lai Commission Colonies to send to Arrica a spe is a commission to invastigate the possibility of secring more effective co-operation between the Go ern ments of E stern and G ntrial African Depend enders and make recommendations on this and cognats m tt s the question regarding the position of Indians in kenya ag in cams to the forefront

In M reh 19 9 th Secretary of State for the Colo les sent out Sir S muel Wilson Under Colo he sent out har 5 must missing of the Secretary of State for the Colonie to Zasi Arica to discus the recommend tions of the Hillion Joung Commission for the closer union of Kenya T canyika and Ug nda (and and possible modification of these proposate for affecting the object! View as my appeared in the Colonie of trables with tig Governments co earned a d also with my bodie or individual repre enting the various interests and commu ities affected with a view to a ling how f z it might be possible to find a basis of general agre ment Sir S muel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a ct eme for closer union would be administratively w rkable nd oth rwise acc pt ble and to rep rt the outcome of his consultations. At the invita tion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the 6 vernm tof Indta deputed the Bt Hon V S Srini sa Sastri F C to E t Af ica to help the loc. II dian communitie to state their vi wa to Sir S muel Wil on on matters rist g out of th Hilton You g Commissions R ports dt he at Sir Samu i Wilsons dispos 1 li he wished to m k use of him in de li g with the Indian deputations

Mr S atri leit Indis in April nd returned in June 19 9 In the Report prese ted by him on his return he recommended th t the Govern

ment of India should-(a) press f i quiries as to the basi of a ivilisation franchise which hall be

comm n to all race alike (b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Keny In accuring the consent of the Eu o pean Community to the establishment of common roll

- (c) oppose the grant of responsible governithat sines 1931 circumstances had changed ment to Kenya or of any institutions rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Jo leading up to it.
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson,
- (e) demand, in ease of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians,
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenvi,
- (9) demand that the ropresentation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Enropeans and Indians in equal proportions

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929 Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Sciect Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in Last Africa With the permission of the Joint Sciect Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastri in July, 1931.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932

As regards the question of Closer Union, His Majesty's Government accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time had not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for Closer Union Early that year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha, was reported to have expressed the view

that since 1931 circumstances had changed rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Jo. Committees decision and that immedistic should be taken towards the Closer Uni of I ast Africa. A "Memorandum on Union was also forwarded to the Secretary of State I the Colonies by the Luropean Elected Member Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Councillist Majests & Government did not, howeveonsider that there were adequate grounds i reopening, an enquiry into the matters whi had been so carefully investigated by the Joi Select Committee as recently as 1931. The decision is contained in Malcolm Mae Denale despatch, dated the 12th October, 1935, to Excellency the Governor of Kenya which we published in all the countries concerned.

Pan-African Movement -I or some tu pist there have been indications of prowing move for a Pan African Tederation which stands for "eloser relationship, better co operation and larger collaboration" bet Central African and veen South, List In May 1913 the Southern Rhode territories sim Legislative Assembly passed a motion in favour of a Pan African Conference Early in January 1945, a resolution, sponsored by the elected European members, was passed by the kenya Legislature, calling on the British Govern ment to invito the Prime Minister of South Africa to arrange immediately a conference to plan and co-ordinato the development of British territories in South, Central and Dast Africa The Indian members opposed the resolution on the ground that in view of the anti-Assatic policy of the Union of South Africa any affilia tion with hier would be harinful to the interests The Arab member of Indians elsewhere also and the African Member also opposed the resolu tion winch was carried by 11 to 7 votes

Franchise —As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that "His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilization or education character open to all races "In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll, the Select Committee stated in para 100 of their report that it was impracticable under the prevailing conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Com mittee in 3 matter

Highlands—The Joint Select Committee of Parliament, which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union in East Africa, had recommended that "in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question, a full and authoritative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserve held either on tribal or on individual tenure" In April, 1932, a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms of

reference of the Commission included the following

To define the area known as the High lands within which persons of Ecrope n descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 19 3

The Commission in their report which was published in May 1934 recommended that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order in Connell so that the European community mi ht have the sam measure of security in regard to land as th Commission had recommended for the natives Bis Blajecty's Government annonneed that they teepfed this recommend tion of the Land emilision The Indian community was returned by this announcement as the proposed Order in Council would give statutory effect to restrictions which were orl inally considered necessary on grounds of administrati e conveni ence and rep escatations were made to His If jesty's Government both by the Government Il jesty's Government onto my the Government of India and the local Indian community. No Order in Conneil had heen promutgated till the end of 1937 but the position as it affected Indians would be seen from the following extracts from the speech of the Secretary of State for the Col nics made on the 9th July 19 6 -

( ) What is contemplated arking out of the recommend tions of the (Morris-C rter) Commission, is the issue of two Orders in Conneil nision, is the issue of two Orders in connect Three are of course many other thines arising out of those recommendations, but the poluse which have he nraised are chiefly concerned which have he nraised are chiefly concerned which have been arrived to the first the boundaries of those parts of the first the boundaries of those parts of the order than the contract of the contract of the first that then are to he set a lote for non-native constant and the lowest parts of the distribution of the contract of the contract of imposing any leg 1 disability age in either Ord of arisists are recent on the course of the contract against any persons on the ground of race colour creed or anything else Equally I want to make telest anything eise Lqually I want to make it effect this the existing administrative practice which was first laid down by Loed Eigin is to be continued I wish that to he in derstood desiry both in India and els where The tristing administrative practice of the Kenya Government which has be n followed sinc 1908 will continu In the are d marcated as the Enropean area not by law not hy any thing i the Order in Connell but as m iterof administration that practice will conlinue in th future as in the past. There will be no legal colour bar

In spite of pr tests from the Oovernment of Indi and the local Indian community the Order in-Conneil contempt ted in the abo e an oune ment was issued in lebruary 1033 Tho the Order did not contain a d fi Hion or the of the privil g d position which persons of European desce t w re to have within the tertitorial limits to be included the Highlands His Maj stys Gover ment m de it clear that there ws no int ition of chan ing the administrative practice which had been followed for many for many years with rega d to allenation and transfer 1 and in the Highl and This decision

In 1944 another Important development took place In the middle of the yea th l'eny Le !! tire pased to Ordinan a nam ly () th Land Control Ordinance 1944 and (b) the Crown Land (Ame dment) Ordinance 1944 The objects of the La d Cont of Ordi nee were stated to be (s) putting land to the most benefit el l us ( ) empow ing the Crown to acquire in if resittement proper and (s) prention
of sittion in in it to the principle of potent
til net Und ribbs Ordin ce a Boad call d the Lant Control Board has been establi hed Board is t has subje t to apecli or , emi dir tion of th Governor at it co trol or r all t ansactions in land in th IRI ill inds It consit of three official m n b rs a d 4 ther pes ns appoint d by a m. j it of the Iurope n el cted m mbers of th Levil it e council of k nys On of th obj t of the second Ordina ce is to m ke the mr eff ctive by kirl a pwer of to to the
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itera hal transfers of hares in a landownin c pais theing don it is es so inter acil the fisher so in the second in

islall n Lowlands —Subsequent to the announceme t mede in the House of Comm ns in 19 4 in onnection with the Lowia ds, the qu stion of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the G vernment of India hut they thought it in dvisable to proceed any further with the idea

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to th furore

The Gove ament of Indi

Apart from the major problems ontlined above other openious have also been eausing concern to the Indian community in the col my most important of these are (I) the Ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of native Produc and (li) the Transport Co troi Ordi ance The former Bill sought to reg late the selling and bnying of nati e produce by such methods as limiting the number of licence s and could ing sales to apecified lo alitles so as to ensure con trolo e qu lity As a number of Indi n traders were nife ted r prese t tions were made to His Majesty's Oov roment by the Government of India nd the Bill was revised in e rtain respects a d became law in 1935 It was b ought into force from the 1st January 1936

The Kenya Transport Control Bill passed in 1937 wa int nded to give effet to th recommend tions f the Kenya Tr nsport Co ordination Committ which w s app inted in 1935 to Investig I and consider the desirabil ty of co-ordinatin and regulating all forms of transport in the colony Th India members of the Kenya Legislative Council objet d dt the pri igi of th Bill Tiey felt that I th attempt to preve t wast fulc mpeti assumer if ad in the Hibral of arrestions and the state of the previous and its production to all each of the previous and its production to all each of the previous and its production because of the previous and its production because of the previous previous and production of the previous and production of the prod relating to the grant of exclusive licences The Bill, however, became law and in Indian was also appointed to the Transport Licensing Board

In the latter half of 1938 and the beginning of 1939, the Kenya Indians were interested in (1) the Immigration of Jewish refugees, (2) the Kenya Immigration Restriction Ordinance and (3) the representation of the Indian community on the Kenya Immigration Board Ali these three questions were connected with one another in some form His Majesty's Government had under consideration a scheme for the settlement of a small number of Jews in the Kenya High-lands The main objection of the Indian community was that it would accord to foreign subjects within a British Colony privileges which As His are denied to British Indian subjects Majesty's Government were committed to a policy of settling Jewish refugees from Central Europe, it was not possible to meet the objections of the Indian community in the matter prevent an influx of destitute and undesirable foreigners into the Colony as a result of the international situation in Europe, an Immigra-tion Advisory Board was, however, established in October, 1938 The Board was to advise the Commissioner of Police on such matters as might be referred to that in connection with immigration into Kenya but it was not intended that the Board should consider or advise upon any aspect of Indian immigration Nevertheless it was felt that the Indian community which was vitally interested in the composition of the population and the economic development of the Colony should be represented on the Board Representations were made to His Majesty's Government in the matter The objections to the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill centred round two provisions of the Bill —(1) the provision autho rising the Immigration Officer to require any in tending immigrant, who was without any visible means of support or was likely to become a pauper, to give security by bond to an amount not exceeding £500, and (11) the provision aftering the period of 12 months, within which an intending immigrant had to prove that he was not a prohibited immigrant, to any period the Immigra-tion Officer might fix in his discretion Though these clauses were intended to apply only to immigrants from Europe, the Indian community thought that they might at any time be applied to Indians also

Both questions were settled satisfactorily Indian representation on the Board was conceded and under the revised provisions all immigrants were divided into two classes (a) those who were, if necessary to be received back by their country of birth or origin and (b) those who were, not to be so received back, the existing law being left practically unaltered in respect of the former category of persons Indians therefore were not, affected by that measure which received the Royal assent in May 1939

Tanganyika—In the adjoining mandated territory of Tanganyika, the Indian community were at one time deeply concerned at the rumoured transfer of the territory to Germany Their views in regard to this subject were communicated by the Government of India to His Majesty's Government. It was inter learnt from His Majesty's Government that the rumours were without foundation

War-time Immigration Restrictions is Africa—After the outbreak of war the African Governments of Kenya, Ugand Tanganyika requested the Governme India to restrict the issue of passpothose territories to those maie persons 18 years of age who could make the necommigration deposits and against whom were no security objections. The Gover of India on being assured that the restriction were intended to be only for the duration the war, issued the necessary instruction December, 1941

In December, 1943, the Governme Tanganyika informed the Government of that on account of extreme pressure on he and other accommodation, it was pro to restrict the entry into the territory of natives who were not essential for war Persons normally resident in the territory however, to be exempted from the restri provided they had not been away for more two years The Government of India po out to the Tanganyıka Government, among things, that due to acute shortage of shi it would not be possible for many Indians wise 'normal residents' of the territory te within two years and asked for their exen from the scope of the proposed restric The Tanganyika Government while not ag to the exemption of such persons, assure Government of India that the regulations be enforced with due regard to the circumst of each ease. The Regulations were pr gated on the 14th February, 1944

In the third week of February, 1944 Governments of Kenya and Uganda also mated to the Government of India the account of acute shortage of housing and they also proposed to enact legislation sit to that of Tanganylka and promulgated De Regulations imposing restrictions on immige on the 1st March, 1944 The East Al Governments assured the Government of that the Regulations were not discriminand that they would be terminated after war The restrictions, however, aroused apprehensions among Indians in East and India Several representations were methic Government of Indian and deputations won them The matter was also raised in Council of State and it was stressed by all the restrictions were the outcome of state and it was stressed by all the restrictions were the outcome of stati-Indian agitation carried on by Europeans and were only the thin end of wedge, designed to exclude Indians from Africa after the war The pleas of housing food shortage were described by the critic groundless

The Government of India took up the m with the Colonial Governments and broughtheir notice the facts and considerations in various representations received from Ir leaders. The Colonial Governments assured Government of India that entry permits who granted to all bona fide residents of the Celeven though they might have been absent the Colonics for more than two years.

Appointment of an Agent of the Government of India —Demand for an Agent of Government of India in the East Afriterritories has been voiced from time

take up the matter

Ny al d a d Rh de mas -In May 1938 a R yai C mmission und r the Chairmansh p of Lord Bledisloe was appol ted to neutre nd report whether any and if so what form of re rd to the 1 terests of all the fanhalitants of the first of the 1 terests of all the fanhalitant of the first of the 1 terests of all the fanhalitant of the first of the f abo t 4 100 bein ubject d to rest i tio Africa The C mmis ion r ported to H M G in M rch 1939 recomm ning agai st the immediate federation of the two Rhode s and yasaland but in fa our of organised clo r relations with a view to ev ntuni unificat on H.G. were und ratood to have received th levs of th. Governme ts of Northe u Rhodesi

end Ays al nd and d cussed then with the Prime Minister of Southe n Rhod sia but furth r di cussions we suspend d du to war

In Octob r 1944 His M stye Gov rament African Council for brin lng about th lose t Possible co-ordistion between the Govern tf the two Rhodesis and My saland The Governor of Southen Rhode la I its Chairman

Fiji-Emigration to Fiji was stopped 1 1917 under Pale fo (B) of the Defenc of India (Con solidated) Rules in pursuance of the ge eral policy of steppi g rerutiment under the indontar d stem of emigration With a view to accure it fould at a w jot emigration to the Golony number of the Bludpo of Polyneis and Mr Rankine Recel or G neraito the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of the Rule of 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time nd in April 1944 while d n log the approval. Alrangements with regard to the immigration r strictions in East Africa is the contemplated d putation however were post toul in 65 to the question of the appoint poned until January 19 1 owin to the mett of an Agent was once in raised 1 was amounteement of Lord Milner spoilty in regard to t nded that in the absence of an Agent the Iondians In Kenya and the designability of Gov rament of India could not co e try g uge conculting the new Legislature in India After th effect of events in L st Af ica on the India s consultation with the Fiji Government as to the ther and thus was unable t t ke any timely terms of ref ence and personnel of the deputs action to prev in fine chief bein done to the film as announcem in w s made on the 27th tests. The Government of India arreed to Jame 1921 But owing to the inability of the control of the two Indian members Messrs Srinivace Sastri and Hirdaynath Kunzru who had been nomi neted to jon the Committee which as finally onstituted consisted of Messrs Venkatapati Rejn G L Corbett Govind Sehal Sharm and Lientena t S Hissam ud din Kh n did not reach Fijf until the end of January 1922

I disnishourers as from January 19 0 while ria gm is were made for the ariy rep tria tion of each of them as desired to return to their own country. In con equence large numb rs! It Fiji Mia y rrived in Indio or praitively destitut while others who we e cloid i born r who e long resilence in the colonis had r nd r d them unit toy the old social conditions found thems ives utterly out of place—ind d fore gn rs—in th ir own coun try Return d migrante from other coloni s al o bei g in difficultie owing to the unievour able eco omi itn tion in India at ongly desired to return to th territ les from whi h they had ome During the erly part of 1921 from all person all person of the rewss asteadyd it fo that and distress d labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to the them bat k to the colonis in which in y w ra cert in of work and liv lihood At th earnest cert in or work and it's imood at the same repre nation of the Fiji Gov rumant and after faileon uit tion with pres nt ti e publicm n a rang m at w re mads tor law the emigratio re t letion in f work of those Indians who were born a d had property in ny colony as well as of uch near relations a th y de ired to tak with them Admirable wo k was done among the distress deperson by the Emigrants Friendly Savic Committe which had been Fri ndty S rvic formed primarily to d i with the applications of rep t lated Indi ns d sirms of returning to Fig. The Go ernment of f dia gave discretion to this Committee to permit pers ne who could p ove that th y h d b n in Fiji to return th re if they so desired The lo I labour conditions etimplated the return of thes unfortunate people by giving th m as I ted passeges Len lative Assembly had made a gra t of ff 000 th mainten nee of th se labourers until

Committed by the provided by willing to see a late 1 to be not been published in February 19 9 Letters P tent und c formulate Pill provided that the Govern of In February 19 9 Letters P tent und c formulate Pill provided the position of the provided the provided provided the provided provided the provided pr

was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the soats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency

In 1935, the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council advocated a system of nomination in place of the system of election and the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association. European opinion was divided The election and made representations to His Majesty's Government. The decision of His Majesty's Government is contained in the despatch, dated the 20th July 1936, addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Fijl in the Gazette dated the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association and made representations to His Majesty's Government. The decision of His Majesty's Government is contained in the desponent of the Lands to be set aside for the exclusive use of the Fijlans. These preposal were referred to the Council of Chiefs in October 1938, and accepted by them A Bill entitle Native Land Trust Bill was published by the Government of Fijl in the Gazette dated the 17th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give effect to the Proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give effect to the Proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give effect to the Proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give effect to the Proposal acceptance of the Fijl in the Gazette dated the 19th November, 1939 to give

- (a) the Fijian representatives should be selected as heretofore, uz, by the Governor from a panel submitted by the Great Council of Native Chiefs,
- (b) some of the European and Indian members should be elected and the others nominated,
- (c) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, 16 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated), 5 Filian members (all to be selected as at present) and 5 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated)

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September, 1937 Fresh elections to the reformed Legislative Council took place in 1940

The most important problem affecting the Indian community in Fiji is that of land tenure. Out of the total Indian population of 94,966 estimated in 1939, a very large majority consists of agriculturist, but alienation of native owned land is prohibited. More than 80 per cent of the land in the Colony is held by native owners as tribal land, and the rest is held as Crown grants or as freehold property mainly by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. Indians hold land as lessees from the native owners for the cultivation of rice, sugarcanc, etc., and from the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., for cultivation of sugarcane. Praetically the whole problem is one of security of tenure and the enceuragement given to Fijians to cultivate their own lands with the most stable and profitable erop, sugarcane, caused some alarm to Indians engaged in agriculture. A number of praetical difficulties connected with the leases, which in main related to the procedure for obtaining leases and the administration of the land law, were also brought to the notice of the Government of India.

7 7

In September, 1936, the Council of Chiefs o Fijl agreed that all lands (Including eases) no required for the maintenance of the Fijia owners should be opened for settlement, that to further this end a Committee should be appoint ed to inquire into and to determine the amoun of land needed for proper development by th Native owners, and that all land (includin leases) not so required should be handed ove to the Government to lease on behalf of th As a result of the examination ( Fijians the question, the Colonial Government cam to the eonclusion that the most satisfactor method of procedure would be for Governmen to take power to deal with all the native land in the Colony, and then to appeint a Commission to determine the lands to be set aside fer the These preposal exclusive use of the Fijlans were referred to the Council of Chiefs in October 1938, and accepted by them A Bill entitle Native Land Trust Bill was published by the Government of Fljl in the Gazette dated th 17th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposals referred to above The Government of India made with the Rull and the Bill with certain amendments passed its third reading on the 22nd February, 1940 and was assented to by the Governor

The Native Land Trust Ordinance, 1940 provides for the formation of a Native Land Trust Board to administer all native land in the Colony on trust A Fijlan Commission has been appointed to conduct enquines into particulars of land needed for Fijian use and to report to the Board, but with a view to safe guarding the interest of Indians, it has been arranged to depute an Indian Assistant to the District Commissioner to accompany the Commissioner and to place before him any representations made by Indian lesses. The Colenia Government have also agreed that existing occupants of land should not as far as possible be disturbed. Though there is no Indian representation on the Board, provision has been made for such representation on local committee which have been set up to advise the Board in respect of native land in these areas. Regula tions have been framed regarding the terms and conditions of leases to be granted by the Board and provide inter alia for the grant of agricultural leases up to a term of 99 years

Fig. Sugar Dispute, 1943—In view of the rising cost of living due to war, the sugarcance farmers in Fiji, who are mostly Indians, demanded, in June, 1943, a ligher price for thele cane. The Sugar Refining Company, whe has the monopoly of sugar production in the Colony, refused any increase in the price of cane until and unless the price of sugar was increased by the Ministry of hoed, United Kingdom, to whem the Company was bound to sell all its preduce. The farmers thereupon decided not to harvest their erop. They stuck to their decision in spite of appeals made by the Governor of the Celeny. As the crushing season advanced, the feelings amongst the Indians ran high. Some of them even ploughed in their crops. All attempts en the part of Indian leaders to reach an imicable settlement having failed till the cud of the crushing season, the major part of the cane crop in the Colony remained unharvested. In March, 1944, the Secretary of State for the Colonic announced in the House of Commons his decision.

send an independent expert to the Cotony to Guians consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan Kt spet upon the matter and further informed and in Hone Mr J C Luckhoo K C arrived the House that Dr C Y Shephard of Tripledta in India for forth rdl ensistes The St nediction as acreed to conduct the enquiry Dr Lunigrat on Committee of the Indian Legi lature hiphard has sombitted his report but H is entained by the provide that while they would be entainly reported that while they would be ot yet been published

L bonr and Industrial Legisla ion Three important Ordinances be ring the subjet were pass d in 1941 These are the subjet were pass of in 1941. These are
1) The Ind strial Asso nation Ordinance (No 18
1 1941) () The Industrial Disputes (Concilia
10 and Arbitration) Ordinance (No 19 of 1941)
ad (3) The Labour (Welfare) Ordinance (No 0 ( 1941) No (1) provides for the formation egistr tion a d regulation of Industrial Asso tatio 5 No (2) provides for the investigation nd settlement of industri I dispute and No (3) authorises the ppointment of a Commissioner if Labour to safeguard and promote the gene al reliare of workmen in the Colony

Education —Education in general a diodin ed cation n p riticul r has made on i dralle progress in the last lew years. In 19 8 the ewere only one Government a did sided thool out of which one well Indian The number of Indian scho is now is 88 as agai st 30 European and Fiji n Schools Education in the Colony is under the e ntrol of a Board of Education c asisting ot 8 members of whom 2 are Indiana

On the subject of alleged discrimination in the On the subject of alleged discrimination in the city of the control of the city of the cit Indis after the war

W t I d Bnt h G and Th Indian population in this colony b long limost nit ely to the labouring clases and their repulstion in raw nee the labouring clas es and their raw nee in mining commit Tows de it end of mining a pri tiden coust ting of the Hon bis Dr. J. Grand Control of the Hon bis Dr. J. Labouring Cercal and J. A. Lackboon a theory cercal and J. A. Lackboon a theory of the county little India to put forward a cheme control of the county little India to put forward a cheme colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of British Guians by the colonisation of the colonisation of the colonisatio griev nees ar from India to investigate conditions on the apot Iom India to investigate conditions on the spot-oring to certain unforeasm circumstances at which the state of the state of the state of the state of Martin 19 when a dapated in consistency of Martin 19 when a dapated in consistency of Martin 19 when a dapated in consistency of Martin 19 when a dapated in the state of the Bithin Guians if the state who had not the state of the state of the mber of the Martin 19 rides who had not consistent of the state of Council of which he was als Vice Pr sid t and Mr Ti ty was a member of th Servant of India Soci ty who had donacon id reble mount

e entually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the coloni atlop achem put forward by the d putation they would b fore making a y definite recommenda tion lik the Governm nt of India to deput an officer to British Gula a to report on c rt in matt rs Kunwar Maheraj Singh M A OI E Bar t Law w a deputed for thi purpo H proc eded to that Colony in Sept mber 19 S His repot was received on February lat 18 6 ad publi hed As a result of the ceport modification was is sed by th Cove n ment of India in M rcb 19 6 with th approv 1 of the St n ling Emi-ration Comm ties and the Indian Le islatur p mutti g re opening f migration to B iti h Gui na n certain terms Certai re ommend tions of kunwar Maharaj Singh el tive t th improv ment of the positi n Singh is used to improve ment of the position of the thing I did no noull then in the Colony were all o upported by the Government of India to the Coloni I Government who coepted all of them in prin liple and it ted that some of them were already being cited upo. The Colonisation cheme did n t how er even commended that it should not be now for even of 19 6 recommended that it should not be hero at it to operation in view of the high cost involved and in June 19 the Coloni I Govern m nt with the concu ence of the Government of Indla decld d to postpone the sch me in definitely

In March 19 8 following spe inl inquiries by the Colo ial Office reports app red in the pr as that a bill had b en introduced i the Housa ot Commons empowering Ha M ; sty Co enment to after the co stitute on to Brill A Galana / by Grete in Council The changes e ent ally introduced by the Brittle Gulana (Constitution) Order in Co cell 1928 did not involve any differentiation ag instances of the special ded ratory Ordinance which was passed by the Gold all Gov rument in 19 3 and which confers equality of tatus on all persons of Rest Indian race read nits Co ernment to after the co stitut on ot

th Colony Nothin Import at about the Indian community in that colony was heard till S ptemb r October 193 when ther wer labour d turb anc s on certain suga e tates A C mmiss o was appointed by the Go r or to e que into and r port on (a) the cause which led up to th disturh nees a d (b) nte also the condition of I bour on ugar estat s nd to advis on th neasures necessary to be set the recurrence of slmil r disputes. From the report of th Commission which was published in December 19 of it would appear that the disturb ness were prim ity of an e nound character and wre nspired by gri vance and dis bilitie which the Commis i n found to bagen 1 and which w re mmon to both African nd Indi n I bourers wh ther resident or n nre id nt There i rea consider lywho had dona con lo rebire howers you are superior and the his cardial when we would be considered by the constraint of the constraint when the constraint son to suspect that the p sition of the Indian labourer has omewhat deterierated in the last few years. The abolition of the indiantered month a deputation from the Colony of British p sent the Indiana bour no lo ere jo) the

measure of security provided by the Immigration ( Commission were available, the report have Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immigration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission recommended

the ereation by Government of some authority with such powers as were considered necessary for the efficient afeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer, and

(11) the revision of the provision of the mployers and Servants Ordinance in Imployers and Servants Ordinance the light of moro modern conceptions the relations between employer and employed

In 1942, a Labour Ordinance (No 2 of 1942) as passed This Ordinance provided for the was passed appointment of a Commissioner of Labour for the regulation of the relations between employers and employees and for the settlement of disputes between them. This brought the labour laws of British Guiana in line with modern conceptions of labour legislation. The Govern ment of India were given an opportunity to comment on the Ordinance at the Bill stage and certain modifications suggested by them were meorporated in it

West Indies Royal Commission—The decision of His Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission to conduct a comprehensive survey of the social and economic problems affecting the group of the West Indian Colonies was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the 14th June, 1938, in the course of the debate on the Coionial Office vote during which dis-cussion largely centred around conditions in the West Indies The actual terms of the Commission (which were announced in the House of Commons on the 28th July) were the following -

"To investigate social and economic conditions in the Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations"

In view of the large number of Indians in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana and the importance of the Indian case in these territories being properly presented before the Royal Commission, the question of (deputing n of (deputing safeguarding the someone from India) interests of Indians engaged the attention of the Government of India As a result of representations made by them, they were able to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government to the deputation of an officer to represent their views before the Commission and to assist Indians in the West Indies in the presentation of their ease Mr J D Tyson, CBE, IOS, who was secretary to the Rt Hon'ble V S Srinivasa Sastrl, PC, CH, when the latter went as the first Agent in the Union of South Africa, and subsequently represented the Court Africa, and subsequently represented the Government of India before the Joint Select Committee in South Africa on the Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Amendment Bill in 1930, was the officer chosen in this connection

not been published by His Majesty's Government or the present The Commission recommend that some officer or officers, preferably memb of the labour department should specialise Last Indian questions and if suitable candida were forthcoming should be East Indians I Commission also recommended that the pozil ity of the appointment of sultable East India to posts in the Government service should carefully borne in mind by Colonlai Governmen They expressed sympathy with the complain regarding the arrangements for legitlmisati and validation of East Indian marriages a recommended that these marriages should so as the law was concerned be put on exactly t same footing as other marriages

In effect the commission conceded practica all the demands to which Indians themselv attached importance The general recommendations which related to matters of education housing and labour administration appear satisfactory and were likely to be of benefit As an immediate step towards 11 Indians plementing the recommendations of the Col mission His Majesty's Government announced their decision to increase the annual transfer of the control of the allotment to the Colomai Development Fu from £1,000,000 to a maximum of £5,000,0 for ten years and to sanction annually a gra up to £500,000 for the purpose of colonial is search Though the Commission made is recommendation for the appointment of it Agent of the Government of India in the We Indies the matter continues to engage the atte tion of the Indian Government.

During 1939 40 Major G Orde Browne was d puted by the Secretary of State for the Colom to investigate and report on labour condition in the West Indies The Government of Indicate The Covernment of Indicate The Indicate took steps to ensure that any measur undertaken to ameliorate the condition of labor as a result of Major Orde Browne s recommend tions should reach also the Indian labour popi lation in British Gulana, Trinidad and Jamaic The Government of India suggested wit reference to Indian labour in Trinidad that the Industrial Adviser should also concern himse with the evolution of machinery for collectiv bargaining among rural labour as in the sugi industry, and in regard to educational institutions in British Guiana, that the Colonial Govern ment should make every endeavour to assur direct responsibility for their management an control

# CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Some of the recent developments, since the visit of the West India Royal Commission, in the Colonies of British Guiana, Trimdad and Jamaica, which contains accordance to produce the number of the contains accordance to the contains accor Jamaica which contain considerable number of East Indians (as Indians in these parts at referred to) deserve mention In Jamaica when Indians are less organised and fewer in number than in the other two territories, there had bee demand for the revival of the post of the Protector of Immigrants to deal with Indiat which was abolished in 1934 as a measure ( economy and the revival of the appointment was made available to the press in October, 1939 Only a summary of the recommendations of the

the three Colonies immediately hy rednet g e proportion of officiel representation in the e proportion of omiciel representation in the cal Legisletive Councils and i reast g the tent of elected represe tation while ret ining e method of nomination for representation of monty or beckwird interests. In Jamaica here the is not much likelihood of any Indian curing elect on to the Council in view of the ucity of I di n voters and they not b la rically stro genough in any electoral district to we their eff ct felt the Governm at of I di ave suggested that the possibility of nomin ti g membe to s feg a d I di n interests should a k pt in lew In Trinid d and British uiana locai committ es h ving Indian repre entat es were appointed exemine anchise questions

The reports f the F each se Commissions both the C lonles were publish d in 1944 h British G i na C mmission recommended at for the purposes of franchic the Income
od poperty qu lificatio a should be appr xl
ast ly halv d nod the e should be a literacy
est in Engli h The Secretary of State for the
blo les a pied all the recommend tions of he Commission e cept the la guage test which o decided should be in a y l ngu ge The adl n members of the Commi lon h upported aivers I adult suffrage The decision of the erret ry of St t ca sed disappointment to as Ind as the majority of wh m are illiterate abouters The Sec try of State how vr and it plain that the aim of pol cy in Bril h lains was the doption of univ real adult uffre est snyea ly dat In Ti idad u is r dult suffr g s in the case of Jam ic as been introduced

#### (4) OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE Ceylon

Ind Labour Imm grat on at Ceyl - satt factory a til ment g rdin th taniard wage and ther utstanding questions feetig the inte et ac of labourers was arri d in 19 7 and the legislation to give effe t is in 197 and the legislation to give cut of it was passed by the Cepton Leg si tive Council; a December 197 a the Indin Labour Ydhance ho 27 t 197 The standard ratifw ges agreed npon we introduced with effect om th 1 t Ja uary 199 In view of the On. Met ble fall in the cost of living and the live time of the contraction of the contra her rious condition of the rubber nd ten ind the during the slump ther te of w ges in mid id low country estates were reduced early i 193 those in np-country being left intact A arth reduction in w ge took plac in 1933 in a of the deterior tion in the position of the abber and tee industries Whil agreeing to been and tee maustries with specially to be pool is the gov rument of india stipu and that the reductions shald be treated as it if it temporary one demergant and revi on of tee on the appearing ad should be considered as soon set bedomers. as soon as th industries ev ved

oposed to introduce constitutional reforms | In September 1937 with an increase of pros perity in these two industries the demand from th planters for extra I bour became insi te t Their requir ments were estimated at 0 000 labourers but the Cevion Government decided to permit the recruitment of only 5 000 as they wer anxious to ah orb sultable labour e allable for employment The Governm nt of India did not feel justified in permitting recruitment unless some revision of wages we promised and Indian estate labourers were accorded the village Committee franchi e The position in regard to the village Committee franchise is explained in a later paragraph

Atter summonin Wages Bo rds and com piction of th necess ry form littles the Ceylon Government restored the weges of Indi n tate f bonrers with effect from the 1 th June 1939 to the le els prevailing before the slump period since February 193 viz

|             |     | Men | Nomen | Children |
|-------------|-----|-----|-------|----------|
| Up ountry   | Cta | 49  | 39    | 9        |
| Mid Co ntry |     | 47  | 37    | 28       |
| Low Country |     | 45  | 36    |          |

with pro i.lon for th supply of rice at a rate not exceeding Rs 4 80 per bu hel

With the threak of war ther wa a go eral rise i commodity prices and corre po ding rise in the o t of living of the lab n ra Th pe led synchr nised with a period of unrest and the e wa naturally a demand by the labourers and thel aspect tions for niner asein ther te of wa es With a v! w to me ti g th! d mand or was es while a view to me is gille a made in the planters greed to the grant of a war b us at the discretion of the Superint indent of an est te In o d r to place the scale f wages on a statutory be it h Board of Indian Immi rant L hour, re ommended the following scal of wag after consid ring th varyin recomm anda

| CHOIR OF THE ALRES TO                   | Men   | Women     | Children |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Up country Cts                          | 54    | 43        | 3<br>81  |
| Low Co ntry                             | 50    | 40        | orle of  |
| with the old provision ric to inhourers | abont | the issue | pric or  |

The a rates were brought into for a from the 1 tF bra ry 194f the grent of w r bonus being discontinued from that d te

The follow n I ceased reason wages the into f g I fo co with off ct from the 1st Mey 194 -

Men Women Children

| Up Count y          | 57       | 46          | 35        |
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| Mid C atry          | 55       | 44          | 34        |
| Low Country         | 53       | 43          | 33        |
| with f price of ric | n texc   | edi g R     | 48 pc     |
| bushet too the with | as de    | rn s ai     | wance     |
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As soon at the new revival of these industries of a few man and causes a few visition of a revival of the course o where to tred with fleet on the 1 tJun 1931 to time b t fr m U 100 1932 the liberates in force p lor to ther duct n sot 1933 to the llow ce remailed statio y at 30 cents for m n ad wom n d 18 cents lo hildr Where tored with fleet com the 1 sum 1935 to m and wom n d 18 cents 10 hilds to meet the first tored with fleet com the 1 sum 1935 to meet the first tored with fleet committee the first tored with fleet committee was continued to the depression in the tea and mober industries 194 to mine the whole hasis of the calculation of dearness allowances The recommendations of the Committee were considered by the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour and certain modifications of the system of computing dearness allowance were brought into force in April, 1943. The changes brought about by the modified system affected labour adversely, but the rate of dearness allowance now payable to them is again showing an upward tendency.

The Wages Boards for Tea and Rubber industries published on Dee 16, 1944, eertain proposals for enhancing the minimum rate of wages and invited objections

One important feature of the proposed new rates is that the distinction hitherto made between the minimum rates for the up country, mid country and low country estates is not to be maintained. The question whether the abolition of distinction between the up, mid, and low country rates will cause hardship in the post-war period when the special allowance becomes negligible needs consideration. These proposals have evoked considerable objections from the planting interests.

The position in regard to the supply of foodstuffs to estate labourers deteriorated eonsi derably (in 1942) and the basic ration of rice was considerably cut down

Shortage of foodgrains continued in 1943, in spite of the efforts of the Government to increase their production, and the basic ration to estate labourers practically remained the same as at the end of the year 1942

The food position on estates did not improve until the end of 1944, and the issue of the ration in the form of rice was reduced to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the basic ration

and as Indian Immigration into Ceylon and Indo-Ceylon Relations—In 1936, as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council, the Cevlon Government appointed an Immigration Commission to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, particularly with a view to the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries, including rssisted estate labourers Indians the majority of the immigrants in Ceylon and they presented a memorandum to the Immigra-tion Commissioner The report of the Commis-The report of the Commissioner was published in April, 1938 The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, although in the absence of statistics it was not possible to estimate the extent of Indian immigration, the immigrant came to share the work when it was available and when it was not, he returned to his home, that the immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them that Indians did not undercut wages, that the existing means of control of immigration were sufficient and that the restriction of Indian immigration for the protection of Ceylonese employment was not practicable

This vindication of the cause of Indian immigration into Ceylon did not satisfy Sinhalese opinion. The Board of Ministers were intent on some measure to control Indian immigration and a memorandum containing a summary of certain far reaching proposals designed to restrict the entry of persons into Ceylon whether for

The recommendations | purposes of permanent residence or for taking up any occupation in Ceylon, was referred to the Government of India in August, 1940 in recordance with an assurance given to them In the matter It was agreed to discuss these proposals during the informal conversations arranged to be held in November, 1940, in New Delhi to consider all questions outstanding between the Indian and Ceylon Governments The Conference was held at New Delhi from the 4th to the 12th November, 1940 fundamental question of the status of Indian: resident in Ceylon was first taken up for dis eussion. The proposals of the Ceylon Dele gation were conditioned by one main purpose. namely, a substantial reduction in the number of Indians resident in the Island, and sought to limit full citizenship rights to Indians in Ceylon In the second or third generation while extending eertain restricted rights to those Indians with only a Ceylon domicile of choice (which was to include among other conditions to be prescribed residence in Ceylon for a minimum period of five years) They further proposed that all other Indians in Ceylon and future immi grants should be debarred for ever from acquiring franchise or other rights of entizenship Government of India, on the other hand, pressed for full eitlzenship rights for Indians who had put in five years' residence in the Island and produced evidence of a permanent interest in the Colony and for opportunity for all other Indians in Ceylon on a prescribed date to qualify for such rights in due course. As the Cevlon Delegation were not prepared to modify their attitude, the talks ended in a breakdown of the negotiations

On 4th March, 1941, the Board of Ministers introduced two Bills in the State Council, one to provide for the registration of persons in Ceylon who did not possess a Ceylon domelle of origin, and the other to make provision for the regulation and control of the entry of non Ceylonese into Ceylon After the Bills passed their second reading, they were referred to Standing Committee, "A" These bills were, however held in abeyance by the Government of Ceylon pending an outcome of the India Ceylon talks

Dismissal of Indian Daily-Paid Staff in Government Departments and the ban on Fmigration to Ceylon—Early in 1939, the Government of India eame to know that the Ceylon Government had under consideration some scheme for the replacement of Indian daily paid employees in the Government Departments by Ceylonese—The Government of Indian addressed the Ceylon Government asking for details of the scheme and the reasons therefor After some correspondence on the subject, during which the Ceylon Government explained their scheme for the replacement of non Ceylonese employed since 1st April, 1934, and the offer of gratinties and free repatration facilities to other non Ceylonese who voluntarily retired, the Government of India communicated to them and suggested that it should be held in abeyance pending discussions at the time of trade negotiations, which were to take place between the two countries very soon—The Ceylon Government did not agree to that and also to other requests from the Government of India and the latter were

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In August 1941 at the request of the Government of C vion the Go ernm t of India agre d to a resumption of the I form t c a er tilo a that hal en led inco 1 1 le

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the Cevlonese Minister stated that Indians who had been resident in Ceylon for a number of years and had been earrying on bona fide fishing as an industry would experience no difficulty in obtaining licenses

Ceylon Constitutional Reforms—The question of reform of the Ceylon Constitution which was debated in the State Council from 9th March to 13th July, 1939, has been engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government and an Order in Council extending the life of the present State Council, which was normally due to expire in March, 1941, for a further period of two years was published in the Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary, dated 19th October, 1940 On 28th October, 1941, the following communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was read by the Speaker in the State Council-

The urgency and importance of reform of the Constitution are fully recognised by His Majesty's Government but before taking decisions upon the present proposals for reform, concerning which there has been so little unanimity, but which are of such importance to the well-being of Ceylon, His Majestv's Government would desire that the position should be further examined and made the subject of further consultation by means of a Commission or Conference

This cannot be arranged under war conditions, but the matter will be taken up with the least possible delay after the war"

The proposals for constitutional reforms in Ceylon were revived, as a result of persistent demands in that country, by a declaration by H M G on the 26th May, 1943, authorising the Ministers to proceed ahead with the drafting of proposals for a new Constitution, to be examined in detail by a Commission or Conference declaration put the grant of full responsible government under the Crown in all matters of internal civil administration as the goal of the eontemplated constitutional advance Ministers recordingly drafted their proposals in secret without consulting the representatives of the minority interests in the Island and submitted them to the Secretary of State for the Colonies HMG have now announced that a Commission will be sent to Ceylon at the end of this year to examine the proposals made by the Ministers and it will enter into consultation with all minority parties concerned with the Constitution The Government of India are watching the devclopments with the help of their Representative in the Island, with a view to ensuring a satis factory settlement of the Indo Ceylon problem in the new Constitution

In July 1944, His Majesty's Government made a further declaration that in pursuance of their declaration made in May 1943, a Royal Commission would visit Ceylon to examine and discuss any proposals for constitutional reforms involved, including the minorities. The Minls ters contending that the arrival of the Commission was contrary to the declaration of His Majesty's Government made in May, 1943, withdrew their proposed scheme for constitutional reforms, and decided not to co operate with the Commission However, the Commission consisting of Lord Soulbury (Chairman),

Mr (now Sir) J F Rees, Vice Chancellor of University of Wales, and Mr F J Burrow the retiring President of the National Unit of Railwaymen arrived in Ceyion on 221 December, 1944, and invited proposals for the reform of the Ceylon constitution. The India eommunity in Cevion presented their carbefore the Commission which completed i sittings and returned to England in March 194 Its report is awaited

Exchange of Representatives—In Octobe 1942, with the concurrence of the Government of India, the Government of Ceylo appointed Sir Baron Jayatilaka as their Speen Representative in India to secure and maintu adequate food supplies for Ceylon from Indi and to improve relations between the tw countries The Government of Ceylon have als welcomed the appointment of an Indian Repre sentative in Ceyion of similar status should th Government of India decide to appoint one

Unfortunately Sir Baron Javatilaka died, afte a brief illness, on his way to Ceylon in May, 1944 The Government of Ceylon appointed Si Tikiri Bauda Panabdkke as his successor He took charge of his office in March 1945

The Government of India appointed, on reciprocal basis, Mr M S Aney as their Repre sentative in Ceylon in September, 1943 The post of the Agent of the Government of India in Cevion has also been continued and is a present held by Mr P C Mathew, I CS

Miscellaneous —Severai compiaints were made to the Government of India by Indian merchants in Ceylon against the Govern ment of the Island in regard to requisitioning of stocks of textiles and other essential commodities soon after their arrival in the Island for being distributed through Government Co operative Stores and Government nominated private The ground for such requisitioning was dealers given to be to prevent the goods finding then way to the black market The Government of India are now understood to be examining the question with a view to ensuring that Indian traders in the export, import and internal retail trade in Ceylon retain their pre war proportion of business in Ceylon In the meantimo the Ceylon Government has introduced a system of individual rationing of textile by coupons based on the 'points' system, under which there would be no more requisitioning of textiles for so coupons at the control of the control of the control of textiles. for eo operative stores

and Burma -The position of Malaya and Burma—The positional Indians in these countries has been fully dealt with in the previous issues of the Year Book with in the previous issues of the Year Book. They came under Japanese Occupation early in 1942 During the first half of 1945, large portions of Burma including Rangoon were re occupied by the Alies and these parts are now under British Military Administration

The Governments of India and Burma are now understood to be engaged on the considera

a reed to recel e an officer for t: purfo e India to conduct if e necessary inquiry

Ku war Maharaj Sin ba report was pub lished by the Governm na retorn was pow-lished by the Governm nt of India in Aurust 1923 The various recommend tion m d in the report were commended to the con ideration of the Colo lail Governm nt.

The condition of Indians in thi

Zanzibar.—The small Protectors of Zan islar consating of the two islands of Zanuth of a state for some time the question of deputing and Pranch haza Indian community of nearly 15000 out of a total population of 35000 from the protection of the state of the condition of indian relative to per cent of the world's apply—is largely to per cent of the world's apply—is largely to per cent of the world's apply—is largely to per cent of the world's apply—is largely to per cent of the world's apply—is largely to per cent of the world's apply—is largely to per cent of the world's apply—is largely to per cent of the world's apply—is largely to perfect regulating the trade in close to the world's apply—is largely to perfect regulating the trade in close 1500 Mr. S. Biddey I C.S. Secretary to it striped in the connection of the world of the sect of III it to be community of the connection of the world of the sect of III it to be community of the connection of the connection of the world of the section of the connection and to tir him silf at little and in Decem Derb a Est 1 1933—1 1933 ber 19 i so 1, bull in Ger of G vernment ditul 1 o our f n 4 et tes pe ding Kurser (sow 1 1 et 1); M haral sin h lett settlem at f dm. dfrhish rw. s. Th louis to conduct it encereasty inquiry to lee were protected; i e lee a suited ind in the cur of this will fill wed 3 person we killed a d 3 wounded 4 Commil lonof quity was pointed t investige te ti ct of the curry was the control to the curry was a control to g te ti ca tion and W con Meration of the Cole has Government.

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cial Governments to give necessary advances of great importance. The Provincial Government of India. The inents and National Service Labour Tribut advances are still being granted by them the Have been requested by the Government of Ir Thirdly, the welfare of Indians in the Japanese to register applications for employment for the control of the cont occupied territories generally is one on which both non technical and technical personnel response responses to the contract of the contract o Government and the public are much concerned tively, with a view to the persons being put: Every effort is being still made by the Government of India to obtain such information as Departments, and industry. The Government of India to obtain such information as Departments, and industry. ment of India to obtain such information as Departments, and industry may become available through neutral sources of India have also appointed an Officer on spe and the International Red Cross Fourthly, duty for the purpose Central Refugee Offi and the International Red Cross Fourthly, duty for the purpose Central Refugee Offi with the cessation of normal communications in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi h with those countries, a very considerable number been appointed by the Government of It of enquiries were and are still being appointed by the Government of It of enquiries were, and are still being, received by the Government of India for elieiting information regarding the welfare of individuals in those areas, and through the courtesy of the Red Cross attempts are being made by them to secure the necessary information Fifthly, the Government of India have been receiving claims in respect of of india have been receiving claims in respect of arriving from across the border Refere properties and assets left behind in the enemy-has been made only to some of the notice of the properties and assets left behind in the enemy-has been made only to some of the notice of the properties and assets left behind in the enemy-has been made only to some of the notice of the properties and assets left behind in the enemy-has been made only to some of the notice of the properties and assets left behind in the enemy-has been made only to some of the notice of the notice of the notice of th occupied territories which are for the present important questions which have arisen and for merely being recorded by them for any possible fuller account reference should be made to action later though obviously they cannot give communiques on the various subjects which any guarantee that these claims can at all be being Issued from time to time by the Govi settled Sixthly, the question of the rehabili ment of India tation of the evacuees in India is also

with a view to assisting the evacuees obtaining relief under the Central Government ment seheme of financial assistance and in sei ing sultable employment Burma refugee of nisations have also been set up in Asi and Bengal which look to the needs of refut

#### Indians in Great Britain

solicitors and medical men of Indian birth The number of the | tter especi lly Parsees is conside ble Three Indians (all befongin is considered. These Indians (all beforeign in the parts of the parts of the parts of the community) have sait in the parts of the get building liver gray kolo lion of Commons shore 1910 v and the parts of the get building liver gray kolo line of Commons shore 1910 v and the parts of the get building liver gray kolo late of the parts of the get building liver gray kolo late Sin B node Mitter the late Sir Dhaba building have been mb litehed by m ridhall Sir Shadi Iali Mr. M. Jayahar and paintig at he work of special ly selected Indian is r. Ad hers to the Sc lary of State for I dan is not stated to the peer of the parts of the sc lary of State for I dan is not the sc lary sir large line in the language of the sc large line is the scene of the lower of the sc large line is the scene of the lower of the large for the large line is the scene of the large for the large line is the scene of the large for the large line is the scene of the large for the large line is the scene of the large for the large line is the large la

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In March 1930 the office of the High Com In March 1930 the office of the High Commissions for Indi was traifer d from the believate premises in Grow nor Gardens to the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the Wideling of the of the runiding is mai by found in the interest of the relited has given to the details of the external elevation by means of carving heraldry and symb lism an individ lity the procedure it the London hous of India. Including here ment a d m zzanine floors there ar tw lve Toors in all the vali ble space for el rical w ik alone hel g hetween 50 000 and 60 000 ft. The total height f om the lower fey i fn the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof f

On the ground floo there is a great hall for

In the middle of the n neteenth century the character of the building. The walls of the Parsee community in the pers as of the f te staircase and the hills are of red stone similar badabhal happell and other members of the lappe rance to the days and belin sandstone. Badabial Nacroll and other members of the [1] apper rance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone from of Canas & Co led the way in the sologoum cavered an plerred in the geometrical p tterns of Indi ns in E giand for business purposes of the fl. in Indiana statistication with the properties of the properti gu an for sloori g obviates the need for any floor covering From has ment to roof scarcely agy wood of non indian origin was employed For papelling a d d corative purposes in all

a member of the Hone Government

The Ladian Trade Commissioner a due that a Hone Comm as aer for Ledus—This post staff are at India Hone with all othe dep rt suffers to the High Commissioner was first et abil hed in 120 and its various premanent! embents have been \$100 \text{WM Meyer 108} [Petch 190 S] with Meyer 108 [Petch 191 S] with the Thames to Piveder All of \$100 \text{WM Meyer 108} [Petch 191 S] \$1 Lambeth

The Sludents

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His numbers multipli d ten o twire fold in the unit roin containty before the student of the student on coll ge ommodation in add tion to the ordinary graduate rind re duate tendent there are a me youth of g of family incident public chools sta hus Lion at all irrow latere as ordin rily some 500 Indi ns at the Linas f Court in the lat gut ret of a century there he been whome increase in the number of tendent public chools did not state the contract that is and industrial it dents Altog fiber of the industrial the dents Altog fiber and industrial it dents Altog fiber and in the contract of of the land industrial them Altog ther scholin techn land medical them there w re up to the outbreak of War in 1939 fully wre up to the outerent of war in 1939 fully 000 youn 1 dians (some live p r cc t of them wom m) in Londo Edishurgh C mbrid O ford C (s ow M che ter Birml gham Lectis Shem M Liverpool nd a few other cent s. London abs rbed bout h M to t ! 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# Sport.

With the War removed from India's doors, sport in the country benefitted appreciably in the year under review and transport difficulties were not so pronounced as in the previous vear, although racing was again hard hit Cricket, hockey and football, as usual, were the most popular branches, and football, especially, received a great fillp

Cricket -The Board of Control for Cricket in India is responsible for the affairs of the Several representative teams competed, as usual, on zonal lines for the Cricket Championehip of India, for the Ranji Tropliv, a magnificent gold cup of unique design which keeps green the memory of that illustrious of that illustrious Indian erieketer The Ranjitsinhji biggest attraction of the year, the Bombay Pentangular Tournament, which comprises teams representing the Muslims, Parsis, Hindus, Europeans and The Rest, was an outstanding success, and will be remembered for the wonderfully exciting final between the Muslims and the Hindus

Football —The game is controlled by subordinate provincial associations in affiliation with the All India Football Federation. It has gained tremendous popularity in recent years, and the introduction of Rule 33 by the parent body, which prevents the wholesale transfer of players during the senson, has proved most beneficial. The Santosh Memorial Shield, the official championship for the country competed for by the various provinces on the zonal basis, was not held. The premier competitions in the country are the IFA Shield, in Calcutta, and the Rovers Cup, in Bombay

Hockey—The game, which is controlled by the All-India Hockey Federation, is easily the most popular in the country, and the standard of play the best in the world, a fact which is amply borne out by India's triumphs at the last three Olympiads There is an official championship, competed for by provincial teams, and the trophy is a quantily carved Maori Shield, presented by the Maoris to the Indian team which toured New Zealand—The principal tournaments are the Aga Klina Cup in Bombay, the Beighton Cup, at Calcutta and the Yadavendra Shield, at New Delhi

The Turf —Rueing in India is organised on a large seale, and all the many courses are controlled, between them, by the Royal Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club The standard is very high, and the race courses, particularly those in Bombay and Calcutta, compare favourably with the best in the world The importation of first class thoroughbreds from Australia and England has, owing to the present war conditions, practically ceased,

and this has given a big fillip to the indigenous breed, which has made remarkable improvement in recent years. The principal races are the newly framed Indian Derby and the Echipse Stakes of India, both run in Bombay, and the King-Lmperor's and Viceroy's Cups at Calcutta The annual meetings at Bangalore, Mysote and Secunderabad were not held, owing to travel restrictions

Golf —The game has a blg following, and almost every town of any size has its own course. The Royal Calcutta Golf Club's "A" eourse is considered the best in the country and the one recently lald out by the Bombay Presidency Golf Club, at Chembur, holds great promise. In view of the seriousness of the War situation, it was feared that the annual Golf Week at Nasik, always popular with followers of the game in Western India, would have to be dropped, but the excellent support forthcoming made it possible for the event to materialise and prove as successful and enjoyable as any of its predecessors

Tennis—Tennis is looked after by the Ail-India Lawn Tennis Association through lib provincial associations, and a definite effort was being made, until comparatively recently towards the improvement of its standard of play by the employment of expert coaches and the selection of young players for these coaches to work on, the aim of the parent body having been the training of a Davis Cup team. The shortage of tennis balls, however, has compelled this scheme to be temporarily stopped and has also resulted in many popular annual tournaments in the big centres, particularly Bombay, not being held

Athletics — There is an All India Olympic Association, with subordinate associations in most of the provinces, but athletics generally do not approach the standard of other games. There was noticeable improvement in the Games held in some of the provinces, but in no ease did the performances approach International standard Lack of tracks and suitable training grounds is a big handleap to progress being made, but the governing body is tackling this question and a big improvement was noticeable at Patrila where einder and cycle tracks were used during the All-India Games

Other Games —Most of the other games have their controlling organisations Table Tennis and Billiards have caught on wonderfully with all classes, and Badminton has madappreciable progress Amateur boxing is strong in Bombay, Bengal, Lahore and in the Services but is still in its infancy in other parts of the country.

#### AQUATICS

#### Bombay

- The finals of the Inter Collegiate Aquatic Championships resulted as follows -
  - 100 Metres Free Style-J J glom (St Vavler ) 1 K R. Thanawaia (St Vavler ) 1 A Kala (St Vavlers) 3 Time-68 seconds
  - 800 Metres Fre Style -J Jaciom (4t Vaviers) 1 M k 4 tl z (4t Nevier ) 2 S C Poo jiali (8t Xavirs) 3 Time-13 minules 7 8 seconds
    - OO M tres Free Style (Rel y)—St. Xavier s Cull ge 1 Fliphia to Coll ge ... Podar College 3 II ie- minutes 8 seconds.
  - Airpalani (Liphinstone) 3
  - Champio bin -SI Ya i r s College (...3 points) 1 Eliphinstone College and R I Sc (14 points) 2.
  - Th aquati gala in aid of the Gul rat Relief Fund resulted as follows -
  - 100 M Ires Free Style (M n) 9 Neg (He gai) secouls Mitt r 1 minute \_ 8 erond 1 1) (Be g i) 1 mi ule 5 seconds
    - Jaglom (Bombay) 1 minut & 6 seco de 7 50 Meires Free Siylo (Women)—Mrs Lelia Rafd r (Dengal) 39 4 econds 1 Miss A shalkar (Bo bay) 40 8 cond Miss Roma Sen Gupta (B ngal) 4 sec nds
    - 100 Meires Brea t Str ke (Men)—H Hanne jee (B gul) I min nte 7 second 1 I khan (Bomb y) I mi ute 31 s cond I Baja] (Bo nbay) 1 min t 3 6
    - seconds 3 50 Melres Breast Stroke (Women) -- MI + Glia Bann rice (Be gal) 53 eco ds 1 M1s Nall i M hts (Bombay) 54 4 e d Miss Padma Dalal (B mbay) 61 6 ee
    - 3 × 100 Metres Belay —Beng I (N. Das P. Mullick, and D. Mitt r) 3 ml ut s 58 8 c cond I. Bomb y (J. Jaglom All. Merchant and P. Khan) 4 mlr utes 10 8
    - ter Plo—Beng I bat Prn kblai Mar tial Ilind B ti by kg B it thr Beng I Gop Do G Das Molit D J Das D Das J Ahl and S N g Pran Oxhlai Mar ti I ili de Bath G Ret ey Brill I B jaj A til N J B M hts, B Ratan cy nd R U De
    - O Metr s Fr Style (Me )—Sachin Nag (Bengal) 1 Time— mil tes 7 s conds J Jaglom (B mb y) Time— min t s 6 1 nds
    - 50 M t s B k stroke (W m n) Miss Rom S n Gupt (B ng l) I Ti r 5 ond Mr Luxml Polej Time 59 6 ec ds

- Walr Iolo -Beng l beat Pomlay 8-0 Seor rs Jahar Ahir 4 J Dass 3 and D Dass

#### Calcutta

- The aquatl cont at Letween a Bombay leam and Calcutta University resulted as follow -
  - 100 Metres Free Style -Lt F Vandyk (Riomisy) 1 S bhas Ci uterjee (C leuits University) 2 I k nori (Calcutta University) 3 Time—1 minute S / seconds
  - 100 M fr a Back Stroke -- Protip Milter (( 1 utta University) 1 R De (Bombay)
    M M rel nt (B mbay) 3 Time—
    1 minut 1 /5 seconds
  - 100 Melres Brea t Stroke -- H Bannerjee (Calc tita Uni ersity) 1 T Bhar (Calc tt Unis reity) P Kian (Bombas) 3 Time-1 min le -8 / seconds
  - 400 Metre Free Style J J glom (Bombay)
    1 14 Cl ndra (Calcutia) Unit rsity)
    Santosi Cl atterjee (Lif utta University) S
    Time—6 min tes 3 seconds
  - x 0 M tr Melley R las —B mbsy 1 ( leult Univ relly \_ Time—I minut 44 4/5 s cond The win rs wer tepre a nted by it vandy. R D an and k R Ti new lla
- The I fer Provincial Aquatic Meet resulted as folio
  - 100 M tres Free Siyle —S Asg (B nbal) 1 Dilip blitra (Be g i) —S Saha (B ng l) 3 Thut—1 min 4 / second.
  - 100 M t B ast Siroke —P Mulick (Bengal)
    1 R D a (Bomb y) A Dey (Beng !)
    3 Time—1 n inute 6 3/5 co d
  - O M tre Ba & Stroke Protip Mitra (B ng l) 1 N lp n D s (B ng l) M Mer hant (Bombay) 3 Time—1 minute 63/ eco ds
    - 00 Metres Fe Style—S Nag (Bengal) 1 DBBP Mitra (B gal) 8 S la (B ng l) 3 Lt 1 y ndyk (Bombay) 4 Time— 1 Inut 3 34 ec d
    - 00 M t B east Stroke —P M lli k (Bengal) 1 T Bh r (Be gal) 1 Kha (Bomb y) 3 Time—3 min t 10 /5 s conds
    - 00 Metr B st Str ke -P M lli k (Bengal) 1 T Bh r (Bengal) P hhan (Bomb y) 13 Time-3 mi tes 10 /5 seconds
    - 00 Met es Back Strok —M Saha (B ngai) 1 N Pas (B gal) 2 M M chant (Bombay) 3 Time—3 ml ut s 17 4/5 e onds
  - 100 M tr s F o Styl (Women) Ml s P B u tyn (B b y) 1 Mrs Lll Hald r (B ng t) Time-In inut 9 econds

seconds 9

- 100 Metres Back Stroke (Women) Miss Ruth Presser (Bombay) 1 Miss Rama Sen (Bengal) 2 Time—2 minutes, 4 4/5 seconds
- 100 Metres Breast Stroke (Women) Mins P
  Bailantyne (Bombay) 1 Mins Rutin Presser
  (Bombay) 2 Miss Inge Soltaug (Bombay)
  3 Time—1 minute, 53 1/5 seconds
- 100 Metres Mediey Reiny—Bengal beat Bombay Time—3 minutes, 56 1/5 seconds
- 100 Metres Tree Style Reiny —Bengal beat Bombay Time 1 minutes, 34 4/5 seconds

50 Metres Medley Relay (Women)—Bengai beat Bombay in r close contest. Miss Bailantyne put up a great fight and was only beaten at the post by Mrs Lila Haider (Bengal) who enjoyed a big lead in the last lap

Fixed Board Diving—E Holio (Bombay) 1
Lt Johnson (Bombay) 2 Asu Dutt (Bengal)
B

Spring Board Diving—E Hollo (Bombay) 1
Asu Dutt (Bengal) 2 R Levy (Bombay) 3
Bengal beat Bombay by eight goals to four
in the water polo match

## ATHIFTICS.

## Bombay

The dual athletic contest between a team representing the American and British Services and a team from the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association resulted as follows—

## MEN'S EVENTS.

100 Metres —L C Woodcock (Bombay) 1 L Dias (Bombay) 2 S N Binya (Bombay) 3 Time—11 2 seconds

200 Metres—C MeGarity (Americans) 1 W Patterson (Americans) 2 S N Binava (Bombay) 3 Time—23 6 seconds

400 Metres —V Vazandar (Bombay) 1 Cox (Americans) 2 Amitsing (Bombay) 3 Time—51 6 seconds

800 Metres — A Gordon (Americans) 1 J C MeGlioray (Americans) 2 S Cowan (Bombay) 3 Time—2 minutes, 0 6 seconds

1,500 Metres — V Biowfield (British) 1 F D Souza (Bombay) 2 J Leitler (Americans) 3 Time 1 minutes, 22 2 seconds

3,000 Metres —V Biowfield (British) 1 L Pereira (Bombay) 2 R N Poweii (British) 3 Time 9 minutes, 39 8 seconds

110 Metres High Hurdies — J Vickers (Bombay) 1 W Lacefield (Americans) 2 L Woodcoek (Bombay) 3 Time 15 8 seconds

200 Metres Low Hurdles—J Viekers (Bombay) 1 L Woodcock (Bombay) 2 V
Bazandar (Bombay) 3 Time 25 8
seconds (Indian Record)

Running Broad Jump—Baldeo Singh (Bombay) 1 S Williams (Americans) 2 R Reynolds (Bombay) 3 Distance 22 feet, 1 inch

Running High Jump—Vince King (Americans) 1 W Rogers (Americans) 2 H Aaron (Bombay) 3 Height—6 feet, inch (Bombay Record)

Pole Vault — Moshrat Hussein (Bombay) 1 C Cass (Americans) 2 H Aaron (Bombay) 3 Height—11 feet, 63 inches (Bombay Record)

Hop, Step and Jump —J D Souza (Bombay)

1 R Reynolds (Bombay) 2 S Williams
(Americans) 3 Distance 44 feet, 61
inches

Throwing The Discus—J F Anderson (Americans) 1 F Ingram (Americans) 2 J E Dann (Americans) 3 Distance—125 feet, 3½ inches (Bombay Record)

Throwing The Javelin—P J Bohman (Americans) 1 M C Dhawan (Bombay) 2 Baldeo Singii (Bombay) 3 Distance—172 feet, 4½ inches (Bombay Record)

Putting The Shot —D Bolotin (Americans) 1
Van Hagen (British) 2 B Stokes (Bombay)
3 Distance—38 feet, 101 inches

5,000 Metres Walk —C F Sutton (British) 1 O Rodrigues (Bombay) 2 Time—28 minutes, 14 2/5 seconds

400 Metres Relay (4 × 100)—Bombay (L Dias, B Ternandes, L C Woodcock and S Bhaya) 1 British and American team (Patterson, McGarity, Williams and Inhofe) 2 Time 43 8 seconds (Bombay Record)

800 Metres Reiay (4 × 200) —Bombay (L Dias, B Fernandes, P N Byatnai and L C Woodcock) 1 British and American team (W Paterson, C McGarity, E Craddock and R Inhofe) 2 Time—1 minute, 32 seconds

1,600 Metres Relay (4 × 400)—British and American team (C Cox, J Zeitler, E Labhie and A Gordon) 1 Bombay 2 (This race was run on the wrong track by mistake and no timing was recorded)

4,000 Metres Medley Reiay (400, 800, 1,200 and 1,600) — British and American team (C Cox, J C MeGlivray, J Zeitier and A Gordon) 1 Bombay (V Nazandar, S Cowan, F D'Souza and L Pereira) 2 Time 11 minutes, 6 6 seconds

Team Championship—British and American team—winners (86 points) Bombay runners up (77 points)

## WOMEN'S EVENTS

60 Metres —Miss Banoo Gazdar 1 Miss D Badal 2 Miss C McNab 3 Time—8 2 Seconds

100 Metres — Miss D Badai 1 Miss Banco Gazdar 2 Miss C McNab 3 Time— 13 4 seconds

Running High Jump —Miss Surarya Currim bhoy 1 Miss Banoo Gazdar 2 Miss C McNab 3 Height 4 feet, 75 inches (Bombay Record) Bunning Broad Jump -Miss Banco G zdar 1 Miss Manl Gazdar 2. Miss C McNab 3 Distance-15 feet . Inches

#### CYCLE RACES

1 500 Metres Relay (4 × 400) — British (1 minute 5 seco ds) 1 8 Corder (1 minute 27 6 seconds) J F Amin (1 minute 30 S seconds) 3 Rhead thus ilpped a second off Corder a record at the last Bombay Glymple Games

1 000 M tres Sprint -R Rh ad 1 S Corder J F Amin 3 Rhead and Corder in the heats on Saturday both clocked 15 seconds for the last 00 metres, thereby betterl g by 0 accords the Bombsy record held jointly by them.

4 000 Metres Lap R ce — E J Mistry 1 If R Havewala D R Sarkari 3 Time —17 minute 16 6 seconds.

The Bombay Provincial Glympic Association a Tenth Annual Junior Games resulted as follows

#### GIRLS-MIDGETS

Running Broad Jump — Mas Dian Stengles 1
Miss Premii P Fath 2 Mi.s humud
Jukar 3 Di tance—7 feet, 10 inches

50 Metres —Miss Manjuba Shah 1 Miss Mehron Karma Miss Prochi Vaid 3 Time—8 8 seconds

Metres Skipping Race—MG s Manjula Shah 1 Miss Kumud Jukar ? Miss Mankadini Jukar 3 Time—12 4 s conds

#### DOYS-MIDGETS

Running Broad Jump —A Shalee 1 Amenullah Khan Chandrak at R Patil 3 Distance-13 feet 51 Inches

50 Metres — Amanull h Khan 1 A Shatee Promode S Mantri 3 Time—7 4 seconda 50 Metres Sack Race —A Shales 1 Umer buth Amanullah Kh n 3 Time— 1 6 seconds

#### CIRLS-HORNETS

Bunning High Jump —Mis Gi dys Baldrey 1 Miss Mehrn D stoor "Miss Saria Sh h 3 H ight —3 1cet 611 hes

Running Broad Jump —Miss Gladys Baldrey

1 Mis Phylils D Sonza — Miss Haze

D Silva 3 Distance—13 feet 41 inches

5 M tres —Mi s Nargesh Surfi 1 Miss Hazo D Silv Miss Mehru Dastoor 3 Time— 11 4 second

#### BOYS-HORVETS

Bunni g Broad Jump —R. Jo es 1 He hang B Buhariwai harima D Doodha 3 Distance—14 feet 5‡ inch s

Runni g High Jump -R Jones 1 Ho hang P C atr ctor 2 Ho h ng H Buhariwala 3 Height—4 feet 4 inche

75 Met es Run — Hoshang B Buh riwala 1 Zl urrehman 2 Eruch F Mukadam 3 Time-10 4 seconds

500 Metres Cycle Race (scratch) —Homi M Lakd wala 1 Narim n D Do dh ° Sh rad H Ehot 3 Time—5 4 seconda

#### OIRLS-CADETS

000 Metres Cycle Race -Mi & C. P. Jariwsia and Miss J. A. Thakkar dead heated

100 Melres — Miss Banoo Gazdar 1 Mi s Mani Gazdar Miss Veronica Longman 3

Time-14 seconds Running High Jump -Mi s Siloo Anklesaria 1 Miss Banoo Gazdar leet 1 Inch

Running Broad Jump —Sliss Banoo Gazdar 1
Miss Slico Anklesaria 311 Alzira
Menezes 3 Distance—1 feet 45 inches

500 Metres Cycle Race —Mi s Jyotirbala N Thakkar 1 Miss Charu hila R J riwala Time—1 minute 56 8 seconds

400 Metres Relay (4 × 100) -G 1 P Reliway

Sports Cinb 1 Alexandria High Sch of St Andrews High School 3 Time-58 6 acconda

#### BOYS-CADETS

500 Metres Cycle Race (s ratel) -- Firoze Jeejeebhoy 1 D dy k. Bul sra Jai J Master 3 Time-51 seconds

Pole Vault -- Howard thrah m 1 Height-8 feet inches

100 Met es Run —Farle Powell 1 Howard Abesham " Ibrahim 3 Time—1

seconda

Running Broad Jump -- Howard Abraham 1 Distance-18 fest 5 1 or Abraham inches

Runniag High Jump -Leo M ezes I An ar H ward Abraham 3 Height-4 feet Of inches

800 Metres Run —Cl ude Menerea 1 Aelson D Soura A 8 Ahatkhatay 8 Time— minute 10 8 seconds

000 Metres Cycle Lap Race -D dy K Balsar 1 J l J M ter Vllay S Ma trl and Firozo J ejsebboy 3 Time-3 minutes 55 8 seconds.

#### CHAMPIONSHIPS

Midgets-Girla -Al xandri GI is English Instit te (7 points) 1 Do doba Jagannath Trust L thi Lexim Cl sa (6 points) 2 Cathedral Girls School (3 points) 3

Midgets—Boys —Muslims Sports Club (18 points) 1 D J Trust ( point ) "

Homets-Girls - Cathedral Girls Sci ool (9 points) I St A drew a High Sci ool (8 points) I St A drew a High Sci ool (8 points) Alex Adri Girl E glish I stitut (4 points) 8 The first two mentoned hasht thonatted but in a addito 1 75 yards skipplig z e Cathedral Girls School secured the odd point

Horn ts—Boys —Cusro v Bag Sports Com mittee (11 pol ts) 1 Cathedral High School (6 points) — Bombay Cycle Cl b

(3 points) 3

Cadets—Girls—G I P Ratiway Sports Club (11 points) 1 Wilson (ollege (10 points) 2 Alexandria Girls Luglish Institute (8 points) 30

Cadets—Boys—Bombay High Schools
Athletic Association and Olympic Athletes
Union tied with 11 points Tho tie will be
decided next Saturday, one event (200
metres) being run

## Lahore

The finals of the Lifth Inter University Athletic Champlonships of India resulted as follows—

High Jump—Karam Chand (Punjah) 1
Aaron (Bomlay) 2 A Kheri (Migarh) 3
Height—5 feet, 8 1 luches

Hammer throw —Baideo Singh (Inchnow) 1
Gulbar Khan (Punjab) 2 Joginder Singh
(Punjab) 3 Distance—117 feet, 2 inches

Long Jump —P A Kalker (Delhi) 1 Karam Chaud (Punjab) 2 Prothipal Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance—21 feet 10 inches

Putting the shot —Sarwar Shah (Punjab) 1
Mohd Ashraj (Punjab) 2 Mohd Sharif
(Aligarh) 3 Distance 10 feet, 10 lucies

800 Metres—B S Soni (Punjab) 1 Gurbachan Singli (Punjab) 2 C Andrews (Madras) and Mohd Sadiq (Aligarii) tie, 3 Time—2 minutes, 3 4 seconds

200 Metres —D I. Philip (Madras) 1 Molul Abld (Allgarh) 2 R De S Vljeyeratne (Ceylon) 3 Tlme—22 5 seconds

110 Metres Hurdies—B Ratnaka Ral (Madras) 1 Aftab All (Allgarh) 2 J W Desmond (Madras) 3 Time—16 3 seconds

Discus Throw —Sarwar Shah (Punjab) 1 Gulbaz Khan (Punjab) 2 Baldeo Singli (Lucknow) 3 Distance—111 feet, 6 luches

Pole Vault —Musharraf Hussaln (I ueknow) 1
Bal Jit Dutt (Punjab) 2 J W Desmond
(Madras) 3 Helght—11 feet, 5 inches

Hop, Step and Jump—P N Kalekol 1 Karam Chand (Punjab) 2 Pritilipul Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance 44 feet, 11 inches

400 Metres — Krishen Bhatla (Punjab) 1 Amrit Singh (Punjab) 2 V V Vazandar (Bombay) 3 Time—52 seconds

400 Metres Hurdles —V V Vazandar (Bombay) 1 Mohd Ah (Punjab) 2 A D H Samarnayake (Coylon) 3 Time—58 3 seconds

Javelln Throw —Maharundra Slugh (Benares)
1 Ijaz Khan (Punjab) 2 Shaffiullah
(Punjab) 3 Distance—157 feet, ½ Inch

100 Metres — E. I. Philip (Madras) 1 Mohd Abid (Allgarh) 2 Ram. Sarup (Punjab) and P. N. Kaiker (Delhi) tie, 3 Time—11 33 seconds

1,500 Metres —Bahadur Singh (Punjab) 1
Bakhshish Singh (Punjab) 2 Bishen
Sarup (Delhl) 3 Time 4 minutes, 25
seconds

4 × 100 Metres Relay —Madras 1 Ahgarh 2 Bombay 3 Time—45 seconds

## Madras

The following are the results of the finals of the annual Madras Presidency Olympie Games

Pole Vault — Bablugton Samuel (Engineering College Athletic (lub) 1 Bdr Bellet (2) L. C. Klng (Engineering College Athletic Clui) 3 Height—9 ft., 5 in

100 Metres Race—C 8 Balakushnan (Madras Y M C A ) 1 J L Nelson Issues (Tadras 1 M C A ) 2 Doralswami (Y M C A College) 3 Sudersana Rao (Y M C A College) 4 Time—11 4 seconds

200 Metres Hurdles — Koteswara Rao (Inglacering College Athletic Club) 1 K I Impren (Madras M.C.A.) 2 J E Nelson Issues (Madras M.C.A.) 3 L/Bdr Antonio 1 Time—28 6 seconds

800 Metres Run —R Nagappan 1 Sardul Slagh (YMCA College) 2 R S Wilson (YMCA College) 3 A D Parthasarathi (Madras YMCA) 4 Time—2 minutes, 5 7 seconds

200 Metres Raer — C. S. Balakrishnan (Madras Y. M. C. A.). 1 M. A. Mani (Madras Y. M. C. A.). 2 Sudersana Rao (Y. M. C. A. College). 3 Koteswara Rao (Engineering College Athletic Club). 4 Time—23.9 seconds

High Jump —J I Nelson Isaacs (Madras 1 M C A ) 1 Doralswami (Y M C 1 College) 2 Hamuman Singh (Y M C A College) 3 K V Sambasiyam 4 Height —5 feet, 5 inches

1,500 Metres Race — R Nagappan 1 P
Satyanarayana (Madras Y M C A) 2 N
C Bairam (Madras Medical College) 3
A G Conter, 4 Time 1 minutes, 18
seconds (new record)

Javelln Throw —Sub Lleut Howard 1
Jacob Chakko (Englueering College Athletic
Club) 2 Spr D'Jordon 3 L/B Trencher
4 Distance—155 fect, 6 inches

400 Metres Race —Sardul Singli (YMCA College) 1 R S Wilson (YMCA College) 2 K A Mannesa (Cochin Athletic Association) 3 Grr Grierson 4 Time—53 2 seconds

Hop, Step and Jump —M A Mani (Madras Y M C A ) 1 J F Nelson Isaaes (Madras Y, M C A ) 2 Doralswami (Y M C 1 College) 3 Spr D Jordon 4 Distance—44 feet, 11½ in

400 Metres Relay —Y M C A Central 1 Y M C \ College 2 Time—46 8 seconds

Disens Throw —L/B Treneher, 1 Bdr Bellet 2 Sub-Lieut Howard 3 Sgt Hough 4 Distance—99 feet, 61 inches

## Mysore

The finals of the annual Mysore Olympic resulted as follows —

#### MEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres Hurdles —G Issae 1 M Nagaraj 2 200 Metres Low Hurdles —M Nagaraj 1 Syed Jaffer 2 "00 metres —L Archer 1 J \a pal 400 metres —\ di elu 1 G George 800 metres —\ T Ponqurang m 1 Sayera

1 500 metrea —Syed Jaleel 1 Sayera \*\*
5 000 metres —Syed J leel 1 1 resumuthu
10 000 metres —Syed Jaleel (provi elai

Reserve Police) 1 Balakti hna "
Long Jump —T Sylo 1 II Robello "
Righ Jump —E Thomas 1 D Newbeggia "
Rop step and jump —H Robello 1 K
Hamachandran — 16 lbs Shot
Shotut —V Snalno 1 M J Pe k

100 metres awimming —M rahali Wal h 1 M A Krishuamurih; 400 metres awimming —M rahali Wal h 1

400 metres awimming —M rahall Wai h 1 M A Krishnamutthy Pole v nit —G Thorpe 1 P V sude au \*\* Discus throw —Feire Mohamed 1 M J Prak Javelin lhrow -Falze Mohamed 1 M J Fesk 2

Hammer throw AS Smart 1 Susino 3000 metres cycle race -Mascarenhas\_1

#### Woners Everis

100m tre -Lilly Kalappa 1 A M Kaverl"
Long jump -Me nie Nagamma 1 A M,
kaveri

100 metres —K Kentha 1 h S Leela \*\*
Long jump —L Pichamuthu 1 Rangitham
50 metres awimming —C P Shil ja 1
100 metres awimming —C P Shilaja

#### BADMINTON

#### Bombay

The finals of the All India Radmi ton Tournament resulted as follows ---

Mens Singles —D vinder Mohan (Punjab) best Fraks | hath (Punjab) 15 10 15 3 Mena Doubles — M. M. Rang ek r (Rombay) nd D. C. Mogw (B. mbay) best D. Charanjit (Delhi) and S. L. Jaini (Delhi) 15 7 6 15 15

Mixed Doubl's —Prakasi h th (Pun) b) and Miss Sunder Deodhar (Poon ) beat D G (Bombay) and Mrs \ Malhotra (Bombay) 15 13 15 11

15 13 15 11
Women a Singl —Miss T Deodhar
(Poo ) beat Mi s Sund r Deodhar (100 )
11 4 11 5

Women a Doubles —Miss F Taljarkhan (Bomb y) nd Miss M R Chi oy (Bomb y) be t Mis T r Deodhar (P n ) a d Miss Sunde Deodhar (Poon ) 15 4 15 9

Junior 81 gles ... G Clandiram ni (Bomb y) beat Trilok Nath (United Porl ces) 5 15 15 10 15 11

5 15 LA UA UA UA

Professio la 81 gles -- Popatial Mohanial
beat L G Salv 15 8 15 6

Vet r ns Doublea —S V Guple a d G I Lim ye be t J T Ferrel and D A F rielra 15 15-0

The finals of the Wet rn Indis Badminton Ch mplo ships resulted a follow —

Men s Singl a -S Dinker Rao best H Ferreir 15 13 17 14

Men s Doubles —K M Rangnekar and D G Mugwe b at V A Madgavkar and S Bose 15 13 15 0

Mix d Doublea — S Bose and Miss Sum n Doodh r beat K M Rang ka ud Miss M'R Vim dai 1 15-6 15 10 Women Bingles - Miss Sunder Deodhar be t Mi N It Chinoy 12 10 11 0

Women's Doubles -- Miss Sunder Deodhar a d Miss Suman Deodhar beat Mi F Talyarkhan and Miss Vaccha 15-13 15 10

Professionala Singles — Popatial Mohanial we L Il Slave Profes ionals Doubles — L G Sal e and Ramchandr beat P patial Mohanial and Atmaram 18 17 10-15 18 17

Atmaram 18 17 10-15 18 17

Ju for Singles —G Chaudiramani beat R D

Desai 15 7 15 10

The fi al of the C leket Club of Indi Gpen Badminton Champion hips resulted antollows blen a Singles —D D Shroff beat H Ferreira 4 15 15 7 15 11

Men's Doubles -- K R Lotwalls and G P Shirks best R Pereirs and H Ferreirs 15 7 17 14

Mixed Do bles —K M Rangnekar a d Miss M R Vim dal l beat K R Lotwalla aud Miss M R Chinoy 15 9 15 3

Wom ns Singles -Miss M R Chinoy b at Mi a A R Vimedalal N 7 118

Women's Doubles -Mis M R Chi oy and hirs Soman beat Mi s A R Vimadai I and Miss M R Vimad Isl 15 13 15-5

P Iessienala Singl's -P patlal Mohanlal be t Gs pat Rami 15 10 15 4

be t Ga pat Rami 15 10 15 4

Professio 1s Donblea —Ramcha dra Maha
deo d L G Salve b at Popatial Mobanial
and Murad Rhan 1 15 17 16 15 2

and Mursd Khan 1 15 17 16 15 2

The finsls of the Bombay Suburban Bad
minton Tourname t resulted a follows

Men SI gles -B D Shroll beat H Ferreirs 18 7 18 17

M ns D ubles -D G lingwe and R N Kang beat L I Pereirs and B D Shroff 15 11 1 15 1 14 Mixed Doubles —K R Lotwalla and Miss M R Chinoy beat S Dinker Rec and Miss L M Khatau, 15 4, 15 10

Women's Singles -Miss M R Chinoy beat ' Mrs J S Noguer, 6-11, 11-1, 11-3

Women's Doubles —Miss M R, Chinoy and Mrs L M Khatau beat Mrs J, S Noguer and Miss L M Merchant, 13-18, 15 4, 15-7

Juniors' Singles -R D Deval beat G L Chandlramani, 15-12, 9-15, 15 12

Bandra Plate -C B Knllapa beat B A D'Penha, 15 11, 12 15, 15 3.

The Seers Cup Inter-Club Badminton Tournament final resulted as follows -

Bandra Gymkhana beat Sonawalla Club by two matches to nil

Dinker Rao (Bandra Club) beat S R Kalambi, 15 8, 15 9

B D Shroff (Bandra Club) beat B P Koppikar, 15-8, 15-8

## Lahore

The finals of the Lahore YMCA. Open Badminton Tournament resulted as follows -Men's Singles —G Lewis beat Davinder Mohan, 17-20, 17-15, 15-10

Men's Singles (Handicap) -A Isaac beat Surrinder Mohan, 10 15, 15 4, 15-13

## Poona

The finals of the Poons Open Badminton Championships resulted as follows -

Men's Singles —S N Gondalkar (Belgaum) beat C S Gopal (Bombay), 158, 156

Men's Doubles (over 40) -G J Limaye and S V Gupte beat Hasnabls and Dandekar, 15-9, 15-12

Mixed Doubles -S S Parulekar and Miss Suman Deodhar beat Gopal and Miss A Phadnis, 17-18, 17-14, 15-13

Women's Singles —Miss Suman Deodhar beat Miss A Phadnis, 11-4, 11-2

Women's Doubles (over 30) —Mrs Phadke and Mrs Phense beat Mrs Joshi and Mrs Apte, 15 11, 15 11.

## BITTIARDS.

## Bombay

The Bombay Professional Handicap Billiards Tournament, for the People's Trophy, resulted | Tournament resulted as follows as follows -

Makan Bijla (scr ) beat Laloo Punia (-100) by 300 points to 297

The final of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana Women's Handicap Billiards Tournament resulted as follows -

Miss Dhun Dadabhoy (-50) beat Mrs R R Mistry (Scr ) by 250 points to 246

## Baroda

The final of the Ali-India Professional Billiards

Dhanji Pitamber (Royal Bombay Yacht Club) beat Dhanji Nana (Willingdon Club, Bombay) by 500 points to 315

## Madras

The final of the South India Billiards Cham pionship resulted as follows -

2,000 points S J Coelho C C James 1,831 points

## SNOOKER.

## Madras.

The final of the South India Snooker Championship resulted as follows -T A Selvaraj (Bangalore) beat L Wilson (Bangalore) by three frames to nil

## BOXING.

## Bombay

-The finals of the Seventeenth Annual Amateur Boving Championships of Western India re sulted as follows -

Menashy (Maccabi SC), Fivweight ---I holder beat A G Sigamony (R I N) on

Bantamweight — J Satur (B B & C I Rly), holder beat E Enggles (M T E, R I N), the latter being disqualified in the third round

Featherweight —G Raymond (RIN) beat A Freeman (RN), the fight being stopped in the second round

Light-Heaveyweight -M Lowther (RAF beat B M Irani (Zoroastrian P C & H L ) on points

(MTE, RIN) Goan A A) on King Lightweight -W beat M Carvalho (B points

Welterweight \_S D Rosano (RIN) beat D Pasha (RIN) on points

Middleweight —J Downes (R N) beat K Read (Coastal Battery), the fight being stopped in the fourth round

Heavyweight —W G Pullen (RAF) wo M Lowther (RAF), the latter being unable to fight on medical grounds

Special Contests —M Nissim (MSC) beat
J Barratto (NNH) on points F Furtado
(Firestone SC) beat Hughes (RAF), the
fight being stormed in the record round fight being stopped in the second round

Arthur Suares (1 st 6 lb.) ex heavyweight-champlon of India knocked out LiCpl Casson (12 st 3 lb.) champlon of North West England and middleweight champlon of India 1940 in the seventh round of a schedule 10 round bout

Gunboat Jack (10 st 4 lb) knocked out Arthur Suares (13 st 10 lh) in the fourth round of a acheduled ten round bout

#### Lahore

The finals of the All India Boxing Champion ships resulted as follows -

Flyweight —Sgt Gill (R A F ) beat L Thapa (Gurkhas) holder on points

CRICKE.

#### Ranu Trophy

The following are the details of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ra il Trophy -

#### NORTH ZONE

Northern India heat D lhi and District by an innings and 2 0 runs

Northern India 3 8 for 7 wkts dec! (M Saced 66 A Hafeez 68 M R Bhide 114)

D lhi and District 5. (A Hsieez 7 for 5) and 86 (Abdul Racof 25 Mahar Hussela ...) A Haicez 3 for 4 Amin 5 for 33)

Flual -Northern India beat Southern Punish by 36 runs

Northern India 449 (Muniiai 59 Ram Prakath 77, M Asi m 91 Shabir 4 f r 106) and 298 (Mu iiai 85 Imtiaz Ahmed not out 100 Abdul Hafeez 46)

Southern Pu ] b 293 (Murrawat 71 Maqsood 144 Abdul Hafee 3 fo 69 Chunii 13 for 66) and 9 (Chuniiai 6 for 5)

#### SOUTH ZGNE

Madres beat Hyder b d by 53 runs

Madraa 188 (M Robinson 43 M J Gopalan 55 Sursa 186 (at Roomson 5 at 5 departs 3 thui m Ahmed 7 fo 64 Eh opathy 3 fo 45) nd 33 (C P J hastone 86 A Alv 36 M G S 11 a not cut 25 Ghulam Ahmed 6 for 81 Eharatch nd 3 for 40)

Byd rabad 192 (Jagdi hi l 64 Alhara 47 Rangacha 15 for 46 Ram ingh 4 fo 45) a d 176 (17asad 48 Asgb r 55 Ra g chari 3 for 33 Ram ingh 5 for 46)

Final -Mad as beat Mysore by an innings and 126 runs

Mad av 363 (R. E. N. N. Her 63 Ana ta naray n n 124 not ut M. J. G. palan 55 P. E. P. lia 5 for 73)

Mysore 78 (A G Ramel gh 3 to 33 C R Rang chari 7 f r 34) and 159 (Shyam sunder 48 P E Palia 74 Gopala 3 for 10 Ramsingh 3 for 54)

Bantamweight -B Lal (Golden Gloves Inicutta) holder best C La Frensis (N W Featherweight -L Beard (Sherwood College)

beat A M Joshua (Golden Gloves Calcutta) on noints

Lightweight -Johnny Miller (U S Army) best H Darby (P.R TS ) on points

Welterweight —Joe Frischerz (U S Army) beat G Martin (U S Army) on points

Middleweight -Capt Ian Henderson (Gar khas) beat J Gayer (U S Army) on points Light Heavyweight - James Rouse (U S Army) best John Mays (U S Army) on

points Heavyweight -Je se Dean (U S Army) beat L Jason (U S Army) on points

#### FAST ZONE

Holkar beat Bihar by an innings and 140 runa H ikar 389 (M Jagdala 14 CT Sarwate 71 S Bannerjee 5 for 90)

Bihar 158 (A Dey 46 C S Nayudu 6 for 79 C T Sarwate 4 for 4 ) and 91 (C T Sarwate 5 for 3 C S Nayudu S for 18

Bengal beat United Provinces by 76 runs

Dengai 48 (P B Dntt 58 P Sen 63 S G ndhi 5 for 97) and 157 (T V Partha sarathy 30 S Gandhi 4 for 44 J Mehta 3 for 19)

United Provinces 1 6 (K. Ramchandra 32 A. Lajmed 3 P. D. bree Carey 3 for 43 N. Clowdhury 3 for 40) and 154 (Rajendra Nath .. 5 R. hbwsj. 34 J. T. Phansalkar not out 40 N. Chowdhury 5 for 49)

Final -Holker beat Bengal by an innings and 38 runs

Holkar 538 (C T Serwate 12? C K Nayndu 141 C S Nayndn 50 J N Bhaya 61 H G Galkwad 3 P B Dntt 4 for 85)

Be g 1 64 (C S Nayudu 5 for 32) and 176 (T V Partha arathy 60)

#### WEST ZGNE

We tern India States beat Gujerat by 200

Wate n India States 4 (Girdhar) 44 Rathod 48 M 8 Baicoch 5 for 4) and 71 (Girdharl 149)

Guje at 140 (Ahmuddin 54 Jayantilal 5 for 37 Nyalch nd 4 for 33) and 155 (V T Parekh 33 Nyalchand 3 for 48 Girdhari 5 for \_3)

Bombay won on the result of the first innings

Bombay 43 (K C lbr him 55 R S Modl 160 V M Bierch at 84 Narottam 5 for 85 Inayat Khan 3 for 59) and 16 for 1 wkt

Sind 254 (Simpson 88 Daud Khan 53 Inayat Khan 51 H J Ko 6 for 90) and 244 f r 4 wkts d i (Simp on 63 B 8 Ambep 61 Narottam 58 Anwar Hussain 2 for 45 H J Kore 2 fo 4 )

Maharashtra beat Nawanagar by 489 runs (D-B Deodhar 105, Y N Gokhale 58, M R Rege 52, K M Jadhav not out 84, Mubarak Ali 6 for 96) and 363 for 7 whts decl (M E Z Gazali 46, M N Paranipe not out 65, D B Deodhar 141, Mubarak Ali 3 for 102)

Nawanagar State 131 (P K Yadvendra sinhiji 42, S G Shinde 5 for 18) and 115 (Jaysukhilal Oza 29, M S Samarsiniiji 28, S G Shinde 4 for 29)

Bombay beat Western India States by an innings and 312 runs

Western India States 188 (Jayantilal 46, Shantilal 80, D G Phadkar 6 for 58) and 92 (K K Tarapore 5 for 20, M N Raiji 3 for 41)

Bombay 592 for 6 wkts deel (K C Ibrahim 55, R S Modi 210, V M Merchant 217, Y B Palvankar not out 66, Nyaichand 3 for 126)

Baroda beat Maharashtra by 354 runs

Baroda 314 (V N Raiji 68, V S Hazare 127, K M Jadhav 3 for 64, S G Sinde 3 for 93) and 512 for 3 wkts deel (V N Raiji 53, R B Nimbalkar 117, H R Adhikari not out 164, V S Hazare not out 162)

Maharashtra 205 (M R Rege 72, Vijay Hazare 3 for 51, Amir Eiahi 3 or 70) and 267 (D B Deodhar 60, M N Paranjpye 63, Vivek Hazare 3 for 41)

Final —Bombay beat Baroda by seven wickets

Bombay 468 (R S Modi 245 not out, R S Cooper 62, Y B Palwanker 78) and 74 for 3 wkts

Baroda 151 (R. B. Nimbalkar 37, D. G. Phadkar 3 for 34, K. K. Tarapore 4 for 55) and 390 (R. B. Nimbalka 96, Gul Mahomed 100, K. K. Tarapore 4 for 108)

## SEMI-FINALS PROPER

Hoikar State beat Madras by 10 wkts

Madras 254 (C P Johnstone 64, B C Aiva 40, C T Sarwate 6 for 90) and 158 (C P Johnstone 38, Richardson 44, C T Sarwate 7 for 60)

Holkar State 403 (C T Sarwate 74, D Compton 81, C K Nayudu 52) and 11 for no loss

Bombay beat Northern India by ten wkts

Northern India 363 (Abdul Hafeez 145, M R Bhide not out 60, Imtiaz Ahmed 55, D G Phadkar 3 for 61) and 312 (Nazar Mahomed 86, Munital 55, Ram Prakash 54, K Tarapore 4 for 91, M N Raiji 4 for 79)

Bombay 620 (K C Ibraium 67, R S Cooper 68, R S Modi 113, D G Phadkar 73, U M Merchant 183, Abdul Hazeez 3 for 157) and 58 for no loss

Bombay beat Holkar by 374 runs

Bombay 462 (K C Ibrahlm 44, R S Modi 98, R S Cooper 52, U M Merehant 79, Y B, Palvankar 75, C S Nayudu 6 for 153, B B Nimbalkar 3 for 88) and 764 (M K Mantri 63, R S Modi 151, V M Merehant 278, R S Cooper 104, U M Merehant 73, C S Nayudu 5 for 275, C T Sarwate 2 for 205, C K Nayudu 3 for 104)

Holkar 360 (C T Sarwate 67, Mushtaq Ali 109, C S Nayudu 54, M M Jagdale 43, D G Phadkar 5 for 75, K K Tarapore 3 for 94) and 492 (Mushtaq Ali 130, D Compton not out 249, B B Nimbalkar 40, M N Raiji 3 for 133)

## BOMBAY STATISTICS

The following are the batting and bowling figures of all the players who assisted Bombay in this season's cricket Championship of India—

#### BATTING AVERAGES

|                                                                                             |    | IN                         | 0                                    | Ag                                             | H AV                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R S Modi<br>V M Merchant<br>U M Merchant<br>R S Cooper<br>Y B Paivankar<br>K C Ibrahim      | •• | 7<br>7<br>4<br>5<br>5<br>9 | 210012                               | 1008<br>607<br>345<br>293<br>227<br>209<br>187 | 245*201 60<br>278 101 16<br>183 86 25<br>104 58 60<br>78 56 75<br>67 42 71<br>73 27 40 |
| D G Phadkar M N Raiji M K Mantri J B Khot J J Kore K K Tarapore K M Rangnekar Anwar Hussain |    | 54844514                   | 0<br>2<br>1<br>0<br>2<br>0<br>0<br>1 | 137<br>53<br>179<br>66<br>30<br>56<br>9        | 27* 26 50<br>63 25 57<br>28 16 50<br>40* 15 00<br>41 11 20<br>9 9 00<br>11 6 66        |

## BOWLING ANALYSIS

| D G Phadkar<br>K K Tarapore<br>J J Kore<br>B S Modi<br>M N Raiji<br>Anwar Hussain<br>Y B Palvankar<br>V M Merchant | O M<br>180°4 29<br>239 50<br>110 15<br>42 7<br>136 5 19<br>48 12<br>62 18<br>83 227 | 488<br>599<br>320<br>120<br>33<br>143<br>136 | 24<br>12<br>4<br>13<br>4 | A 22 09 24 95 26 66 30 00 33 30 35 75 45 33 61 00 00 66 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| J B Khot .                                                                                                         | 111 1 27                                                                            |                                              | 3 1                      | 00 00                                                   |

The remaining figures were as follows

K M Rangnekar, 9—0—27—0 K C
Ibrahim 3—0—13—0 R S Cooper 1—1—0—0

## PREVIOUS WINNERS

The following is a list of previous winners 1934 35—Bombay Cricket Association 1935 36—Bombay Cricket Association 1936-37—Nawanagar State 1937-38—Hyderabad State 1938 30 Bengal Cricket Association

1939 40—Maharashtra Association 1940 41—Maharashtra Association 1941-42—Bombay Cricket Association 1942 43—Baroda Cricket Association

1943-44-Western India States

#### Ahmedahad

The twelve a side festival crick t match between Gulerat State Cricket Associ tion and Seth Surendra a team resulted as follows -

Quierat won by an innings and 6 runs

Gulerat 330 (Prithvir J 47 C G Patel 116 J H Schodan 4 Amir Ll hi 6 for 140)

Snrrendra a VII 1 1 (Surrendra 4 Jase P tell 8 for 41) and 16 (\ 8 H zare 9 Kesari 5 for 46 and \ lnoo Mankad 6 for 57)

#### Bombay

The Bombay P ntangular Cri ket Tenma ment resulted as follows --

Europeana vs Parsis-Parsis won on the result of the first Inning

Europeans 300 (R. T. Simpson 69 J. Hard staff 159) and 18 for wkts (D. Compton 9 not out J. Hardstaff 6 not out)

Parala 4 9 (R S Modi 15 R S Cooper 3 D B Satha 0 1 Dobree Carey 6 for 139)

Muslims vs The Rest-Mn lims won on the result of the first in incs

The Rest 308 (Vijay Hazere 60 V Seth st an 101 Saced Ahmed 4 for 50) a d 66 for 6 wkta (Abdul Hafe 23 for 13)

Muslims 378 for 7 wats d of (Gul Mahomed 106 M L 7 O zail 109)

Hindus vs Parsis-Hindus won on the result of the first innings

Parels 308 (R S Cooper 58 S \ Bannerje 4 for 60 C S \ayudu 4 for S )

Final -- Muslims ve Hindus-Muslims won by o e wkt

Hindus 03 (Vi oo Mankad 6 G Kri hen h nd 2 Amir Elahi 5 for 6) and 315 (V M rehant 60 G Ki he ch nd not out 118 Amir Flahi 4 lor 147)

Muslima 221 (K C 1brahim 5 C 8 Nayudu 5 for 93) and 98 tor 9 wkts (K C 1brahim not out 137)

The fi at f The Tim of India 8ht ld Cricket Tourn ment (Senior Division) resulted as follow

B E S T b at Oriental Life Office Sport Club by 94 ru

B E S T 183 (M R Khan 38 J B Patel C J J Ko 5 for 64 M V kam t 3 for 49) and 04 (M R Khan 53 G L I ill 46 J B Patel not out J J kore 6 for 56)

Oriental Life Office S C 177 (J J Kore 76 K S Shete 55 D S T lpad 3 for A J Bode 3 for 53) and 116 (h K Tarapore 4 for 40 A J Bode 5 for 43)

The final of The Tim s of India Sht 14 Cri k t Tournament (junior division) resulted as follows .

Killick Vixon and Co beat Phipson and Co C C by 5 wkts

The final of the Inter Collegiate Cricket T nr ament for the Rahimtoola Cnp resulted aa lollowa --

Fighinstone College and Royal Institute o

Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of B lence \*97 (D B I hadkar 150 L C L sam 4 for 40 L C Abdulla 6 for 113) ad 11 (L S I h nesikar 33 D G I hadkar 45 h C Aldulla 4 for 5 1

St Vavi ra College 5 (D G Phadkar 6 for 8 R V Divecha 3 for 12) and 31 (K C k seam 9 R S Modi 65 D G Phadkar

3 for 75) The festival cricket m tch between the Crick t Club of India and Lt Col Nayudu a MI to celebrate the fatter a Golden Jubillee in the

g me resulted as follows -

Crick t Club of I dia he thayudus XI by an inni crand 15 rune Cricket Club of 1 di 654 (Vinco Mackad 1 thay Merchant 130 S Bizzar 185 G hrishen chand 50 R S Cooper n tout 1 7 C S N yadu 6 for 0 C T Sarwate 3 for 140 R S Modi for 50)

Nayudu a VI 397 (R. B. Nimbalkar 67 Bushtaq All & Cul Mahomed 115 Abdul II feez 6 for 4 ) and 4f (D. Compton 100 Abduf liaf ez 6 for 58)

to ton many many of the second

Cricket Cl b of India beat the Services by an Innings and 35 ru s Services 34 (Mushtaq All 90 C k N yudu 91 S k Bannerjee 4 for 90 C 8 yudu 3 for ) and 238 (D Compton 1 0 Amir Hahl 5 for 109 C 8 Nayudu 31 r 43)

Cleket Club of India 615 for 4 wkte decl (Idnos Man) of 57 f 8 504 n/s 6 8 Hazar not o t 90 M Merchant retired 61 PF Jndge 2 for 171)

#### Calcutta.

The failval elicket match between the Go ern r X1 and the Combined Services XI resulted a tollows -

Combined Services XI won by an innings and on run

Governor a Vi 143 a d 327 (N Chatt rice 115 T C Longfield 31 D J Rimm r 37 N Ch withury not ut 30 P F Judge 4 for 901

Combined Servic s XI 471 (R. T. Simpson 68 N. S. Hotchkin 74 D. Compton 109 J. Hardstsfi 153, N. Chowdhury 5 for 103)

## Lahore.

The final of the Inter University Cricket Championship of India resulted as follows —

Bombay University beat Punjab University by 43 runs

Bombay 237 and 200

Punjab 198 and 196

## Madras.

The festival cricket match between and Indian XI and the Governor's XI —

Match resulted in a draw.

Indian XI 371 (Vinco Mankad 70, Mushtaq Ali 54, C S Nayudu 58, L Amarnath 77, C Rangachari 6 for 74) and 219 for 6 wkts decl (Amarnath 100 not out, V M Merchant 40 not out, Ghulam Ahmed 3 for 56)

Governor's XI 221 (Ramsingh 60, Gopplan 40, C T Sarwate 4 for 35) and 196 for 6 whts (Palia 68, Mushtaq Ali 3 for 921)

The final of the Parlaklmedi Cup cricket Tournament resulted as follows —

Royapettah Y M C A were declared winners Sunder Cricket Club 92 Royapettah Y M.C A 90 for 5 wkts when the former staged a walk out, owing to disagreement with an umpire's decision

## Surat.

The final of the Surat Flood Relief Quadrangular Circket Tournament resulted as follows —

Hindus beat Muslims by one run

# Hindus 287 (Vinoo Mankad 139, Bhiku P. 44, L. P. Jai 30, Amir Elahi 5 for 63): 138 (Vinoo Mankad 51, Amir Elahi 6 75)

Muslims 181 (Gul Mahomed 73, Vinco Manl 8 for 39) and 243 (Vinco Mankad 6 for 7

## Ceylon Tour.

Indian XI vs Coylon Cricket Association 2
Match resulted in a draw

Indian XI 217 (Amarnath 75, V S Hazare Spitell 3 for 67, Jayawiekreme 3 for 8 Prinz 3 for 62) and 127 for 2 wkts

Ceylon XI 332 for 7 whits deel (R Fernan 73, Jayawickreme 80, Spitell 124)

Indian XI vs Combined Colleges XV. Mat resulted in a draw

Combined Colleges XV 212 (C Schokman 3 Karunaratne 56, Ramsingh 3 for 42)

Indian XI 143 for 5 whits (Sarwate 50)

Indian XI vs United Service XI Indian 3 won by 7 wkts

United Services 168 (McCarthy 88, Vinc Mankad 4 for 15) and 195 for 8 wkts dec

Indian XI 252 (Vinco Mankad 48, R S Mod 56, DeKretser 6 for 72) and 114 for 3 wht

Indian XI vs Ceylon XI. Match resulted i

Ceylon XI 107 (C R J DeSoysa 38, Vino Mankad 8 for 35) and 225 for 7 wkts

Indian XI 179 (V M Merchant 36, R I Nimbalkar 48, L Amarnath 49, Spitell for 48, DeKretser 4 for 56)

## DOG SHOW.

## Bombay.

The Bombay Presidency Kennel-Club's 26th Championship Dog Show resulted as follows—

CHALLENGE CUPS (OPEN TO ALL)

Best Exhibit in Show Mrs D Graveston and Mr H Inwood's Alsatian dog "Elman of Concord" Best Opposite Sex Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Ceylon Champion Excellent Model of Fame"

Best Reserve Exhibit in Show Mr M V
Dayal's Pomeranian dog "Ch Riversdale
Bonnie Prince" Best Opposite Sex
Mr and Mrs G T Neal's Wire Fox Terrier
bitch "Sherwood Serenade"

Best Exhibit Bred in India Mrs D Graveston and Mr H Inwood's Alsatian dog "Elman of Concord" Best Opposite Sex Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Ceylon Champion Excellent Model of Fame"

Best Puppy in Show Mrs C A Eldridges'
Dachshund dog "Chappy "Best Opposite
Sex Mr R N Wilson's Pekingese bitch
"Mayil of Claiborne".

Best Exhibit in Show, born in Bomba; Presidency and under 18 months old Mrs G Wickersham's Dachshund bitel "Minx of Jessfield"

Best Terrier in Show Mr and Mrs G T Neal's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Sherwood Serenade"

Best Exhibit in Show other than Terrier Mrs D Graveston and Mr H Inwood's Alsatian dog "Elman, of Concord"

Best Pekingese in Show Mr R N Wilson's Pekingese bitch "Mavli of Clalborne"

Best Alsatian Puppy in Show Mrs F H
Smith's Alsatian dog "Fritz von Fitz
bergen"

Best Terrier in Show Bred in India Mr and Mrs G T Neal's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Sherwood Serenade"

Best Alsatian in Show Mrs D Graveston and Mr H Inwood's Alsatian dog "Elman of Concord"

Best Non Sporting Exhibit in Show, except Alsatians (GSD) and Toys Mr C E Vogel's Debermann Pinscher bitch "Asts von Westphalia"

- Best Toy in Show Mr M V Dayals Pomeranian dog Ch Riversdaje Bonnie Prince Mr M V Dayala
- Best Gundog in Show Miss F E M Espley's Cock r Spaniel bitch Ceyling Champion Excellent Model of Fame

#### CONDITIONAL CUPS

- Be t Exhibit in Show born in Bombey or Sal ette and owned by a member of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club Mr D 8 Captaine Airedale Terrrier dog Orlent Jock
- B at Terrier in Show born in Bombay or Salett and owned by a membe of BPKC Mr D S Captain a Air date Terrier dog Orient Jock.
- Best Exhibit in Show other than Terrier born in Bombay or Salasette nd owned by a member of BPKO Mrs O Wicker anams Dachshund bitch Minx of Jers fleld
- Best Non Sporting Exhibit in Show excluding Toys Mrs D Oraveston and Mr ding Toys Mrs D Oravess H Inwood e Alastian dog Fim Concord.

#### PRIZES OPEN TO MEMBERS ONLY

- B t Exhibit in Show Mrs D Oraveston and Mr H Inwood a Alsatlan dog Elman of Conco d Best Opposite Sex Mr C E Vogels Dobermann Pins her bitch Asta
- von Westphalla Best Exhibit Bred I Indis Mr M V Dayals Fome snian dog Ch Riversdele Bonnie P ince Leat Opposite Sex Mrs O Wick rahsms Alsati n bitch Cheren of Warrigal
- Best Junior Exhibit Br d in I dis under 18 months Mrs G Wi krhama Da h shund bitch Minx of J s field
- B at Exhibit begott n and born in Bombay r Salsette under 18 month Mr i D; ra Pomeranian bitch Margar t Rose Mr 8
- Be t Puppy in Show Mr W W Fg rten a Wire Fox Terrior dog Sherwood Straights

#### SPECIAL PRIZES (OPEY TO ALL)

- Best Pomeranian Mr M V Dayal a dog Ch. Riveradala Bonni Frince Dest Opposite Sex Mrs M L Willtrop a bitch Rivers dale Miss Beautiful.
- Best Als tian Dog (G S D ) Mrs D Graves ton and Mr H Inwood a Elman of Concord Best Opposite Sex Mrs G Cheren of Warrigal Wiekersham a bitch
- Best Als tian (O S D) Puppy -Mrs F H Smith a dog ' Frit von Fitzbergen Best P king o Mr R. N Wilson a bitch "May!i of Glaiborne
- Best Sydney Sikle or Japane e Mrs E M Macl an a Japanes bitch Rose of Japan.
- Pest Labrador R t iever, English Spring r Spaniel or Golden Retri v r Mr J Lestrey a F yil h Springer Spaniel dog "Murt of the Cto ds.

- Rest Orest Dane Rat Kumar of Pitha puram a dog Defiance of Yes Best Dalmatian or Irish Setter Mrs B
  - Berton Ree a Dalmatian dog Dødge Major
- Best Cairn Terrier C pt J D Kothswalia s bitch Bestpal Bella
- D t Opposite Sex Miss N N Kar ni e dog Hashleigh Bubbles
- Best Sealyham Scottish or Airedale Terrier Mr D S Captain a Airedale Terrier dog Ortent Jock
- Re t Wire Fox Terrier Mr and Mrs O T Neal a bitch Sherwood Sereneda
- Best Smooth Fox Terrier Mr H N
  Laliji a dog Royal Tooper Best Oppo
  alte Sex Lieut B & Shroff e bitch S ny of Gaylord
- Best Bull Terrior (Coloured or White) Mr Hit Hard Best H P Scott s d g Hit Hard Rest Opposite Sex -AMr R Parkes blich Canteen of Part bgarh
- B st Cocker Spaniel Miss F E M Espley a pitch Ceylon Champion Excell nt Model of Fsm Best Opposit Sex Miss F E M Espley's dog Ceylon Champion Stal less Stefan
- Best Cocher Spaniel Puppy Mr Aitares s dog Vandyke
- s C A Eldridge s Best Opposite Sex Best Dachshund Mrs dog Chappy Best Op hirs O Wickersham a bitch Ch Leni of z asfield
- Best Litter Miss F E Espley a litter of Cocker Sp niel N xt Best Litter Mrs E McDonnell a litter of P kl gene
- Best Dobermann Pins her or Tibetan Mr & E Vogel a Doberman Pinscher bitch Ast you Westphalla
- Be t Dog in Open Obedience Trials Mr D P Aothavala a Alsatian (G S D) dog Poputr Best Opposite Sex H at B K Sh off a Alsatian (O S D)
- bit h Belinda Dest Novice Alsatian (G S D ) in Obedience Trisls Mrs Shanti Singh a Alsatian dog Michols Heetor
- Best Exhibit in Show excluding champions and over five years Miss N N Karani s C irn T rrier dog Hashleigh Bubbles
- pest No Ice C cker Spaniel owned and handled by a n vice exhibitor Mr N Alvares a
- dog landyke Dest Dog or Bitch owned by a novice exhibitor who has not wo a cup or priz bond at Sh w Mr A W Newi nd a Dull Terrier dog Pickles of P rrymead
- Best hovice Bitch or Dog owned by a novice exhibitor Mr A Alvares S Cock r Spani i dog Y hdyk
- Best dog r bitch owned by a Servic man

## FOOTBALL

| FOOTBALL,                                                                               |                                                                                                 |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| . Bangalore.                                                                            | Calcutta.                                                                                       |  |  |
| The charity exhibition match resulted as follows —                                      | The final of the I F A Shield Football Tour ment resulted as follows —                          |  |  |
| British Services XI 3 goals W I A A Staff (Bombry) 1 goal                               | Bengal and Assam Rallway 2 goal Past Bengal Nul                                                 |  |  |
| Bombay.                                                                                 | The First Division of the Calcutta Footb                                                        |  |  |
| The Rovers Cup Football Tournament final resulted as follows —                          | Mohun Bagan Winne                                                                               |  |  |
| British Base Reinforcement Camp 3 goals WAAA Staff 1 goal                               | Mohammedan Sporting Runners v  The exhibition and International match                           |  |  |
| The final of the Hinrichs Memorial Shield Football Tournament resulted as follows —     | British Services Professionals 2 goals                                                          |  |  |
| Embarkation Headquarters 1 goal.<br>Royal Air Force Nu                                  | I F A XI British Services Professionals Last Bengal and Mohun Bagan                             |  |  |
| The final of the Western India Football Championship resulted as follows—               | British Service XI 2 goals I F A XI 2 goals                                                     |  |  |
| British Basc Reinforcement Camp 8 goals Maharashtra Nul                                 | England 1 goal Scotland Nil                                                                     |  |  |
| The First Division of the Harwood Football League resulted as follows —                 | 144 101101/8                                                                                    |  |  |
| Embarkation Headquarters . winners WIAA Staff Runners up                                | Scrvices Professionals Services XI (Army and R A F) Services Professionals  8 goals Nil 2 goals |  |  |
| The final of the Services Quadrangular Football Tournament resulted as follows —        | IFA XI . 1 goal Services Professionals 5 goals                                                  |  |  |
| Royal Air Force 1 goal<br>Army 2 Nil                                                    | Royal Air Force . 2 goals                                                                       |  |  |
| The Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament final resulted as follows—                    |                                                                                                 |  |  |
| WIAA Staff 3 goals<br>City Police Nel                                                   | The final of the Inter-Provincial Footba Tournament resulted as follows — -                     |  |  |
| The Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament final resulted as follows —                   | Dengai .                                                                                        |  |  |
| B S D 4 goals B A O 2 goals                                                             | The International match between Britis Services Professionals resulted as follows —             |  |  |
| The final of the Ahmed Sallor Cup Inter-School Football Tournament resulted as follows— | England 5 goals<br>Scotland 3 goals,                                                            |  |  |
| St Mary's High School 2 goals St Sebastian's High School Nu                             | Lahore.                                                                                         |  |  |
| The International match resulted as follows — Europeans 2 goals Indians 1 goal          | The final of the Inter University Pourse<br>Tournament resulted as follows —                    |  |  |
| The Charlty exhibition matches resulted as follows —                                    | Punjab University 4 goals Nul Madras University                                                 |  |  |
| England 1 goal The Rest Ntl                                                             | The final of the De Montmorency Cup Foot ball Tournament resulted as follows                    |  |  |
| England 5 goals Scotland 4 goals Bombay R A F 5 goals                                   | Bengal and Assam Rallway  Royal Alr Force (Cawnpore)  4 goals 2 goals                           |  |  |
| Bengalore R A F 3 goals Army 5 goals                                                    | Lucknow.                                                                                        |  |  |
| Bangalore R A F 1 goal The Indlan Football League resulted as                           | The final of the Kadir Shield Football Tourns<br>ment resulted as follows —                     |  |  |
| follows —   Firestone Club . Winnerss St Xavler's College Runners up                    | Ordnance Club 1 goal Military XI Nal                                                            |  |  |
| The final of the Bombay Hexangular Tournament resulted as follows—                      | The final of the Madras United Club Footbal Tournament resulted as follows —                    |  |  |
| Europeans 5 goals The Rest 1 goal                                                       | Tilak-Motl United Club Clubhai yappa' Pacs  Winners Runners up                                  |  |  |

#### Madras

The Exi lhition Football matches resulted as

| goals<br>1 goal<br>11 goals<br>1 goal |
|---------------------------------------|
|                                       |

#### Poons

The final of the Intr C llegiate Football th plo slip r suited follows -Nowrosie Wadia Coll go W1 ers Fergu son Coll g Runners ut The Poona I ootball League resulted a

foliowa -Indian R se General Ho pital Winners 77

The final of the Ser ices I ternati nal Foot ball Tournam at resulted as f llows -

Scotla d and Wales Combin d L gland

#### Travandrum

The final of the All India Football Tournament resulted as follows ---

W I A A Staff (Hombay) 2 goals Ea t Beng 1 (Calcutta) 1 goal

#### Indian Tour in Ceylon

t heart sed by the Indian Footb illin

| ion es it das i ilos —  | m n roote n i |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Navy XI                 | 4 goals       |
| I dlan XI               | g I           |
| City L g e              | goals         |
| I dlas XI               | - goals       |
| I dlan XI               | 1 gòal        |
| All Ceyl in Barefooters | A 1           |
| Indi u XI               | 4 go la       |
| U ited S r lees XI      | 3 goals       |

#### Baroda

The principal re ult of the Barod Golf Week we a follows -

B rod Golf Champl nai ip (36 hole) — Ch ndr en beat Laptain M \ Bobjec four and three

Four ball Four ome -P ke lam Walh nd Cardiner b the nd Harvey two a do e M t h Play 81 gl s (three quarter h ndlcap) -Drsk beat Calvert o up at the nine

t enth Four ball F romes Bogey Competition Lee a d Ha vey five up win s B ll and H rdman tw up u ner up

n Bogey Competition (Threquittre hindleap) —Pakitham Walsh winn ra n R op ru r up

#### Bombay

The Bombay Presid cy Golf Club s annual

competiti as re ult das f llow d Under-

Scrth Mdls —Gold 10 Winn r E L Pennell E up E. Radbon B Bronze-Runne H ndlcap Pri D H Beatt

President a Cup-Winner K H Rugginz Runner up C A St ey

C ptain Cup—Win r C F Headd rly Runn r up D H Be tt M u a Chall nge Cup—Winner C A Sterr y Runne up J L Dickie

Ladles Ch il nge Cup-Win er Mrs Sterrey Runn r up Mrs Seaman

Willingdon Cup G W C Cr lk. Winner Mr nd Mrs

Blma Cup-Win er Mr St rr y Runner p Mrs Rutherford

Burrows Cup-Winner Mrs Te up Mrs Kerr Runner

#### COLF

Bien . Fourball Foursomes-Winu rs C F H dd ri ya d Maj Woodlo s up L G Wills and R A Hary tt Ru ners Lds Mrs

di Fulsil Fourson s-Win Borown an nd hirs Wrhill up hirs Rusell a dhir Taylor R nners

he Anderson Aggr gate Cup-Winn r B H Beatt The

Sewel S ly r-Wlnn r Runne up J McF ll E L Peun II R d Cros E l ctic Competition-Wi ner

L A Sterr y Nasık

The princip 1 re ult of the Roy 1 Western I di Golf Ci b Golf Week at N ik w r foll wa

Bomb y Cymkl n Cup (m dal play on handicap) — Lt A W Bicoe (Mhow) 5+ = winner

Military Cup (medal pl y on h ndl ap) —
E Redbo e (Bomb y) 0 =71 vl r
N L D Fand | a d L V M ikani ti d
for a coad pi c each r turning nett 75
but Maikani wa deel r d runn r up o th re ult of the | t ni s hol

W men s Med l Play on Handicap —Mrs St rrey (B mba) 97 13=84 winn r Mrs Parker (N ik) 113 8=85 runner up

Pe es Cup (open b g y on handle p) —Capt W 3 Turnbull (Bombay) four up wl n C Radbon (Bombay), one up runner up

om n Bgy Competition (handicap) --Mrs Southw II four d wn wi ne Lad Clayton nine down runner up

kwa a Ch He go C p (open bog y n h di ap)—Lt J R Th pso fi e p winn Major R O Laught n (D olail) W Picha d on (Deolail) nd C L P n h (Bomb y) thed fo e o d pl ce b t M jr Langhlo w decired ru ner up on th re nit of the last nine holes

Nasik Gymkhana Cup (medal play on handicap) —H·T Robertson (Bombay), 85-14=71, winner Major N T Fereman (Deolali), 84-10=74, and W B Dalrymple (Shoiapur), 77—3=74, tied for second place, but Major Fereman was declared runner-up on the result of the last ninc hoics

President's Cup (mcdai piay) —Major N T Fereman (gross 77), winner on the last nine holes Capt W S Turnbuli (Bombay), runner-up H T Robertson (Bombay) won the handleap prize

Western India Golf Championship —Capt W S Turnbull (Bombay) beat Lt J, R Thompson (Bangalore), over 36 holes Thompson was one up after the first elghteen holes, but Turnbull won at the seventeenth after a battle royal over the last stretch

Captain's Cup —H T Robertson (Bombay) beat Sir High Clayton (Bombay), three and two Bombay Bangle —Mrs Lowndes (Bombay beat Miss Clayton, two and one

Best Scratch score during week —Lt A W Briscoe (Mhow), with 75

The prize for the best score on handicap in the Nasik Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana and President's Cup competitions was wor by Capt W S Turnbull (Bombay) with 64 8/9, with W B Dalrympie (Shoiapur) runner-up with 68 Both of them also wor the M S Advani Aggregate Cup for the best aggregate score (handicap) in the Nasil Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhanaf and President's Cup competitions with 230

Fourbali Foursomes (open bogey on handlcap) —Lt A W Briscoe (Mhow) and W B Dairympie (Sholapur), elght up, winners M D Madgaonkar and L V Malkani (Bombay), five up, runners up

Men's Foursomes—H P Southwell and E L Pennell beat Capt W S Turnbull and J W Jessop, three and one

## HOCKEY.

## Bangalore.

The final of the Maharaja's Gold Cup Hockey
Tournament resulted as follows —
Bangalore Sporting 3 goals
All Blues 2 goals

Bombay.

The final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament resulted as follows—
Kamla Club (Cawnpore) . 2 goals Kalyanmal Milis (Indore) . Nil
The First Division of the Bombay Hockey

League resulted as follows —
City Police Winners
Lusitanians Runners up

The final of the Bombay Provincial Hockey
Association Championship, for "The Times of
India" trophy resulted as follows
G I P Railway
Lusitanians
Runners up

The Lusltanians conceded a walk over in the final

The final of the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows —

GIP Railway 1 goal City Police Nul

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association's Women's League resulted as follows — Winners Winners

Bombay City Winners
Bombay Greys ... Runners up

R

## Calcutta.

The Calcutta Hockey League resulted as follows —

Mohammedan Sporting Winners Runners up

The annual charlty exhibition match re sulted as follows — . 2 goals

The Rest Indians . 1 goal

## Delhi.

The Delhi Cioth Mills Open Hockey Tournament final resulted as follows—

Manavadar State
Hornets (Delhi)

2 goals
1 goal

## Gorakhpur.

The final of the Inter-Provincial Hockey
Tournament resulted as follows —
Bhopal
United Provinces

1 goal
Nul

## Lahore.

The final: of the Inter University Hockey Championship of Indla resulted as follows—Punjab University 2 goals Osmanla University Nul

## Poona.

The final of the Campbell Cup Hockey Tourna ment resulted as follows—
Kirkeeans
Poona United

2 goals
Nu

## RACING.

## Bombay.

The following are the principal result of the Bombay racing season —

Idar Gold Cup Distance 7 furlongs Maharaja of Baroda's Klng's Jester (8st 11 lb) Britt Maharaja of Kashmir's Odds On (8st 4 ib)
Jones
Messrs Hope and C J Shah's Sunbathing 3
(8st 7 lb) Kheemsingh
Maharaja of Idar's What Again (8st 7 lb)
Brace

Won by a shorthead, a head, 1 length Time —1 minute, 28 2/5 seconds C N Wadia Oold Cup

Distance 1; miles Sir Homi Mehta s Yswsr ( t 5 lb ) Khade Mrs Justice s Haut Ton (8st \_ 1b ) kbeem

singh Maharani of Kolhapur s Chanak (8st 4 lb ) Rook

Rao Bahadura D A Surves Wonderful (8st ) West Won by 11 lengths 31 lengths 1 length

Time -2 minutes 6 seconds Brsbourne Cup

i Distance 1 mile 1 farlong

Rao Dahadur D A Surve s Wonderfal (7st 5 lb ) Khalli

Maharsis of Parlakimedla Magic Mount (8 t 6 lb ) Sibbritt Mr M D P tits Usk (9st 4 lb ) Evans

Misharani of Kolhapura Orange Hower ( at 9 lb ) Khade Won by 2 lengths 3 lengths lengths

Time -1 minute 64 2/5 seconds Victory Cup

Disfance ? furlougs

Mr F II Mehta s Big Joy (9st 1 lb) Evans Maharani Chimnabal and M laraja Cooch Behar's Cote D Arne (8 t 6 lb ) Whiteside

Mah raja of Baroda s Flashing Prince (8st ) Britt

Mahatal Kumar of Morvis Sunny Ban (8st 3 lb ) Cook Won by 1 length # lengths # length Tims -1 minute 29 4/5 seconds

Hughes Memorial Plate

Distance 6 furlongs Maharaja of Kashmir s Moot Law (8st 9 lb ) Jones

Haharaul of Kolhapur s Orange Flower (7st 4 lb ) Bhimrao Mish raja of Parlakimedi a Lejong (9st) Sibbritt

Mre Justice's Haut Ton (8st 4 lb ) White side Won by a neck 3 lengths a shorthead Time -1 minute 15 s conds

Tickford P rk Plate Di tance 7 furlongs

Maharaja of Gwallor s Star of Gwallor (8 t 11 lb ) Rob rts Maha al of Gwallor a Deepak ( t 7 lb ) Sibbritt Mrs J tice s Another De il (8 t 9 lb)

Whiteside Mr A. Higgins Ca los (7st 13 lb ) Khade Won by 11 lengths 11 length 1 length Time -1 minute 26 1/5 a conda

Quarryman Piste Dista ce 1 mile

M harsni Chimnsbal Gaekwar of B rod s Ice Bor (9st ) E ns Mahs ja f kashmir s Maharsj (8 t 3 lb) Khade

Mr A. H Billimoris s Ssy When (8st 7 lb) Mah rajs of Baroda s Scotland Y rd (Set 5 lb Y Britt

Won by 1 length # length a head Time -1 minute 43 2/5 seconds

Torf Club Cup

Distance 1 miles
Mr L V Malkani s Mr Colman (8st Evans Nau bradss Lemin ul Mulk and Fakhr ul

Mulk of Dhopal's Wavell (10 st 12 lb) Dhoorsingh

Mes rs S S Chenoy and S A Poonaw IIa Subhi Js irs (7st 7 lb ) Khalil Maharai of Daroda s Chief Dul r (10st ) 81hbritt

Won by a shorthead a neck 3 lengths Time -3 min t s 3 second

General Obaldullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup Distance I mile

Messrs Hope and C J Shah's Sunbathing (6st 1 lb) Kheem.l gh Mr A H Billimoris's 8 y When (8st 3 lb)

Burn Maharais of Gwaliors Bine Pencil (8st 3 lb ) Roberts Maharsis of Daroda s Sweet Dre m (8st

9 lb ) Britt Won by a neck I length 1 length Time-1 minute 42 4/5 eco ds

Governor General & Cup (Indian St Leger) Distance 11 miles M harais of Kashmir s Odds On (8st 9 lb )

Jones Prince Aly Khan and Mr R K F Singh s Ferial (8st 9 lb ) Burn Maharsja of Gwallor s Doy I Jester (9st )

Roberts
Maharaja of B rods s W r Admiral (9st ) Britt

Won by 2 length 11 lengths 11 lengths Time -3 minutes 8 seconds

Rajpipla Gold Cup Di tance 1 mil

Maharal of Parlakimedis Philanthropist (8st ) Bibb ltt Maharshi of Kolhapur s Chanak (9st ) B litt Maharsi of Gwallor s Alijab (8st 6 lb ) Roberts

Maharaja of K hm! s Flutter (8st 5 lb) Jones Won by 11 lengths 1 lengths 2 lengths Time -1 minute 39 4/5 seconds Gulamhusein Ess il Cup

Distance 7 furlongs Maharajs of Gwallor s Jsiwant (8st 11 lb) Roberts

Messrs Hope and C J Shah a Sunbatting (9 t 3 lb ) Jones Messrs I Mahomed and A H Passing Bell (8st 5 lb ) Khalil H A Akbar a

Mah rat of Id r # Truefit (8st 4 lb ) Rook 4 Won by a shortbead a ne k 3 lengths Time -1 minute 29 seconds Bombay Arab Derby Dist no 14 miles

Nawahzadas Y min ul Mulk nd Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopsis Wavell (9st 5 1b)

Bhoorsingh Mah r is of Daroda s Rabdan (8st 5 ib Rook

Maharajs of Baroda s Chief Duler (9st Maharajs or Europes Chief Duner (Mit 51b) Britt Mab r j Kumar of Morvis Golden Quest (8t 5 b) Burn Won by 1; lengths 1 length 4 lengths Time—3 minutes 1 second.

| TE TERE 1                                                                           |                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| H H Maliaraja of Kashmir's Gold Cup                                                 | Arab Champion Cup                                                                  |
| Distance 1 mile                                                                     | Distance 11 miles                                                                  |
| Maharaja of Baroda's Daneing Lily (8st                                              | Maharaja of Baroda's Chief Ruler (9st<br>Britt                                     |
| 11 lb) Britt Sir Homi Mehta's Yawar (9st 4 lb) Evans 2                              |                                                                                    |
| Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Philanthropist                                            | ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Wavell (9st ) Raffael                                          |
| (9st 1 lb ) Slbbritt 3                                                              |                                                                                    |
| Maharaja of Gwallor's Gay Jester (8st                                               | 7 lb) Rook Molygran Wymar of Mary 18's Dhayf Shammy                                |
| 11 lb') Roberts                                                                     | Maliaraj Kumar of Morvis's Dhayf Shamme<br>(9st ) Burn                             |
| Won by a head, a neek, 1 length                                                     | Won by a shorthead, 3½ lengths, 3 length                                           |
| Time —1 mlnute, 42 3/5 seconds                                                      | Time —2 minutes, 20 1/5 seconds                                                    |
| Colaba Cup                                                                          | Cambridgeshire Stakes                                                              |
| Distance 12 miles                                                                   | Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong                                                         |
| Maharaja of Gwalior's Alijah (9st 4 lb) Roberts                                     | Mrs A L Hutson's Fortunate Lad (8s 9 lb) Slbbritt                                  |
| Maharaja of Baroda's Flashing Prince (8st                                           | Maliaraja of Gwalior's Alijiali                                                    |
| 6 lb) Britt 2                                                                       | (9st) Roberts Dead head                                                            |
| Mr I Mahomed and A H A Akbar's                                                      | Mr R K F Singli's Mahboob                                                          |
| Fortunate Lad (9st 2 lb) Kheemsingh 3                                               | (8st 2lb) A Ahmed                                                                  |
| Mr F H Mehta's Big Joy (8st 4 lb ) Jones 4                                          | Mr F H Melita's Big Joy (8st 2 lb ) Jones<br>Won by 1 length, dead heat, 2 lengths |
| Won by 1½ lengths, ½ lengths, 1½ lengths<br>Time —2 minutes, 10 4/5 seconds         | Time —1 minute, 59 seconds                                                         |
|                                                                                     | Indian Okas                                                                        |
| Indian Derby Distance 1½ miles                                                      | Distance 14 miles                                                                  |
|                                                                                     | Prince Aly Khan and Mr R K F Singh's                                               |
| Maharaja of Kashmir's Odds On (8st 9 lb) Jones                                      | Fernal (8st 7 lb) Burn                                                             |
| Maharaja of Gwalior's Royal Jester (9st)                                            | Maharaja of Kashmur's Odds On (8st 7lb Jones                                       |
| Roberts                                                                             |                                                                                    |
| Maharaja of Baroda's King's Jester (9st)                                            | Roberts                                                                            |
| Britt Maharaja of Baroda's War Admiral (9st)                                        | Time My Khan and BH IV IL I Combin                                                 |
| Khade 4                                                                             | Niraly (8st 7 lb ) Sibbritt<br>Won by a neck, 1 length, 2 lengths                  |
| Won by a neck, 1 length, 4 length                                                   | Time —2 minutes, 48 seconds                                                        |
| Time —2 minutes, 43 seconds                                                         | Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate                                                      |
| Eclipse Stakes of India                                                             | Distance 7 furlance                                                                |
| Distance 1½ miles                                                                   | Mrs Justice's Another Devil (7st, 12 lb)                                           |
| Mrs Justice's Haut Ton (8st 13 lb ) White-                                          | Whiteside<br>Maharaja of Kashmir's Flutter (7st 10 lb)                             |
| side 1                                                                              | l Khade                                                                            |
| Maharani of Kolhapur's Chanak (8st 11 lb ) Britt 2                                  | Donager Maharani Laxmibai Chhatrapati                                              |
| Mr M D Petit's Avon Song (7st 7 lb)                                                 | of Kolhapur's Salmon Bar (7st 13 lb)                                               |
| Sibbritt                                                                            | Kheemsingh<br>Maharaja of Baroda's Dancing Lily (9st                               |
| Mr M D Petit's Tatter-Sol (8st 4 lb)                                                | l 2 lb ) Britt                                                                     |
| Evans 4<br>Won by a shorthead, 2 lengths, 2 lengths                                 | Won by a head, 3 lengths, 1 length                                                 |
| Time —2 minutes, 394/5 seconds                                                      | Time —1 minute, 27 seconds                                                         |
| Governor's Cup                                                                      | Aga Khan's Spring Cup                                                              |
| Distance 14 mlles                                                                   | Distance 12 miles Dowager Maharani Laumibhai Chhatrapati                           |
| Maharaja of Idar's Herltage (8st 12 lb)                                             | of Kolhapur's Salmon Bar (7st 13 lb)                                               |
| Rook 1                                                                              |                                                                                    |
| Maharaja of Baroda's Sweet Dream (8st 10 lb) Britt 2                                | Mrs Marginson's Fairpath (8st ) West<br>Maharaja of Gwalior's Finalist (9st 7 lb)  |
| Mr A H Billimoria's Say When (8st 2 lb)                                             | Sibbritt                                                                           |
| Kheemsingh 3                                                                        | Maharani of Kolhapur's Orange Flower                                               |
| Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Clitheroe (9st                                            | (7st 12 lb) Bhimrao<br>Won by a shorthead, 11 lengths, a short                     |
| 2 lb ) Sibbritt • 4<br>Won by 3 lengths, a shorthead, 1½ lengths                    | head                                                                               |
| Time —2 minutes, 12 2/5 seconds                                                     | Time —2 minutes, 6 seconds                                                         |
| J Robinson Plate                                                                    | Champagne Stakes                                                                   |
| Distance 1 mlle                                                                     | Digtoros & furlance                                                                |
| Messrs A C Ardeshir's and P D Bolton's                                              | Mr Diamond's Goodwill (9st 3 lb) Britt                                             |
| Churchill (8st 12 lb ) Evans 1                                                      | Maharija of Kajpipia's Windsol 21                                                  |
| Sir Cusrow Wadia's Quisling (7st 9 lb)  Khade 2                                     | Mr C J Shah's Chakon (8st 81b) Kheem                                               |
| Maharaja of Parlakimedi's General Montgo                                            |                                                                                    |
| mery (9st 1 lb) Sibbritt 3                                                          | Mr R J Grzdr's Belamina (8st 11 lb)                                                |
| Maharija of Idar's Truesit (8st 4 lb.) Rook 4<br>Won by 2 lengths, a neck, ½ length | Burn<br>Won by a shorthead, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths                                 |
| Time —1 minute, 44 2/5 seconds                                                      | Time —1 minute, 151/5 seconds                                                      |

K M Munshi Cup Distance 1 mile Msharaj of Gwalior s Decpak (9 t 1b ) Roberts Maharaja of Gwallor's Royal Jester (8st 7 lb | Slbbritt Maharani Chimnab | Gackw r of Barod Ice Box (8st lb) F an Mr R. K F Singh a Mahboob (9st 5 lbs) Amir Ahmed Won by a neck 11 length a head Time -1 minute 4 second Willington Plate The following are the principal results of the D stanc 1 mile Mr A Higgins Carlos (8st 10 lb ) Durn Maharaja of Gwalfor's Star of G ffor (9 t 7 lb ) Rob rts Mrs H Marginson a Fairpath (8st 6 lb) West Mahar ja of Gwalior s Gi ger Boy (9st ) Cha an Won by a neck 11 length 11 n ths Time -1 minute 38 /5 seconds St Cloud Handicap Di t nce I mile Mrs H Harginson a Fairpath (8st 9 lb ) West Mr A Higgins Carlos (9st 1 lb ) B rn Mahar ja of Gwallor Golden Son (8st 13 lb ) Roberts Maharal of Gwallor a Lucrative (9st Sibbritt of Gwalior a Lucrative (9st) Won by # length 4 lengths 1 length Time -1 minute 39 3/5 seconds Lumley Gold Cup Dist not 1; mi s

Mr R K k Si gh s M hboob (St 1 lb) A Ahmed (Dead heat

Maharsj of B roda's Sweet

Dre m ( 1 11 lb) B lit 1

Maharsj of Gv flors khan Bahadur (9st) Roberts Maharaj of Idar a Herita e (8st 6 lb) Brace d beat 3 lengths 11 ngths Time - mi utes 44 seconds I dian .,000 Guineas Di ta ce I mil Maharaj of 11 lb ) W of Baroda a Little Caesar (8 t M har ja f Baroda s King s Je t r (8st 11 tb ) Britt Mesers Hope a d C J Shab Sunb thl g (8 t 11 lb) Kheem lingh Mah raja of 1d r s What Ag in (8st 11 lb) E an Won by a borth d a borth ad a short he d Time -1 minute 43 3/5 seconds Berar Cup Di ta ce 11 miles I Mr A Ra bid's Peerless (8st ... Ib) Burn Maharaja of Baroda's Sweet D cam (9 t) B Itt Maharaja of Le 1 mi a Maharaj (8.1 Dib) Jones Maharaja of Idar's Heritage (9-t. 16) Brace Won by a bead I length I length.

Time - minutes 49 4/5 seconds.

W stern I dla Cup Dita e 1 mll M M D PttsUk(8t 1 lb) Pvans Mah r pa of B roda s Duncing Lily (8st 13 lb) B ltt Mrs Justle 8 Apa apl (8st 2 lh) Sibbritt Mah raj of Gwalio 8 Finalist (9st 4 lb) Md kh n Won by a shorthead I length a shorthead Tim -- 1 minute 43 1/5 seconds

#### Calcutta

Calcutta racing season -Summ r Cup Dist c I mile Mr W R Elliott s Tom Cobley (8 t ) Cook 1 M It t and Mr L Simp on Albion ( t 9lb) M kl g r F C J Sterrts Deskrous ( t 8 lb) Mr Lott

Mr R Cujadh r s Border Town (9st 41bs) Ms Ind Won by 11 lengths 3 length 3 lengths Time -1 minute 40 3/5 seconds Indian Gold Vase

D st ne furl ngs Major C E F E F C mpbell a Dive Bomber (Oat ) Marrs (8st.) Marrs
Me rs S K Dhatter a d W h Hi kies
Q een Lancer (8st 10 lb ) M O N sle
Mr R Fo t s vi tor (9st) C rr
Mr h D Bagre s Flag of India (8st 7 lb ) Mari ad Won by a shorthe d a he d a lengths Time -1 min te 9 4/5 seconds

Welle ley Plate Di ta ce 11 miles Lt\_Col J 1 And reon a The Clue (8st 8 lb) Erm r Mrs Alex A Apear a El Obro (8 t 10 lb ) Čπ Sir R Haddow Kinkajon (8st 3 lb ) Marra 3 Sir David Ezras An Apple A Day ( st 9 (b) B L r Won by neck, 11 lengths 11 lengths Time -1 minutes 9 /5 seconds

Kln., Emp r s Cup Distan e 1 mile Mrs Alex A Apears El Gbro (8st 7 lb) Carr Sir R H ddow Kinkajou (8st 7 lb ) Marr Mr F C J Steuart's Wansf ll (9st 3 lb ) Ermer Str D d Ezra s An Apple A D y (8st lb ) Meeki ga

W n by 21 lengths 4 length 4 length. Time -1 minute 39 /5 seconds Ell nboro gh P! te

Di tan 6 furion Mrs Alex A. Apears Tagdir (8.t 4 lb) Carr

M rs S K Bhatt r and P C Baru's s Arcti Glow (9st 4 lb) Ms l nd Mrs R G jadhur s Border Town ( st 8 lb) Pearock Mrs Alex A. Apcar a Mayfowl 11 ( at. 1 1b) Gui

Won by 11 n th, 11 ngths 2 lengths Time -1 minute, 142/5 accords.

| •                                                                                              | O                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Darbhanga Cup                                                                                  | Major G.                             |
| Distance 6 furlongs                                                                            | (9 st 7 ll                           |
| Mr A H C Rostron's Absolution (9st 4 lb) Marrs 1                                               | Mr N D J<br>Won by 4 l               |
| Sir David Ezra's Tetrazone (8st 4 lb)                                                          | Time -1 m                            |
| Mr S K Bhatter's Aretie Glow (7st 12 lb)                                                       | Merchant's                           |
| Higson<br>Sir R Haddow's President's Putter (8st                                               | Distance 1                           |
| 10 lb ) Peacock                                                                                |                                      |
| Won by 4 length, 21 lengths, 1 length                                                          | Baker<br>Mrs Alex                    |
| Time —1 minute, 14 4/5 seconds                                                                 | Mr E H S                             |
| Viceroy's Cup Distance 13 miles                                                                | Lott                                 |
| Sir Renwick Haddow's Kinkajou (8st                                                             | Mrs J E :                            |
| 7 lb ) Marrs                                                                                   |                                      |
| Mrs Alex A Apear's El Obro (9st 3 lb)                                                          | Time —2 m                            |
| Lt-Col J F Anderson's The Clue (9st) Warren                                                    | Cooch Bcha                           |
| Mr F Collingwood's Omar Khayyam (8st                                                           | Distance 1                           |
| 7 lb) Lott Won by 2½ lengths, n neck, ½ length                                                 | Mr S K B                             |
| Time —3 minutes, 4 2/5 seconds                                                                 | Mrs J H                              |
| Indian Champion Cup                                                                            | Warren<br>Sir R Hadd                 |
| Distance 11 miles                                                                              | Mr R Fost                            |
| Mr W D Scott's Pretty Star (7st 11 lb) Pencock                                                 | Won by 13                            |
| Mr N D Bagree's Flag of India (8st 3 lb)                                                       | Time —2 in                           |
| Lott 2 Messrs S K Bhatter and W N Hickie's                                                     | merroboura                           |
| Queen's Lancer (8st 6 lb ) M O'Ncale 3<br>Messrs Davidson and Teasdale's Western               | Distance 6 1<br>Mr N D 1             |
| Boy (8st 10 lb ) MeGaffin                                                                      |                                      |
| Won by 5 lengths, 2 length, a neek                                                             | Messrs S<br>Arctle Gl                |
| Time —2 minutes, 11 2/5 seconds                                                                | Sir David's                          |
| Christmas Plate Distance 7 furlongs                                                            | Sir R Had                            |
| Mrs C M Stewart's Well Kept (8st)                                                              | 4 lb) Pea<br>Won by a n              |
| Meekings Messrs Heape and Malhotra's Sorgaro                                                   | Time —1 m                            |
| (8st 7lb) Warren                                                                               | Anderson P                           |
| Lt-Col J F Anderson's Capet (9st) Ermer                                                        |                                      |
| Mr R Foster's Tantalides (9st 4 lb) Carr 4<br>Won by $\frac{\pi}{4}$ length, 2 lengths, a head | Sir R Hadd                           |
| Time —1 mlnute, 29 1/5 seconds                                                                 | M O'Nea                              |
| Newcastle Plate                                                                                | Mrs C M<br>Arctic M                  |
| Distance 1 mile                                                                                | Mrs Goswei                           |
| Mr S K Bhatter's Civic Guard (9st 4 lb) Marland                                                | Won by 3 1                           |
| Mr C H Heape's Sorgaro (8st 9lb)                                                               | Time —1 in                           |
| Mr R Foster's Tantalides (9st 1 lb ) Carr 3                                                    |                                      |
| Messrs Pannick and F C J Stewart's Garrylands (8st 6 lb.) Peacock • 4                          | 37- 777 70                           |
| Won by 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths ½ length                                                         | Ermer<br>Mr N D                      |
| Time —1 minute, 42 3/5 seconds                                                                 | 11 lb) Me                            |
| Baraset Cup                                                                                    | Major G E                            |
| Distance 6 furlongs  Mrs Alex A Apear's Irish Phil (7st 13 lb)                                 | (9st 5 lb)<br>Major W J<br>lb) Marla |
| Carr                                                                                           | Won by 2½ l                          |
| Hon Mr A Gujadhur's Bannu (7et 4 lb)                                                           | Time -2 m                            |

E F Campbell's Dive Boinber ) Marrs Bagrce's Moss (8st ) Baker .. 4 engths, 1 length, 1 length unute, 15 3/5 seconds Cup miles Goswell's Chalc Bay (8st 2 lb) A Apcar's Baji (8st 12 lb.) Carr 2 Sayres' Gay Songster (7st 10 lb) Riley's Fort Morgan (7st 13 lb) lengths, 1½ lengths, a short head nnutes, 40 2/5 seconds ır Cup mlle, 3 furlongs hatter's Clylc Guard (7st 10 lb) Goswell's Chale Bay (8st 6 lb) 3 low's Dourak (8st 6 lb ) Marrs. 4 er's V N (9st 1lb) Carr lengths, 21 lengths, 1 length Inutes, 41 4/5 seconds n furlongs Bagrec's Sauey Link (7st 13 lb) K Bhatter and P C Barua's ow (7st 4 lb ) Higson 3 Ezra's Tatrazone (8st ) Carr ldow's President's Putter (8st 4 coek eck, a head, a neck inute, 13 1/5 seconds late mıle low's On Appro (8st 9 lb ) Marrs 1 Riley's Fort Morgan (8st 4 lb) Stewart's Well Kept (8st 7 lb) ll's Abstract (8st 7 lb) Warren 4 ength, 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths inute, 40 1/5 seconds цp miles Seott's Pretty Star (9st 1 lb) Bagree's Flag of India (8st ekings E F Campbell's Dive Bomber ) Marrs W. Brodie's Cetling (8st lengthe, a head, 2 lengths inutes, 11 3/5 seconds

Stayers Cup Mrs S Sophers Winged Tiger (9st 4 lb) Distance 17 miles Brown P C Barna a Military (8st 13 lb) Mrs Alex A Apear s Newdigate (9st 4 lh ) Carr Mrs R Mookherji s Mitosis (9st 10 lb) Won by 3 lengths a shorthead \_ lengths Marrs Time - minutes 10 1/5 seconds Mr G Barbour s Barafou (8st 1 lb 1 Meekings Carmicl ael Con-A Gujadburs Gay Lad (8st 4 lb) Dist nce 11 miles Ermer Mr W D Scotts Nekhele ( st ~ lb ) Won by 111 ngths a neck a neck Peacock Time -3 minutes 9 4/5 seconds Mrs Al x A Ape rs Ball (8st 8lb) Ca Mr N D B grees Shaliv h n (7st 10 lb) Governor a Cup M O N al Distance 11 miles Mrs S Sopher a Wing d Tiger ( at 4 lb ) Mrs Alex A Apear s Bajl ( t 11 lb ) Carr Mr N D Bagree s Sb livahan ( st 11 lb ) Ills on Words 1 length I l ngth, a head M. G Neale Time - minutes 11 3/ seconds Mr W D Scotts A phele ( st 11lb ) P acock Sprin Cup Sir R. Haddow s Donral ( st 4 lb ) H1 on 4 Dista e 7 furlones Won by 2 lengths 11 length 4 length. Mrs J E Riley a Fort Morgan (8st Time -3 minutes 4 -/5 seconds M C N ale Mrs Al x 4 Apear T qdlr (9 t 4 lb) Clive Cup Distance 11 miles C M St warts W Il kept (8st 3 lb) Mrs R Mookerjee's Mitoels (9st 1b) M eki g Marra Sir R 11 ddows On Appro (9 t 4 lb) Chatterjee s Pri ce Hazrat (8st Ma rs 1 lb ) Gill rs T D Alford s Navan Boy (7st 10 lb ) Won by 11 ngth 2 length 11 ngth Time -1 minute 81/5 s o d A Gujadbur & Gay Lad (8 t 8 lb) Hastl gs Cup Scanian Distanc 14 miles Won by } le gtb a shorthead ! length Mr T N B nnerji s Lucky Break (8st Tim - minutes 1 4/5 seconds 1 lb ) am Colli gwood Ronaldsh y Cup Poets W lk (94t 1 lb Mari nd) Distance 7 furlo g Mrs Al x A Apear s hewdigate (8st 1 lb) Me s S K Dhatter and P C Barus s
Arctic Clow (7st 9 lb ) M ki g
M A H C Rostron Absol tion (9 t Carr H H ts Saracen He d (9 t 7 lb ) Marrs
Mr E Poster F ux P s (9 t lb ) C rr 4 lb ) Warren We by a neck 11 gth 1 lengths Sir R Baddow's Presid nt's Putter (ost Time - minut 3 /5 seconds 4 lb ) Pescock Macpherson Cup Won by lengths a he d 11 lengths Distance 1 mile 1 furlong Time -1 minute 7 seconds Mr F Colli gwood s Gmar Klayyam (8st 7 lb ) Mari d Mrs S Fost rs Winged Tig r ( st 10 lb ) Maniektola Pl te Distance ? furlongs Baker Major W J W Brodle a Cetling (8st 9 lb ) Mrs Al x A Ap ar s Ball (9st 4 lb ) C Mari nd Mr I F Hall ma Sliver Armour ( t 5 Sir R Haddow's Doo al. (8st 4 lb ) Gill Won by 11 gtb 11 ngth 11 gtbs Time - minutes 33 4/5 seconds Mrs Alex A Apear a Irish Phil (8st 13 lb.) Dout il Memo 1 l Cup Majo G E F Campbell Dive Domber Dist ne 1 mile (9 t 9 lb ) Marrs Mr S K Bhatter and P C Barna s Arctic Won by I length a head I length Glow (8 t) M kings r H M. Thaddeus Steam Roller ( st Time -1 minute 29 s cond 8 lb ) GIU Asoka Plate Mr nd Mrs W N Hickies Mr Justice (7st 7lb) Baker Mr F C J St uart Let Silp (7 t 10 lb) Distance 11 miles hessis W D Scott a d O Booth's Pretty Star (9st 1 lb) Erm Mr S K Bhatter Civic G rd (9 t 4 lb) Peacock Won by | length 11 le gths 1 length Time -1 minute 40 3/5 seconds

Carr

March Cup Distance 1 mile Mr R Sodham's Sabn (8st 8 lb.) Warren Mr N D Bagrees' Lburne (7st 8 lb.) Lott Mr W A I Jacques' Prince Hazrat (8st) Gill Hon Mr A Gujadhur's Bamm (8st 7 lb) Carr Won by 2 lengths, } lengths, I length Time —1 numute, 42 4/5 seconds Portland Plate Distance 7 furlougs Mr H M Thaddeus' Steam Roller (7st 9 lb ) GIII Messrs S K Bhatter and PC Barnas Aretic Glow (8st 11 lb ) Marland Mr A H C Rostron's Absolution (9st 4 lb ) Marrs 3 Sir R Haddow's President's Putter (7st 12 lb ) Peneoel. 4 Won by 2 lengths, \( \frac{1}{2} \) lengths Time -1 mlnntc, 27 seconds Charnock Plate Distance 7 furlongs Mr S K Blintter's Aretle Glow (9st 3 lb) Meckings Mr H M Thaddens' Steam Roller (8st 8 lb) Glll Lt-Col J F Anderson's Let Sllp (7st 9 lb) 3 Hlgson Mrs Alex A Apear's Tagdir (8st 1 lb) Carr Won by 11 lengths, a head, 3 lengths Time -1 minute, 26 2/5 seconds Great Eastern Plate Distance 11 miles Mr and Mrs W N Hickle's Mr Justice (7st 11 lb) Lott Mrs S Foster's Winged Tiger (7st 7 lb) Baker W D Scott and R Booth's Pretty Star (8st 13 lb) Ermer Mr A Gujadhur's Coeus (7st 6 lb ) Pcacoek 4 Won by a head, a head, 4 lengths Time -2 mlnutes, 9 seconds Auckland Plate Distance 11 miles Messrs D W Scott and R Booth's Pretty Star (9st 4 lb) Ermer ' Mrs S Sopner's Winged Tiger (7st 13 lb) Baker Mr and Mrs W N Flickle's Mr Justice (8st 4lb) Lott Lt-Col J F Anderson's The Clue (8st 3 9 lb ) Warren 4 Won by 1 length, 2 length, 2 length Time —2 minutes, 9 1/5 seconds Eastern Plate Distance 6 furlongs Steuart's Messrs Pannick and F C Illusion (8 st 10 lb ) Ermer Mrs Alex A Apcar a Winsome (9st 4 lb)

Slr B Makherjee's First Entry (7st 12 lb) Baker Mr M R Thapar's Brownberry (7st 7 lb) Percock Won by 5 lengths, 21 lengths 4 lengths Time — 1 minute, 16 4/5 seconds Madras. The following are the principal results of the Madras rucing season -Travancore Cup Distance 6 furlougs Mr B Amarasuriya's Over Yonder, (9st 4 lb) Black Brlg R C R Hills' Flagcolet (8st 5 lb) Clarke Mr H D Appoo's Highland Lad (8st 3 lb) Molndeen Mr D W Stephen's Mad Hatter (7st 5 lbs) Shanker Won by I length, a head, I length Time —1 minute, 17 2/5 seconds Sandown Plate' Distance 7 furlongs Zemindar of Chikkavaram's The Chef (8st 5 lb ) Percival Lt Col R S Asplnall's Magnette (8st 2lb) Shanker Mrs F Cheesley's Bobby In The Barn (9st 6 lb) Black Mr and Mrs T K B S Odayars Dayld Mike (7st 9 lb ) Clarke Won by a head, 2 length, 2 lengths Time —1 munte, 32 1/5 seconds Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile Col Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs' Klidare (8st 8 lb) Black Mr A C Naldu's Monk (7st 12 lb ) Benja Mrs Nugent Grant's Notary (8st 7 lb) Clarke Mr M M Salahuddln's Laxmidhar (9st) J O Ncale Won by 21 lengths, 11 lengths, 3 length Time -1 minute, 46 2/5 seconds Durbar Plate Distance 1½ mlles Mr D W Stephen's Ghussun al Ilalı (8st 2 lb ) Shanker Mr J F Jamieson's Young Tarlq (8st 4 lb) Black Mr\_G H Jasdanwalla's Leglon 11 (9st 4 lb) Thompson Zemindar of Ratiyambadls Golden Hill (8st 10 lb) J O Neale Won by a neck, 2 lengths, 2 lengths Time -2 minutes, 58 2/5 seconds R C T C Cup Distance 11 miles Mrs C N Reld's William Bell (7st 9 lb) Clarke Mr B Amarasurlya's Stardor (9st 8 lb)

Benjamln

Calcutta Cup Dista e 7 furlongs Col Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs Kildare (8st 2 lb ) Black Mr A C Naldus Monk ( t 11 lb ) Benj min Mr and Mrs T K B S Odayar Sea Plane (9 t ) Baba Khan Mr M M Sal huddin a Minnamurra (7st 8 lb ) Mohldeen Won by 1 length 1 length 1 length Time -1 minute 30 \_/5 seconds Ma chester Plate Di t nee furio ga Mrs F Cheesley s Bobl y In \
The Barn (9st 3 lb ) Bi ck De d hest 1 Mr F S Kerrs Carnival ( st 7 ib) Sha ker

Maharaja of P il kimedi s Prince Wi ook
(9 t 4 lb) Baba kh n

M haraja of Parlakimedi s Kunig i (8st
8 lb) J O Ve le Dead heat 11 ngth 1 length Time -1 minute 30 3/5 seconds Trad s Cup Distance 11 miles Mr S Hill's Askot (9st 4 lb ) Eud Mr A Chetti rs Zi g rl (8 t Dead he t 6 lb ) J O Neale Mr. A Chettiars Winsotls (8 t 4 lb) Percival Bri RCRHIII Pyrogn (8t 1 lb) Thomp a De dheat 1 gths I length Time - minutes 10 4/5 econds Maharaja of Venkatagiri blemori l Cup Di tanc 6 furlongs Mr A Chettiar Prince Farhan (9st 3 lb) J O Neale Mr 8 Dhanraj a Sabhan Hamid ( st 121b) Thompson Mr h Rathnam a Taj Mah I (9st 10 lb) Burgess R. Mehta Al Raced ( t 8 lb) Mobideen Won by a head 1 1 ngth Time -1 minute 7 4/5 seconds Governor a Cup Distance Race-cours and dist ce Mr S P Wickramsinha W rrior (9st lb) B rgess Mr F Black Wanderer (9st. 4 lb) Bla k J O Seale Mr B M F S K rra Carnl al (S t ) Sha ker Won by 11 ngth 11 ngth, 1 length. Tim ... min tes 55 1/5 econds.

Mr S P Wickramsinha s Warrior a Call

Sir O Goontilleks s Wanderer (9st 1 lb)

Won by I length I length a shorth ad

Time - minutes 10 /5 seconds

(9st lb ) Burgess

Black

Blue Mountain Plate Distance 7 furlongs Mrs C N Reed's Love Lyric (7st 10 lb) CI rke Lt Col J B Cunni gham a Night Frolic (t 1 lb) Sh nker A \ Naldu a Monk (9st 4 lb ) Baba Khan Mrs A C Naldu s Baltol (8st 6 lb ) Benja mia W by lingth lingth a hortlad Tim -1 minute 9 /5 seconds VI tory Cup Distance 7 furlong Mr P Natesan e Highland Lad (8st 8 lb ) Shank Col Rajkuma C Desaraj Urs Kildar (8 t 5 lb ) Black Mhrja f Palakimedia Kunig I (9st 7 lb) Baba khar Mr A > Naidu M k(st 6 lb) Benjan l Won by 11 ngth 1 ngths 111 ngth Time -1 minute 9 c nds Atl ntic Plate Distanc 6 fu l ngs Mr N V R N Ch ttl r s Grand Slam (Ost Mrs 7 Bill nd Mr R Booth & Reflect (8st Mrs F Chee I ys Bobby In The Barn (9 t 4 1b ) Bla k Amar suriya Ov r Yond r (8 t 3 lb ) B ismin Won by | lengths | | lengths | | lengths Time -1 minute 14 4/5 seconds D mas us Plat Dit e 7 furlongs Mr K Rath am a T j M hal (9st 1 lb) E de Mr N H Samara I gh a S ab Rahman ( t 13 lb) Benj min Mr G A Ja d uwalia Metro (8 t 10 lb) Ti mpson r G T Chid mb ram a Maadin Amer Mr G ( st 10 tb ) Clarke Won by a shorth ad a neck a shorth ad Time -1 minut 37 1/5 seconds Churchill Plate Dita e I mll Mra C A Reed a Willi m Bell ( at 9 lb ) Clark Lt Col R S A pinall M gn tts ( t I lb) Shanker Mr B Ama asur J O v ale Ama asuriya s Starder (10st 3 lb) SI G Ooo till k a The Co k (7 t 10 lb) Black Won by 1 1 ngth, 1 length, 1 le gth. Time -1 minute 4 Willingdon Plate Distance 11 mlies Mr Q A Jastianwalls a Legion 11 (8 t

6 lb) Bl k

| 1014                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | uur | ng.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zemlndar of Ratiyambadi's Golden IIIII (7st 6 lb) Mohideen  Mr S Dhanraj's Braganza (7st 9 lb) Thomson  Mr' D W Stephen's Gharson al Hah (8st Shanker  Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1½ lengths Thme—3 minntes, 24 1/5 seconds  Sydney Plate                                                                         | 3   | Brig R C R Hill's Rose of Dewas (8st 8 lb.) Eude Won by 1 length, a neel, ½ length Time —1 minute, 17 3/5 seconds  Roshanara Plate Distance 1½ miles Mr G A Jasdanwalia's Legion 11 (9st Clarke Mr D W Stepchn's Ghassan al Itah (8st                                                                                                   |
| Distance 5 furlougs  Mrs T Hill and Mr R Booth's Reflect (8st 1 lb) Shanker  Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Prince Winooka (9st 4 lb) Baba Khan  Zemhudar of Chikkavaram's The Chef (8st 6 lb) Biack  Mr B Amarasuriya's Over Yonder (8st Benjamin                                                                      | 2   | 11 lb ) Shanker  Mr C T Childambaram's Young Tarlq (8st 11 lb ) Benjamin  Mr S Azizuddin's Tharwath Naqid (9st) 4 lb ) Burges  Won by 1 length, ½ length, 5 lengths  Time —2 minutes, 25 1/5 seeonds  Meernt Pirte                                                                                                                      |
| Won by 12 lengths, 31 lengths, 2 length Time—1 minute, 1 3/5 seconds  Club Cup Distance 6 furlongs Mr M Ekambaram's Happy Days (8st 5 lb) Percival Zemindar of Ratlyambadi's Madras Mail (8st 6 lb) J O'Neale Mr G M Hassanail 8 Zafar Pasha (9st 4 lb) Black                                                      | 2   | Distance 6 furlongs  Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Prince Winooka  (9st 1 lb) Percival  Lt Coi W H Kerr's Grand Slam (9st)  Clarko  Zemindar of Chikkavaram's The Chef (8st  6 lb) Benjamin  Mrs T Hill's Reflect (7st 11 lb) Shanker  Won by ‡ length, ‡ length, a neek  Timc —1 minute, 16 1/5 seconds                                    |
| Mrs N Syed Saleh's Star of Kashmir (8st 7 lb) Eude  Won by a head, a shorthcad, a shorthcad Time—1 minute, 24 seconds  Bangalore Cup Distance 1½ miles  Mr F S Kerr's Carnival (8st ) Shanker  Mr M Muthukaruppan's Winsotls (7st 6 lb) Benjamin Sir O Goonetlieke's Wanderer (8st 13 lb) Black                    |     | Madras Cup Distance 6 furlongs Mr A C Naidu's Monk (8st 8 lb ) Benjamin 1 Mr M M Slaahuddin's Good Thing (2st ) J O'Nealo Mr D W Stephen's Peace (8st 6 lb ) Shanker Mr M M Salahuddin's Minnamurra (7st 10 lb ) Black Won by 2 length, 2 length, 12 lengths Time —1 minutc, 18 4/5 seconds.                                            |
| Mr' S P Wlekramslnha's Warrlor s Call (9st 4 lb) Clarke  Won by 1 length, ½ length, ½ length Time —2 minutes, 38 seconds  Calcutta Plate Distance 1½ miles.  Mr M Muthukaruppan's Winsotls (8st 13 lb) Black 1t-col G S Gill's Master Mackinloy (8st 6 lb) Shanker Hon Sir A Hope's Lambeth Walk (8st 7 lb) Clarke |     | Raja Venugopal Memorlal Plate Distance 7 furlongs Brig R C. R Hill's Pyrogene (8st 5 lb) Clarke Mr A L M Muthukurappan's Winsotis (9st 4 lb) Babakhan Raja of Bobbill's Miss Tantrum (8st 2 lb) Percival Mr D W Stephen's Mad Hatter (8st) Shanker Won by \$\frac{7}{2}\$ length, \$\frac{7}{2}\$ lengths Time—1 minute, 32 1/5 seconds |
| Mr A Chettlar's Zingari (9st 4 lb) J O'Neale Won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths, 5 lengths Time —2 minutes, 11 1/5 seconds Sallsbury Plate Distance 6 furlongs Mr M M Salahuddin's Rising Sun (7st 6 lb) Shanker Sir O Goonetilleke's Manaos (8st 10 lb) Blaok Brig R C R Hill's Flagcolet (8st 9 lb) Clarke             |     | Bobbiil Cup Distance 1 mile Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Abjar Suad (9st ) J O'Neale Mr J F Jamleson's Young Tarlq (7st 6 lb) Black Mr N H Samarasinghe's Saas Rahman (7st 11 lb) Shanker Mr K M Kelso's Marzuk ul Muluk (7st 4 lb) Percivel Won by a neck, ½ length, 4 lengths Time—1 minute, 54 3/5 seconds                          |

3

#### Poona

Th following are the principal results of the Poona racing season —

E. B Godfrey Plate

Distance 1 mile
Maharaja of Gwellor & Trusty (st 13 ll)
Car
Mr F D P ndole a Palla \umber (%st. 9 lb) Sibbritt

Maharaja of Gwallors Chand Bibl (9 t 3 lb ) Roberts Msharaja of Barodas Sweet Dream (8st 12 lb ) Britt

Won hy lengths | length 1| lengths

Dunstall Handicap Distance 6 furlance

Maharaj of Gwallor s Clilas (Est. 10 lb.)
Jones
Jones
Lb. Robertallor a Golden Son (Set.
Lb.) Robertallor a Golden Son (Set.
Lb.) Robertallor a Golden Son (Set.
Lb.) Robertallor a No Wonder (Set.
Lb.) Company of Language (Set.
Lb.) Erace
Mr S Basher Alla Monel (st. 11 lb.)
Sibbritt

Sibbritt
Won hy a shorthead 11 len-ths a shorthead
Time -1 minute 17 1/5 seconds

Kashmir Plate Distance 6 furiones

Maharaja of Gwailors Hidden Treasure (St. 131b.) Evsns 1 Maraja Kumar of Morvis Sapodil (9st.)
Burn Messu Khalraz and D Avolne a Lion Tamer (7st. 8 lb.) Sibbritt 3

Maharajs of Gwallors Chu Wal Chu (st 71b) Roberts Won by 2 lengths lengths i lengths Time -1 minute 17 3/5 seconds.

Ir q Plate

Distance 7 furlongs

Maharaja of Barodas Fadhilat al Garb (8st 51b) Britt Mr Hopes Assaf Mahmud (7st. 13 lb) Kheemsingh Mah raja of Baroda a lisir Al Arah (st 51b) Siboritt

b lb ) Slobritt Mahsraja Lumar of Morvia Indemnity (8st 2 lb ) Cook

Won by a shorthead 11 lengths lengths Time -- 1 minute 41 /5 seconds

Ascot Plate
Distanc 1 mile

Distanc 1 mile
Maharaja of Baroda 2 Gay Spaniard (9 t
h 2 Britt
Maharaj of Gwalio e His Highn ss (8st
6 lb) Carr
Maharaja of Gwalior a Golden Son (9st
Maharaja of Gwalior a Golden Son (9st
Mr M. D

Sibbrits D

F tita Torch Boyal (7st 1 lb)
Sibbrits 1

Won by 3 lengths a head 11 ngths Time -1 minute 45 3/5 seconds Rajaram Chhrap tl Memorial Gold Cup Di tanco 1 mile

M haraja of Pariakimedis Philanthropist (st 11 lb) Carr Mr G Chotanis Paymaster (8 t 4 lb) Rafi le Mah raj of Gwaliors C y Jester (8st

Mah raj of Gwallor & C y Jester (8st 61b) Roberts Maharaja of Gwallor a hawabzada (9 t lb) Evans

Non by a sbortle d 4 len the 1 len th Time -1 minute 4 1/5 seconds.

Governor a Cup

Distance Race course and distance
Maharaja of Baroda a Guiding Star (8st )
Britt
Mr L V Malkani a Mr Colamn ( st 1 lb )

L ans
Mr Diamond a Radir Fowri (9st ) Birn
Mr M. Di Abr ham a Amal al Sh beb
(st 7 lb) Kh d

Won by 1 length 3 lengths 4 length.
Time -3 minutes 8 /5 seconds

Poons plate

Distance 7 furlongs
Maharaj of Gwaller s El Merocco (Ost
4 lb) Burn
Mah r j of Kashmir s Moot Law (Sat
1 lb) Chavan of Parl kimedi s Magic Mouni
Maharaja of Parl kimedi s Magic Mouni

Misharaja of Pistl kimedis Magic Mount (8st 4 lb.) Carr M ha aja of Gwallor's Caerloptic (8st 4 lb.) Roberts

Won by | lengths I | lengths a neck. Time -1 minute -8 4 5 seconds

R. Higgins Plate

Di tance 1 mile

Mr S G Bhopathars Firouze (8st 3 lb)
Brace
Mr F D Pandole a Palla Numb r (9st)

Maharaja of Gwalior a Trusty (8st 1 lb.) Roberta Mrs J A Grimshew s Promin nt ( at

Mrs J A Grimshew 5 Promin nt ( at 1 lb) Carr Won by 1 length 5 lengths 1 length.

Time -1 minute 50 4/5 seconds

Glmcrack St Les Di tance 6 furlongs

M har ja of Parlakimedi a General Mont gomery (8 t 11 lb.) Carr II Jams tjee Jjeejeebhoy a Dandy (8st 11 lb.) E ans Mrs F D Pandole a Cyren ic (8st 11 lb.)

Sibbritt
Lady S Cheno; a Silverlining (Sst S Ib)
McQuade

Won by I length | lengths 2 lengths Time -1 minute 19 4/5 seconds

P ddock Plate

Distance 7 furlongs
Mahareja of Barode a Dancing Lily (8st
5 lb) Britt
Mrs Basher Ali a Monel (7st 8 lb) Sibbritt 2

Maharaja of Gwallor's Cillas (9st ) Jones Maharaja of Idar's No Wonder (8st ) Brace 4 Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths Time -1 minute, 34 4/5 seconds Cecil Grav Plate Distance 1 mlle Maliaraja of Baroda's Yislr al Arab (7st 13 lb) Britt Mr J Heskei's Mannawi (9st 2 lb ) Jones Hope's Asaf Mahmud (8st 5 lb) Kheemsing Abrahams' Amal al Shabab Mr  $\mathbf{M}$   $\mathbf{D}$ (7st 10 lb) Thompson 4 Won by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths Time —1 minute, 52 seconds. A Hoyt Plate Distance 6 furlongs Maharaja of Gwalior's Gay Jester (9st) Roberts Maharaja of Idar's Sunny Boy (8st 2 lb) Brace aharani Chimnabal of Baroda's Beau Brummel (8st 1 lb) Lyans Maharani Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's Ice Box (8st 4 lb ) Sibbritt Won by 2 lengths, a shorthead, 3 lengths Time —1 minute, 17 seconds Willingdon Cup Distance 11 miles Maharaja of Gwalior's Nawabzada (8st 9 lb) Roberts Sir Homi Mehta's Yawar (9st 7 lb ) Evans 2 Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Philanthropist (7st 7 lb) Percival Maharaja of Gwallor's His Highness (9st 11 lb') Carr Won by a shorthead, 1 length, 2 lengths Time —2 minutes, 10 2/5 seconds Trial Plate Distance 1 mile Maharaja of Baroda's Gay Spaniard (8st 2 lb) Britt Maharaja of Gwalior's Caerloptic (9st 2 lb) Maharaja of Gwalior's Golden Son (7st 11 lb ) Roberts Maharaja of Parlaklmedi's Magic Mount (8st 6 lb ) Carr Won by ₹ length, 1‡ lengths, 2½ lengths Time —1 minute, 45 3/5 seconds September Plate Distance 11 miles Mrs Justice's Haut Ton (9st 2 lb) White-

Maharaja of Gwallor's Hls Highness (8st. 9 lb) Roberts Maliaraja of Gwalior's Clllas (9st 2 lb) Jones Mr M. D Petit's Avon Song (9st ) Evans Won by 11 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths Time —2 minutes, 15 seconds. Gwalior Plate Distance 11 miles Mr F H Mehta's Big Joy (9st 3 lb ) Jones Maliaraja of Baroda's Sweet Dream (8st 2 lb ) Britt Maharaja of Gwallor's Trusty (8st 9 lb) Roberts Mr S G Bhopatkar's Firouze (8st 4 lb) Brace Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths, 3 lengths Time —2 minutes, 11 2/5 seconds H H Aga Khan's First Commemoration Plate Distance 11 miles Maharaja of Gwalior's Rin Tin Tin (7st 11 lb) Roberts Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's Indemnity (8st 8 lb ) Cook Mr S S Chenoy's Subhi Jazira (8st 5 lb) Jones Maharaja of Baroda's Fadhilat al Garb (9st 4 lb) Britt Won by a shorthead, 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths Time —2 minutes, 22 3/5 seconds Indian Breeders Cup Distance 7 furlongs of Gwalior's Khan Bahadur Maharaja (8st 6 lb) Roberts Sir Shantidas Askuran's Medalilon  $\mathbf{Hon}$ (8st 7 lb ) Slbbritt Sır Homı Mehta's Yanar (8st 21b) Thomp Maharaja of Idar's No Wonder (9st 2 lb) Brace Won by a neek, a head, a neck Time —1 minute, 28 3/5 seconds Criterion Distance 6 furlongs Maharaja of Gwalior's El Morocco (8st 1 lb ) Burn Maharaja of Gwalior's Jai Villas (7st 7 lb) Roberts Maharajaja of Kashmir's Moot Law (8st 4 lb ) Jones Maharaja of Gwalior's Caerloptic (9st 1 lb) Faiz Mahomed Won by 1 length, 11 lengths, 11 lengths

## TABIF 11NNIS.

## Bombay.

The finals of the All-Indla Table Tennis Champlonships resulted as follows —

Men's Singles —Herbert "Chubby" Aronson (USA) beat V Sivaraman (Madras), 21-10, 21-12, 21-10

Men's Doubles —D H Kapadia (Bombay) and M V S Vithal (Mysore) beat H Aronson and Ned Steele (USA), 21-23, 16-21, 21-17, 21-11, 21-19
'Mixed Doubles —C Ramaswamy (Mysore) and Miss B M. Cassinath (Bombay) beat D H Kapadia (Bombay) and Miss P F Madon (Bombay), 20 22, 21-11, 21 16, 19 21, 22-20.

Time —1 minute, 14 3/5 seconds

Nomen's Doubles —Miss M G Luday and Miss R K Shroff (Bombay) beat Miss M Brodle and Mis P F Madon (Bombay) 18 21 -1 19 1 1 1 19

Women s Singles -Miss E Miss M. G Kudav G E Bocarro beat

Bombay won the Inter Province 1 Team Table Tennis Championship b ating Beng 1 in the deciding tie by five matches to nil The finals of the Bombay Provin ial Table

Tennis Championships resulted as follow Men a Singles -R S Cooper beat U M Chandarana 1 18 17 15 1

1 10 Men a Doubles —U M Chandarana and \ S Patkar beat R S Cooper and K S Cooper 13 I 1 10 19 I 1 6 3 1

Mixed Doubles -D H Kap dia and Mi s
P F Madon b at C Ramaswamy and Mi s
B M Cassinath 1 1 18 1 1 19 -1 19

Women a Singles —Miss R K Shroff hest Miss P P Madon 16 1 115 119 117 Women a Doubles —Miss B M Cassinath and Miss M K Dadyburf r beat Miss F F Madon and Miss P h. Shrod 1 14 3 1 16 1 ...3 21

Junior Singles —J K Umrigar beat R M Khatau 1 14 1 17

The finals of the Bycuils 1 M C A Open Table Tennis Champonships resulted as follows -

Mns Singles —U M Chandarana best k 8 Cooper 13 1 117 0 9 1

Men a Doubl a -R S Cooper and K S Cooper be t R S Modl and P K Chaub I

Mix d Doubles —K H Kapadi and Miss P F M don b at R S Cooper and Miss M G Luday 21 19 17 1 3 1 1 11 Women a Singles -Miss P P Madon best

Mis B Cassinath 119 19 1 3 1

Wom na Doubles -- Mis P F Madon a d Miss M K Dadyburf r beat Miss M Ecodle and Mrs R Admand for 128 0 16 1 19 1 1 19 Th 6nals of the St V 1 rs College Open

Table Tennis Tournam tr suited as foll wa -M n a Singlea -R S Modi best B S Cooper

Doubl s —U Med a Doubl's —U M. Chandarana and Y S P tkar be t k H K padls d D H Kapadla 21 15 17 21 0 1 18 Mixed Doubles —R S Cooper and Mixed M G Kudav beat U M Chandarana and Miss T R Ah tan \_118 11 \_0-

Wom n a Singles -Miss R K Shroff best Miss M. Brodle 16 1 1 16 3 21 21 15 W m ns Doubles —Miss M Q L day and Miss E. Bocarr beat Miss B Cassinath a d Miss P Jhabvala 15 1 116 18 1 21 19 1 16

Junior Singles —J K Umrigar beat B F Ghasyala 21 13 1 11

The finals of The Times of India (ble Tennis Tournament resulted Table Table follows -

Mens Singles —D H Kapadia beat K H Kapadia 0 18 1 1 13 1 18 1 19 M n a Doubles —R S Cooper and K S Cooper heat U M Chandar na and V S P tkar 18 1 1 17 3 1 1 1

Mired Doubles -K. H. Kapadia and Miss P b Madon beat U M Chandaran and MI s T R Khatau 1 10 1 19 1 19

Minmen's Singles —Mass M Brodie beat Miss E Bocatro 116 113 117

Wnm n a Doubles -Miss P F Madon and Miss M K Dadyburjor beat Miss M Brodie and Mrs R Kh mbatta 17 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 19 Junior Single —J K Umrigar beat R M Khatau 114 117

Bengal

The Bengal Open T ble Tennis Champion ships resulted as follows -

M n \* S ngle —H Aronson beat L Bellak 18 1 13 1 117 111 1 0 M n Doubles - H 470540n and U M Chand r na h t L B llak and K Bene H 1 0 1 18 18 1 1 19

Junior Singles -F I Devitel beat B Muk r jee 113 21 19 19 1 1 15 Nete ans Singl s -8 Baneril beat A. N Mukherje 1 13 1 19 1 12

Madras

The finals of the South Indian Tabla Tennia Tournament r suited as follows -M n s Si gles -J \ Satchid danda Rao beat M \ S \ittal I 14 1 15 1 1

1 13 Mena Doubles -J \ Sat hidadanda Rao nd M \ S Vittal b at N M N idu and C Y Rajan \_1 10 \_1 4 19 1 11 Mixed Doubl s — Mrs G K K Pill 1 and M. V S Vitt 1 beat Mrs R S Kri hna swaml nd K V Arlshnamurthi 19 1 —115 0 1 13

W men a Bi gles -Mrs C K K beat Mrs Bartlet 1 II "II I IS

Poons.

The fin is of the Poons Open Table Tennis Tournam nt resulted as follows -

Men a Singles -U M Chandarana beat D H kapadia 114 -116 -118

M ns Do bles —U M Chandarans and Dr Lirioskar beat D H Kapadia and P Chand 1 15 1 16 21 18 Mixed Doubles —U M Chandara a and

Miss 9 nd r Deodhar beat D H kapadia and Miss U J tha 19 1 111 114 1 15 Wnme Sunder Deodhar

nme Singles -Mi Sunder Deodl beat Miss & gerwalls I 15 I 16 21 18 D ubles -Miss Su d r Deodhar Women. Mrs Airtan 119 113 "115

## TENNIS.

## Allahabad.

The finals of the Central India Lawn Tennis Champlonships resulted as follows —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Man Mohan, 7-5, 6-2, 7-9, 7-5

Women's Singles —Miss L Woodbrldge beat Mrs Bishop, 6-4, 6 2

## Bezwada.

The final of the East Coast Tennis Championship resulted as follows —

Men's Singles —M Janakiramiah beat Yudhister Singh, 2 6, 6 0, 7-5, 6-4

## Bihar.

The finals of the Bihar Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows —

Men's Singles —Prem Pandhı beat K Sen 6-1, 64, 6-1

Men's Doubles —Dilp Bose and K Sen beat Prem Pandhl and N Sen, 6-1, 6 1, 6-4

Mixed Doubles —Miss B Sen and Dilip Bose beat Mrs Modi and Prem Pandhi, 6 3, 6-1

Women's Singles —Mrs Modl beat Mrs B Sen, 6-2, 6-1

Women's Doubles —Mrs Shearer and Mrs Ansorge beat Mrs Rai Choudhry and Mrs Hall, 6 0, 6 3

## Bombay.

The finals of the Cricket Club of India Open Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows —

Men's Singles —C L Savara beat F Bekkevold, 6-4, 7-5

Men's Doubles —C L Savara and D W Bhojwani beat M D Petit and J M Kantawaila, 7-9, 6-4, 6-3

Mixed Doubles —Miss L M Merchant and J M Kantawalla beat Mrs L A Mordant and C L Savara, 6-4, 6 1

Women's Singles —Mrs H Dayal beat Miss L M Merchant, 6-1, 6-1

Women's Doubles —Mrs H Dayal and Mrs K Row beat Mlss L M. Merchant and Lady Kania, 3 6, 6 3, 6 4

Cricket Club of India Special —M R Jaya want beat H J H Taleyarkhan, 6-1, 7-5

The final of the Tata Shield Team Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows —

Willingdon Sports Club beat Cricket Club of India by four matches to two

#### Calcutta.

The Ali American Lawn Tournament finals resulted as follows —

Singles - 9gt Harold Wagner best Flight Officer Robert Rau, 6 1, 6 1

Doubles —Capt Bernard A Frank and Sgt John Geninatti beat Lleut Al Plager and Capt Ivan Stanberry, 6-2, 6 1

The finais of the East India Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows —

Men's Singles —J M Mehta beat Sumant Misra, 6-4, 6-4

Men's Doubles —J M Mehta and S Misra beat Iftikhar Ahmed and Man Mohan, 64, 11-9, 6-3

## Indore.

The finals of the Yeshwant Club Hard Court Tennis Tournament resulted as follows —

Men's Singles —Sumant Misra beat M V. Bobjee, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

Men's Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and M'V Bobjee beat S. L. R. Sawhney and Prem Pandhi, 5-7, 7-5, 46, 64, 64

Mixed Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Mrs Hopcroft beat S L R Sawhney and Mrs Bhagat, 6-2, 6 2

Women's Singles —Mrs Harvey beat Mrs Wingfield 2 6, 8 6, 6-1

Women's Doubles —Mrs Bhagat and Mrs Harvey beat Mrs Rashld and Mrs Wingfield, 6 2, 6-3

Veterans' Doubles —Rao and Kunzru beat Sajjan Slngh and C K Nayudu 75,68

## Lahore.

The finals of the Central Punjab Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows —

Men's Singles —Iftikhar Ahmed beat Narla dar Nath, 6 4, 2 6, 3 6, 6 4, 6 1

Men's Doubles —Vasant and Sayal beat Rajlader Saciar and K Klshore, 46, 62,

Professionals Singles —Mushtaq Ahmed beat Noor Ahmad, 3 6, 6 4, 6-2, 6 1.

## Lucknow.

The finals of the Rifah i Am Club Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows—

Men s Singles —Sumant Misra beat Irshad Hussain, 26, 63, 86, 61

Men's Doubles —Irshad Hussain and Afsar Hussain best Mirza and Lt Khan Mirza 6 0, 6 4, 6-4

Mixed Doubles —Lt A H Khan and Mrs Hangmen beat Asfar Husselin and Mrs Rathore, 6 2, 6 2

The final of the Inter-University Tennis Championship of India resulted as follows —

Madras University heat Punjab University by three matches to two

#### Madras

The Snals of the Ail India Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows -

M ns Singles —Sumant Misra beat D R Kapinipatbi 9 , 5 5 7 6 0

Mens Doubles -M J nak amiah and S Bhnjanga Rao be t B R. kapinipathi and M. A Lhalic 6 4 5 6 3

Mixed Doubles -Sumant Misra and Mrs Si gh beat Balagonal and Mi s D Sansoni

Women's Singles -- Mi L Woodbridge beat Miss D Sansoni 3-6 6 6 0

Women a Doubles -- Miss I Woodbridge and Mrs Singh beat Miss D Ssnsont and Miss Merchant 6 3 1-6 6 1

#### Masulmatam

The finais of the South India Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows -

Men s Singles -Ghans Mahomed beat Ludhister Singh 6 " 6 4 6 3

Men's Doubles -M. J. kirami h and S. Bhuja g. Rao be t Ghaus M homed and Yudhister Singh 6 4 -6 6 1 8 6

#### Petna

The finals of th Bihar Open Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows -

Men a Singles - Prem Pandhi beat K S n 616461

Men a Doubles - Dilip K Bose and K Sen beat Prem Pandhi and N Sen 61 61

Mixed Doubles -Miss B Sen and Dilip Bo e beat Mrs H Modi and Prem Pandhl

Women's Singles -- Mrs H Modi be t Miss B Sen 6 61

Women a Doubles -Mrs Sh arer and Mrs Abso go beat Mrs Rai Choudhry and Mrs Hall 6063

#### Travandrum

The 6n is of the T I andrum Club Open Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows — Men a Singles -P Co indan Nair beat Chockali gam 6 6061

Men Do bles —R Varma and Bhask ra Me on beat Lt Col Godavarma Raja and Eapen 6 4 6 4 8

#### SAILING

#### Bombay

The Bomb y Salling As ociation a annual regatia resulted as follows --A AND B CLASS HANDICAP

MUBARAK (Mrs A O T Glaisby) hours 17 minute 39 seconds 1 CAPELLA (T R S Kynnersley) . hours

econds 18 minutes VARUNA (A MacRae) 2 hours 19 minutes 6 seconds 3

SEABIRD CLASS HANDICAP LA MOUETTE (A Percy) \_ hours 45

minute 58 seconds 1 TERN (R Wallace) ... hours 48 minutes 37 seconds

PHALAROPE (M. N. Paterson) ... hours 51 minutes 38 seconds 3

Bombay

#### SHIPS BOATS HANDICAP

WRALER P 1 (Commdr Caws) ... hours 3 minutes 67 cond. 1 CUTTER Z \_ (Dufferin) bours 34 minutes 36 seconds

#### SHARPIE HANDICAP

ZEPHYR (A You g) hours 11 minutes LONE STAR (R G 8 mpson and Dufferin) hours 15 minutes 11 seconds

DRAGON TOUTIT AND VICTORY HANDICAP

GRIFFON (D D Carcary) hours 3 minutes O seco da 1 AIDA (Lt Comdr King) .. hours 3 minutes

WATER POLO

## The Golvala Water Polo League resulted

WYVERN (W G 9 Southam) - hours 6 minutes 59 seconds 3

as follo Golvala Maccabi A

baccond Co.

Win er Runners up

#### YACHIING

Bombay The Royal Bombay Y cht Club a annual r gstta result d a follows -

CAPELLA (T R. S Kynnersley) corrected time bours 4 minutes 53 seco ds 1

MERGPE (J N Compton) corrected tims 2 hours 7 minutes 7 seconds

MUBARAK (Mrs A G T Glaisby) corrected time 2 hours 8 minutes 4 seconds 3

#### SLABIRDS

LA MOUETTE (A W Percy) 2 hours, 16 minutes, 59 seconds, 1

GUILLEMOT (R A F Kidson) 2 hours, 17 minutes, 9 seconds, 2

PHALAROPE (M N Paterson) 2 hours, 18 minutes, 1 second, 3

'I" CLASS, DRAGONS, TOMTITS, VICTORYS

BAT (R G Higham) corrected time 1 hour, 55 minutes, 59 seconds, 1.

WYVERN (W G Se Southam) corrected time 1 hour, 56 minutes, 29 seconds, 2

BUNTY (F Stevens) corrected time 1 hour, 56 minutes, 40 seconds, 3

### SHARPIES

JOLLY FRIAR (Bell), 1 hour, 39 minutes, 4 sceonds, 1

ZLPHYR (A Young) 1 hour, 41 minutes, 27 seconds, 2

VALKYRIE (W G Weight) 1 hour, 49 minutes, 15 seconds, 3

## SQUASH RACKETS.

Bombay.

The finals of the Western India Squash Championships resulted as follows —

Men's Singles —Lt Commdr A Seymour Haydon beat Commdr V Magniac, 91, 9-0, 9-0

Women's Singles -Mrs I H Pearson beat Miss S D Billimoria, 3-9, 9-4, 10-9, 5-9, 10-9

Professionals Singles —Hashim Khan beat Abdui Beri, 9-6, 9-6, 9-2

## RUGBY.

Bombay.

The final of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament resulted as follows -1 try (3 points) Bulldozers Weich Regiment Nul

The final of the Bombay Seven A Side Rugby Football Tournament resulted as follows -

Bulidozers Weich Regiment

three goals (15 points) one try (3 points)

#### CYCLING.

## Calcutta.

The finals of the First Ali-Cycling Championships conducted by the Bengai Cyclist Union resulted as follows -

#### OPEN EVENTS

1,000 metres—6 Wilson (Calcutta Rangers Club) 1 N C Bysack (Sasaneswar) 2 Apit Ghosh (I A Camp) 3 Time—1 min, 50 4/5 secs

1,000 metres (time trial) —G Wilson (Calcutta Rangers) 1 Time —1 min, 32-3/5 secs N C Bysack (Sasaneswar) 2 Time —1 min, 35 4/5 secs K Sarkar (Calcutta A R P) 3 Time —1 min, 39-2/5 secs

5,000 metres —G Wilson (Calcutta Rangers) 1 N C Bysack (Sasaneswar) 2 K Sarkar (Calcutta A R P ) 3 Time —10 mins 16-3/5

3,000 metres -G Wilson (Calcutta Rangers) 1 N C Bysack (Sasaneswar) 2 K Sarkar (Calcutta ARP) 3 Time —5 mins, 49 secs Individual Championship —G Wilson (Calcutta Rangers Ciub), 20 points

## WOMEN'S EVENTS

50 metres slow cycle—Miss Nilima Ghosh (Bhaibon Chitra) 1 Miss Sen Gupta (Sishu Mangal) 2 Miss Padma Dutt (Sishu Mangal)

500 metres — Miss Chitra Sen Gupta (Sishu Mangal) 1 Miss Tapati Mitra (Sishu Mangal) Miss Swantana Bose (Sishu Mangal) 3

Tunc -35 secs

1,500 metres —Miss Padma Dutt (Sishu Mangal) Miss Chitra Sen Gupta (Sishi Mangal) 2 Miss Amiya Dutt (Sishu Mangal) 3 Time -

3 mins, 29 secs Individual Championship -- Miss Chitra Sen Gupta (Sishu Mangal) eight points

#### SPORTING INSTITUTIONS

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Prendent Dr S K Gupis MA (0 0)
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Mana dar St t Hock y As cust n.— Mohammad Amir Hono ary Secret ry M navad r (h thiawar)

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BB r and Ors sa Lawn T nns Associatio --Hom S eret ry B N Dh ttachary The

B mbay Lawn Tenns A oct ton.-Hon Sec et sy R A Wagie Zaver Mahal Marine Driv Bombay Ce tr l Pr vi ce d Bers d Bernr Lawn T nous

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39 Advocates-General other than those of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, Chief Surveyor with the Government of India, Command Controllers of Military Accounts (execpt Western Controllers of Military Accounts (except western Command), Controller, Military Accounts and Pensions, Director, Botanical Survey, Director, Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Director of the Survey of India, Director, Zoological Survey, Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Governments, Nautical Adviser to the Government of India and in the Political Department of India and Passes G. Cluef Advisor Deputy, Deputy Recretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department of India and India and India Department of India and India Report Recognity of Politics. ment of India, and Peace, G, Chief Advisor, Factory Air Rald Precautions, Department of Labour

- 40 Military Sccretary to the Viccroy
- 41, Standing Counsel for Bengal
- 42 Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, Vicars Apostolic, Prefects Apostolic and Vicars General of the Roman Catholic Church and Archdeacons of the Anglican Church other than those of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and Superintending Wesleyan Chaplain in India
- 43 Ayers, C W, Excess Profits Tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Chairman of the Port Trusts and of Improve-Chairman of the Port Trusts and of Improvements Trusts of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karachl, Chambers, S. P., Income Tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenuc, Chief Executive Officers of the Municipallities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their charges, Chief Inspector of Mines, Collector of Customs, Calcutta and Bombay, Commissioners of Income Tax, Bengal and Bombay, Commissioner of Police, Madras, Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam, Director of Inspection, Customs and Central Excises, Postmasters-General, Bengal and Assam, and Bombay, Members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, other than the Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcuttants Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Commissioner of Almer-Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Political Agents and Residents (other than those of First and Second Class) within their respective charges, Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, Sind
- Collectors of Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern India and North Western India North Eastern India and North Western India (within their respective charges), Collectors of Customs, other than those of Calcutta and Bombay, Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of India Revenue, Calcutta, within their respective charges, Commissioners of Income-tax, other than those in Bengal and Bombay, Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, within his charge, and Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner General Managers, Deputy General Managers, Deputy Traffic of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, and Divisional and District and Sessions of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges of Chota Nagpur), within their respective cha of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges, thon, Deputy General Managers, Deputy Traffic Dunnieliff, Dr H V, Chief Chemist, Central Managers and Officers of similar status of State Revenues, Chemical Service Railways\*, Deputy Chief Controller of Stan
- 45 Assistant Deputy Directors General. Department of Supply, Assistant Directors. General, Department of Supply, Chief Press Adviser, Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal, ment, Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Secretaries, Eastern Group Supply Council, Director General of Commercial Intel-ligence, Directors, Department of Supply, Director, Industrial Research Burcau, Director Director, Industrial Research Burcau, Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department, Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Government of India, Inspector of the Agent to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rapputana, Members of Provincial Public Service Commissions, Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores Department, Principal Information Officer, Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Secretary to the National Defence Council, Secretary to the National Defence Council, Secretary to the Agent and to Residents of the First Class Within the enuc, charges respectively of the Agent or the State Railways, Deputy Directors General, Posts and Telegraphs, other than the Senior Deputy Director-General, Director, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, Director of Dairy Research, Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Postmasters General other than those of Bengal and Assam and Bombay, and Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Transport Advisory Officer, Calcutta 46A Members of the Assemblies (Provincial) 47 Assistant Director of Ordnance Factorles (if a Civilian). Budget Officer, Finance Depart-
- \* Officers of similar status are Deputy Superintendents, Locomotives Department, Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department, Controllers of Stores, Divisional Superintendents, State Railways, Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G I P Railway, Signal Engineers State Railways Coal Superintendent, Deputy Transportation Superintendents, Deputy Chief Commercial Managers, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers, Deputy Chief Engineers, Chief Electrical and Colliery Superintendent, E I Railway

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Assistant to the Agricultural Expert and Assistant to the Animal Husbandry Expert the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research Department, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Assistant Press Adviser, Grafton, Private Secretaries to the Chairman and Members, and Assistant to the Adviser, Australian Section, Eastern Group Supply Council Deputy Principal Information Officer, Information Officer to the Government of India, Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Second Solicitor to the Government of India, Secretary, Tariff Board, Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, Under-Sccretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, and Under Secretaries to the Governor-General (Public), Under Secretaries to Eastern Group Supply Council or to Members of that Council

Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, Directors of Survey, Bengal, Government Analyst, Madras, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and Librarian, Imperial Library

Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department, Civil Engineer, Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories Manufacture, District Judges not being Sessions Judges, Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing, Education Officers, Grade II, Education Officers, Grade III, on completion of 15 years' service, on completion of 15 years' service, Royal Air Force, Majors, Master of High Court, Madras, Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 12 years standing, and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, Registrar of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Revision Officer, Defence Department, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years standing, Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair, Honorary Revisioner, Manustrates, License 12 years 12 years 12 years 13 years 14 years 15 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 years 16 ye and Works Managers of Ordnance Factorics

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#### BY HIS MAJESTY S COMMAND ZETLAND

In virtue of the provisio s f se tion 9 (ii) of the Indian Church Act 19 7 a Bishop or Archde con who held a bishoptle or archdescorry on the 1 t March 1930 takes rank s follows -Bishop of Calcutta Metr politan of India

immediately after Article 8 Bishops of Madras and Bomb y immediately alt r Arti io 14

Bishops of Lucknow and h gpur immediately

Bishops ( ot territorial) under ilcence from tha Crown immediately after Article 39 Ar hdeacon of Lu know in Arti le 4

| Wiceroy and Governor-General  Viceroy and Governor-General  Members of the Royal Family Foreign Sovereigns and members of the interest of the official celebration will be notified annually in India Army Orders  On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony  On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony  On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony  On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony  On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony  On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when paying a formal visit to a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a military station, and departures Also or occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departures Also or occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and departures Also or occasions of private arrival and departures Also or occasions of private arrival and departures Also or occasions of private arrival and departures arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military station, and departure from, a military s |                                                                       | -         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |  |
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| Members of the Royal Family Foreign Sovereigns and members of 21 their families Maharanadhrana of Nepal Sultan of Zanzibar Prime Minister of Nepal Governor-General of Portuguese India India Governor of the French Settlements in India Governor of His Majesty's Colonies Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentary Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies Maharana of Bhutan Plenipotentaries and Envoys Governor of Damaun ces in India  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when ho | Viceroy and Governor-General                                          | 31        | and Army Orders                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families Maharanadhiraja of Nepal Sultan of Zanzibar Ambassadors Prime Minister of Nepal Governor-General of Portuguese India Governor-General of Portuguese India Governor of the French Settlements in India Governors of His Majesty's Colonies Telempotentary Lettenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies Maharana of Bhutan Plempotentary Lettenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies Maharana of Bhutan Plempotentary Identification Governor of Dan  Governor of Presidencies and Provin cos in India  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Clinef when holding the rank of Air Marshal   On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or opermentality. On occasions of private arrivals and departure from, a military station, if desired On assuming or relinquishing office, and on public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal cere monial occasions Aiso on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal cere monial occasions Aiso on occasions of priva | Members of the Royal Family                                           |           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| Ambassadors Prime Minister of Nepal Governor-General of Portuguese India Governor of the French Settlements in India Governor of the French Settlements in India Governor of the French Settlements in India Governor of the French Settlements in India Governor of the French Settlements in India Governor of the French Settlements in India Governor of the Majesty's Colonies Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Pleinpotentiary Lettlenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies Mahrapa of Bhutan Pleinpotentiaries and Envoys Governor of Damaun Governor  | their families and members of                                         | 31<br>21  | ]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |
| Prime Minister of Nepal Governor-General of Portuguese India Governor of the Prench Settlements in India Governor of the Majesty's Colonies Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plempotentiary Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies Mahraja of Bhutan Thempotentiaries and Envoys Governor of Damaun Governor of Dam | Dulvan of Zanzinar                                                    |           | ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |
| Governor of the French Settlements in India Governors of His Majesty's Colonies Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers 717 Plempotentary And Ministers 717 Colonies Mahrapa of Bhutan 715 Governor of Damaun 90 Governor of Damaun 90 Governor of Damaun 90 Governor of Damaun 90 Governor of Damaun 90 Governor of Damaun 90 Governor of Damaun 90 Governor of Presidencies and Provinces in India 117  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal 118 Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal 118  Residents, 2nd Class 113 Residents, 2nd Class 115 Residents and Class 117  Residents and Class 117 Residents and Class 117  Residents and Class 117  Commander in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal) 118  Naval Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General) 117  Naval Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General) 117  Withlin the textitude of the state Indies 118  Squadron (c) When attending a State ceremony 117  Con assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired 118  On assuming or relinquishing command, and on public arrival and departures 118  Same as Governors 118  Same as Governors 118  On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of private arrival and of commander in chief when a title of a public arrival and of on occasions of private arrival and departures 118  Same as Governors 118  Same as Governors 118  On assuming or relinquishing office and on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from a military station and on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from a military station and on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from a military station and on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from a military station and on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from a military station and occasions of private arrival at, or depart | Prime Minister of Name 1                                              | 19        | •                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |
| Governors of His Majesty's Colonies Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies Maharaja of Bhutan Plenipotentiaries and Envoys Governor of Damaun Governor of Damaun Governor of Damaun Governor of Dam Governor of Damaun Governor of Damaun Governor of Damaun Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of officer of containing the Air Force station.  Same as Governors  Commander in-Chief in India (if a General)  Anaval Commander in Chief, Last Indies  Squadron (c)  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding t | Governor of the French Sattlement                                     | 19        | ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |
| Piempotentiarry Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies Maharaja of Bhutan Piempotentiaries and Envoys Governor of Damaun Governor of Damaun Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India Governor of Parallel at, or departure from, a India Governor of Parallel at, or depar | Governors of His Manager's Galant                                     |           | 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |
| Mahrapa of Bhutan Flenipotentiaries and Envoys Governor of Damaun Governor of Damaun Governor of Din  Governors of Presidencies and Provin- ces in India  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal   Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal   Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal   Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal   Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal   Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal   Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal   Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal   Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal   Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal   On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or departure from, a military station, and departures to a | Pienmotentiary and Ministers                                          |           | l secolul, of when attending a State                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |  |
| Governor of Damaun . 9  Governor of Damaun . 9  Governor of Damaun . 9  Governor of Damaun . 9  Governor of Presidencies and Provin- ces in India . 9  Governors of Presidencies and Provin- ces in India . 9  On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired on assuming or relinquishing command, and on public arrivals and departures. Also or occasions of private arrivals and departures it so desired Entitled to this honour if senior to any naval, military or Air Force Officer in the cantonment area containing the Air Force station  Residents, 1st Class . 13  Residents, 2nd Class . 13  Political Agents (b) . 11  Commander in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal) . 9  Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General) . 17  Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies . 5  Governor of Din . 9  On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station and on formal cere monial occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station. and on formal cere monial occasions of private arrival or departure from, a military station, and on formal cere monial occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal cere monial occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal cere monial occasions of private arrival or departure. If de sired . Same as for military officer of correspond ling rank (see K. B.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Colonies Maharaja of Bhutan                                           | 15        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired on assuming or relinquishing command, and on public arrivals and departures is station, if desired on assuming or relinquishing command, and on public arrivals and departures is so desired Entitled to this honour if senior to any naval, military or Air Force Officer in the cantonment area containing the Air Force station  Residents, 1st Class  Residents, 2nd Class  Political Agents (b)  Commander in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)  Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)  Naval Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)  Naval Commander-in Chief, East Indica  Squadron (c)  On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of private arrival at, or departures is station, and on formal cere monial occasions also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station  On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station and on formal cere monial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired same as for military officer of correspond ingrank (see K.R.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Governor of Damaun<br>Governor of Diu                                 | 15        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief Also on occasions of privat arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  13                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Governors of Presidencies and Provin-                                 |           | 0.00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |  |
| Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal  Air Officer Commanding in Chief when on public arrivals and departures if so desired Entitled to this honour if senior to any naval, military of Air Force Officer in the eantonment area containing the Air Force station  Same as Governors  On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station  On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasions of public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal cere monial occasions Aiso on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired  Same as for military officer of correspond ing rank (see K B)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                       | 17        | of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief Also on occasions of privat arrival at, or departure from, a militar. |  |  |
| Residents, 1st Class  Residents, 2nd Class  Political Agents (b) Commander in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)  Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General) Naval Commander-in Chief, East Indica  Squadron (c)  So desired Entitled to this honour if senior to any naval, multivy or Air Force Officer in the cantonment area containing the Air Force station  Same as Governors  Same as Governors  On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or de parture from a military station  On assuming or relinquishing office On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal cere monial occasions Aiso on occasions of private arrival or departure, if de sired  Squadron (c)  Same as for military officer of correspond ing rank (see K B)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal  | 15        | On assuming or relinquishing command, and on public arrivals and departures. Also or                                                                                                                                                                             |  |  |
| Residents, 1st Class  Residents, 2nd Class  Political Agents (b)  Commander in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)  Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)  Naval Commander-in Chief, East Indica  Squadron (c)  Same as Governors  On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or de parture from a military station  On assuming or relinquishing office On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal cere monial occasions Aiso on occasions of private arrival or departure, if de sired  Same as for military officer of correspond ingrank (see K B)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal | 13        | so desired Entitled to this honour if senior to any naval, nulitary or Air Force Officer in the cantonment area confaining the Air                                                                                                                               |  |  |
| Residents, 2nd Class  Political Agents (b)  Commander in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)  Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)  Naval Commander-in Chief, East Indies  Squadron (c)  On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station  On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station, and on formal cere monial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired  Squadron (c)  (b) Within the territories and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at, or departure from a military station of private arrival at or departure from a military station of private arrival at or dep | Residents, 1st Class                                                  | 13 }      | · ·                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |
| Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)  Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies  Squadron (c)  On occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station  On assuming or relinquishing office On public arrival at, or departure from, s military station, and on formal cere monial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired  Same as for military officer of correspond in grank (see K. B.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                       | J         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |  |
| Marshal)  Marshal)  On assuming or relinguishing office On public arrival at, or departure from, s military station, and on formal cere monial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if de stred  Naval Commander-in Chief, East Indies  Squadron (c)  (b) Within the territories and in thintary station.  In assuming or relinguishing office On public arrival at or departure from, s military station, and on formal cere monial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if de stred  Same as for military officer of correspond in grank (see K B.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Political Agents (b)                                                  | ≻         | on occasion of a public arrival at, or de                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |  |
| Squadron (c)  Squadron (c)  Same as for military officer of correspond   lugrank (see K.B.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                       |           | n assuming or relinguishing office On public arrival at, or departure from, b military station, and on formal cere monial occasions. Also on occasions                                                                                                           |  |  |
| (b) Within the territories and in grank (see KR)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | AND THE COMMINION OF THE COLUMN TWO AS AS                             | . Sa      | sired                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | (b) Within the territories and                                        |           | lng rank (see K B )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |

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| P rants | Quna  |

P raons G Gs C in C Commands (d) Major Generals Commanding Districts (d)

Major Generals and Brigadle s Command i g B igades (d)

Flag Office Commanding Royal Indian Navy (if a Vice Admirs!) Flag Officer Comm ndl g Royal Indl n Navy (if a R ar Admir l)

#### Occ sions on which sainte is fired

On assuming or relinquishi g command and on occasi as of public arrival at or departure from a military station within their comma d Also on occa ale a of private arrival or departure if desired

To be fired from the shors battery when visitin an Indian Port for the first time and his arrival is public

### 13 Permanent Salutes to Rnling Princes and Chiefs

#### Salutes of 1 g #

Baroda The Mahar j (Gaekw r) of Gwallor The Mah raja (Scindi ) of Hyder b d nd Berar The Nizam of Jammu and Kashmir The Maharaja of Mysore The Mah rain f

#### S lute of 19 ouns

Bhopal The Naw b of Ind re The Mah raja (Holkar) of Kal t. The Khau (Wali) of Kolhapur Th Maharaja of Travancore The M ha ja of Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of

#### Salutes f 17 ouns

Bahawalpur Th N wah of Bharatp Th M h raja of Bik uer The Maha aj of Bundi The Maha ao Raj of Cochin The Maha j of Cuth The M harao f Outcom The Makin raja of Jaip r The Mah raja of J dhpur(M rw r) Th W h raj of Karauli Th Mah raja f Kotah Th Mah rao of P tiala The M heraj of Raw Th Maha j of T nk The N wah of

#### Sal toof 15 g n

Alwar The Mah raj of Day n Chanawara The M h ray of Dits The Mh ray of Dits The Mh ray of Dayses (9 nice The Mah raj of Dayses (9 nice The Maharaja of Dholpur Th M haraj Ha a of Dholpur Th M haraj Ha a of Ladnor Th M haraj of James The Mirof Kish g h The M haraj of Orchha. The M haraj of Orchha The M haraj of P ttabor th Th M haraj of P ttabor th Th M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj of Stanpur The M haraj Of Stanpur The M haraj Of Stanpur The M haraj Of Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj D Stanpur The M haraj

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#### S lutes of 11 guns

Ajaigarh The Maharaj of Alirajpur The Raja of B onl' The Nawah of Ba wani The Ran of Bijawa The Mah raj of Is want to have a superior of the hard of Th Mbri pi Jhabu The Raja of Maler Kotl Th Naw b of Mandl Th Raja of Ma ipur Th Maharaj of Morvi Th Mah raja of N rel garb The R la of P n a Th M h raj of Pudnkk ital The Raj of Radha pu The Nawah of Pudukk ital his wash of Radha pu The Nawah of Rajkarh The Ra of E inna Th Raj of Simer The Hall of Sitaman The Hall of Sitaman The Raj f Sink t Th Raj f Sink t Th Raj The Raj Kapan of Washan The Raj Sabeb of

<sup>(</sup>d) No millt ry office ah il recef e o artill ry at ta u la h is in ctual military com m nd di tha e i rmilitary officeri the post Attention is invited to the extra

## Salutes of 9 guns

Balasinor The Nawab (Babi) of Banganapalle The Nawab of. The Raja of Bansda The Raja of Baraundha Baria The Raja of Bhor The Raja of The Raja of Chhota-Udepur Danta The Maharana of Dharampur The Raja of Dhrol The Thakor Saheb of Haipaw The Sawbwa of. Jawhar. The Rais of Kalahandi The Maharaja of Rengtung. The Sawbwa of Khilchipur The Raja of Lımbdi The Thakor Saheb of Loharu The Nawab of The Raja of Lunawada Maihar The Raja of Mayurbhani The Maharaja of The Sawbwa of Mong Nai Mudhol. The Raja of. Nagod The Raja of Palitana The Thakor Saheb of Patna The Maharaja of Rajkot The Thakor Sabeb of Sachin The Nawab of Sangli The Raja of Sant The Raja of Savantvadi The Raja of Shahpura The Raja of. Sonepur The Maharaja of Wadhwan The Thakor Saheb of Yawnghwe The Sawbwa of

### Personal Salutes.

#### Salutes of 17 guns

Dholpur Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokudar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, Goie, Kosi, Kovo, Maharaj-Rana of

#### Salutes of 15 guns

Jind Brigadier His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, Gosi, Goir, Maharaja of

Junagadh Major His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasui Khan, GCIE, KCSI, Nawab of

Kapurthala Brigadier His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, GOSI, GOIE, GBE, Maharaja of

#### Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan, His Highness The Rt Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Po, Gosi, Goie, Gov.o, of Bombay Baria Lt.-Col H, H Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhii Mansinhii, Kosi, Raja of

Dharampur H H Maharana Vijayadevji of

Sangli Captain His Highness Raja Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan, KOIE, Raja of

#### Salutes of 9 guns

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh, osi, Raja of

## Local Salutes.

## Salutes of 21 guns

Bhopal The Nawab of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

### Salutes of 19 guns

Bharatpur The Maharaja of Bikaner The Maharaja of Cutch The Maharao of Jaipur The Maharaja of Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of Patiala The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

#### Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of Khairpur The Mir of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

#### Salutes of 15 guns

Behares The Maharaja of Bhavnagar The Maharaja of Jind The Maharaja of Junagadh The Nawab of Kapurthala The Maharaja of Nabha The Maharaja of Ratlam The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

#### Salutes of 13 guns

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently)

#### Salutes of 11 guns

Savantvadi The Raja of (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently)

#### (m) Table of Salutes to certain Ruless and Officials in the Persian Gulf

| • •                                             |      |                                                                                      |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| •                                               | o of |                                                                                      | o of |
| MUSCAT g                                        | una. | ABIDIV g                                                                             | uns  |
| 1 His Highness the Sultan of                    | 1    | 1 The Governor of                                                                    | 7    |
| Bahraiy-                                        |      | BUNDAR ABRAS-                                                                        |      |
| 2 His Highness the Shelkh of (fled              |      | 13 The Governor of fat the termination                                               |      |
| by Briti h ships of war in the                  | 1    | of an official visit)                                                                | 7    |
| Persian Gulf at the termination of              | 7    | ABI DHABI                                                                            |      |
| an official visit) 3 His Highness the Shelkh of | 11   | 14 The Sheikh of                                                                     | 3    |
| (personal to the present Sheilh)                | 11   | 15 The Shelkh of                                                                     | 5    |
| 4 Official Deputy prointed by the               |      | (personal to the present Shelkh )                                                    | _    |
| Sheikh of Bahrain to a t for him                |      | Denat-                                                                               |      |
| in his abse                                     | 7    | 16 The Shelkh of                                                                     | 5    |
| Kuwait-                                         |      | SHARJAN-                                                                             | -    |
| 5 His Highness ti e Sheikh of                   | 7    | 17 The Shelkh of                                                                     | 3    |
| 6 His Highness the Sheikh of                    | 11   | 18 The Shelkh of                                                                     | 5    |
| (personal to the prese t Sheikl )               |      | (pe sonal to the present S! alkh )                                                   |      |
| 7 Official Deputy appointed by the              |      | AJMAN-                                                                               |      |
| Sheikh of Kuwait to act for him                 |      | 19 The Sheikh of                                                                     | 3    |
| in his his ce                                   |      | UMM EL KUWAIN-                                                                       |      |
| CATAR-                                          |      | 0 Tho Sh ikh of                                                                      | 3    |
| S Shelkh of                                     | 7    | RAS EL-KHAIMAH-                                                                      |      |
| KHUZIS AN-                                      |      | 21 The Shelkh of                                                                     | 3    |
| 9 His Excelle cy the Governor of (at            |      | KALD4-                                                                               |      |
| the termination f an official                   |      | 99 The Shelkh of                                                                     |      |
| visit)                                          | 13   | (personal to the present Sheikh)                                                     | 3    |
| KHORRAMSHAHP-                                   |      | 23 Sheikh Khalid while acting as recent                                              |      |
| 10 The Governor of (at the termination          |      | for present Shelkh of h lha who fs                                                   |      |
| of an offici i visit)                           | 7    | a minor                                                                              | 2    |
| Bushire-                                        |      |                                                                                      | ***  |
| 11 His Excellency the Governor of (st           |      | S futes 14 0 fn the shove list are fired by<br>M jesty a ships of war in the Persian | TILL |
| the terminating of a official                   |      | at the termination of an official visit by                                           | 41.  |
| visit)                                          | 13   | Chief concerned                                                                      |      |
| •                                               |      |                                                                                      |      |
|                                                 |      |                                                                                      |      |

## Indian Orders.

## The Star of India.

by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, leney the Governor-General of India, Field-leney the Right Hon'ble Viscount Wavell 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935, Marshal The Right Hon'ble Viscount Wavell 1937, 1939 and 1942 and the dignity of Knlghit of Cyrenaica and Winchester, GCB, GMSI, Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes of NYE CMG MC Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire, the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for class of forty-slx Knights Grard Commanders (Tersonal) and Private Secretary to His Excel (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class lency the Viceroy of one hundred and six Knights Commanders. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred thirty seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, com-posed of the dotus of India, of paim branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Grown all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold characters. together by gold chains (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, Heaven's Light our Guide, also in diamonds that of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, aii in diamonds (iv) The Mantle of iight blue satin lined with white, and fastened

Star of the Order The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neek a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, baving thereon a silver star of five points resting upon

Grand Master of the Order —His Excel

Officers of the Order —Registrar Major Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley, C V O, O B E, Renry Hudson Fraser Stockley, C V O, O B E, Gentral Chancery R M, Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St James' Palace, London S W 1 London, S W 1

Evan Jenkins, KCIE Secretary to the Governor-General Secretary

Extra Knight Grand Commander, (GCSI), Knight Honorary Honorary Knight Commander, (KCSI)
Honorary Companion, (CSI)
Knight Grand Commander, (GCSI)
Knight Commander, (KCSI) Companion, (CSI)

## The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order, instituted by Queen Victoria in December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935, 1937 and 1939 is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists rendered to the Indian Empire. rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty-two Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master) Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver also Extra and Honorary Members over and tassels. On the left side a representation of the above the recognition could be represented to a Star of the Order. On the left side a representation of the above the vacancies caused by promotion to above the vacancies caused by promotion to above the vacancies caused by promotion to above the vacancies caused by promotion to above the vacancies caused by promotion to above the vacancies caused by promotion above the vacancies caused by promotion above the vacancies caused by promotion above the vacancies caused by promotion to above the vacancies caused by promot

(1) The COLLAR of gold The Insigma are (2) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with Chains, (11) The STAR of the Knight Grand Chains, (21) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the whole alternately was and sealed issuing the whole alternately was and sealed issuing the whole alternately plain and scaled, issning the whole alternately plain and scaled, issning from a gold centre, baving thereon Her Late Yajesty Queen Victoria's Royal Emgy, within a purple errele, edged and lettered gold, inscribed Imperatrices Authors and surmounted by an a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tled at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around its diamonds. A Companion wears around its neck a hadge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at New Deihi or Simia.

Sovereign of the Order—His Most lined with and fastened by a cordon of Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India. white silk with purple silk and gold tessels Mary Baroness Kinloss ttached the Star of the Order

A Knight Commender we re (a) around his Lady Victo is Patricle Helena Ramsey neck a ribbon two inches in width of the sam colour (purple) a d p ttern as a knight Grand Commander p dent therefrom a b dge of smaller siz (b) on hi left b east a star similar to that of the first el are all of silver

The abovementioned Insignia ar returned P mela Counters of Lytton at d oth to the Cent al Chancery or if the H H Srt Pedm nabha Seyini Vanchi Bharma Knight wa resid at in fadi to the Sec etary Vardhi i Raja Rajeawari Mahar ni Setu of th Order

A Compe ion we ra ound his neck a b dge ( of returnable at death) of the sam frm Jean ette Hope Baro es Birdwood sappointed for a K light Commender b t of H H the Maharani Bhatlanji Sri Aj b Kanwarji smaller al e pendent to a like ribbon of ti breadth of one nd a half inches

readth of one not a nationnes

L dy Beatrix T ylor Stenl y

Sovereign of the Order —His Not I have he hiarle Viscountess Wa ell

Gracio a Majesty Th king Empe or of Doreen Gerskil e Bar n sa Brahourne India

Grand Master of the Order H r Indian Tilles Badges — An annonneoment the Go rator Generi of India Field Marshall he Bit It idoo ble blecome Wavel of Cyrenates and Wi che te G C B G B G SUII E CM I M.C from the Gold of Cyrenates and Suit of the Company of the Gold of Company of the Company o

Honorary (CCIE)

H rary Knight Commander In ght Gr nd Comm nder ( Knight Comm nder (L.C.I.E.) (CCIE) Honorary C mp nion (CIE) Companion (CIE)

#### The Imperial Order of the Crown of India

Ill parp se with th simulta cously and f e eated Ord r f th fnd n Empi e e nelsts f th Queen the Quee Moth d th fem i relati es s me Royal Princ e f p rson who hav h ld n ecti with Indi of Ind n 1 i ces ff) s 1 enspie o s Bedg the Roy i Cypb m nt d hy en H to a bow of light bln w trd ribbo white, D ign ti n th 1 tters CI

#### Sovereign of the Order THE KING EMPEPGE OF INDIA Ladles of the Grder (C i )

He Maj sty Tho Que He Maj ty Qu en Mary H R H Th Princess Royal H R H The D che of Giouce to H R H Th Du h of Ke t H R H Th Princ sa Beat Ic H H Prl ess H le Victo is H Prine as M | Louis

On the left, ide a representation of H H Mahareni Sahib Chimne Bei G ekwer Margaret Downger Baroness Ampthill

Margaret Etrenne Hann h Marchioness of Crewe Frances Charlotte Vi countess Chelmsford

but the cays of which Mari Adelaid Marchiones of Willingdon Dorothy Evelyn Augusta Viscountess H lifax

Vardhi i Raja Rajesweri Mahar ni Setu Lak hmi Bal Meha ani Regent ol Tr vancore

M rg ret Pvelyn Viscountess Goschen

Saheh of Bikaner

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be worn immediately to the right of all war mebe worn immediately to the right of the dals suspended by a red ribbon 1½ in wide, also use the letters "OBI" after their names with blue edges § in wide This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India

The First Class carries with it the title Sardar The First Class carries with it the title Sardar Bahadur, and an additional allowance of two Bahadur, and the second the title of Bahadur

Indian Order of Merit —This order was instituted by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1827 and amended in 1827 and a Council in 1837, and amended in 1939. It is divided into a Civil Division and a Military Division. The Civil Division consists of one Class and is awarded for any act of conspicuous personal bravery in aid of public authority or the safety of others. The Badge consists of an eight pointed star 1" in diameter composed of the contrary with in the centre a circular ground of dark rays, with in the centre a circular ground of dark blue enamel surrounded by a jaurel wreath the enamel ground there is the Royal Cypher surmounted by a Crown eneireled with the words "For Bravery' The Badge is of Silver centre of gold The Badge is worn on the left palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, breast pendant from a dark-red ribbon with blue between the two wreaths is the inscription for edges

and appointments are made for any act of conspieuous gallantry performed in connection with duties Appointments to the First Class are made only from members of the Second Class for any similar act performed The Badge of for any similar act performed the Military Division consists of an eight pointed silver star 1½" in diameter, with in the centre two crossed swords around which is inscribed the words "Reward for Gallantry," all on a eircular ground of dark-blue enamel and sur-rounded with a laurel wreath In the Badge of the First Class the laurel wreath and the design in the centre are of gold, and the Second Class of silver The Badge is worn on the left breast pendant from a dark-blue ribbon with red edges

The members of the Order use the letters "IOM" after their names

instituted at the same time as the Indian Order of Merit and amended in 1939. It consists of the Seese, and appointments are made from a mong those on the active list in the Armed Forces in India, for long, faithful and honourable Service Appointments to the First Class are made only from members of the Second Class. The Badge of First Class consists of a Star 1-11/16 in in diameter composed of rays of gold and surmounted by a Crown, with in the centre on a ground of light blue enamel, the words "Crder of Britisl. India" encircling a lion and surrounded by a laurel wreath of gold. In the Badge of Second Class the star is of 1½" in dia-dark blue ribbon. Order of British India — This Order was instituted at the same time as the Indian Order

medal, 12 inches in diameter, is ordered to meter on a ground of dark-blue enamel Badge is worn pendant from a ribbon of dark red round the neek Members of the Order

Indian Meritorious Service Medal—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal" but on the pay represent the commission has may retain being promoted to a commission he may retain the M S medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the erown behind, eneircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath or The Military Division consists of two Classes, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red appointments are made for any act of constitution 12 in wide The medals issued during ribbon 12 in wide The medals issued during the reigns of the r the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend aitered to LDWARDVS or GEORGIVS

## The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant-which was amended in 1901, 1912, 1933, 1938 and in 1939— being as follows—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist whereby We can reward adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour Now for Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable

#### Historical Centres

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Abu Mount.—The Dilw ra In templets Attranspreb made Delhi a ain the imperial form the gre t attraction of Abu They belong is at and henceforth Agra was relegated to the second of the Abustion of the Agravation of Abustion of IndoAs ra school of architecture.

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Agin—The architectural history of Agri Mineres of with history of the concerned with or the four sim will be deferred with the four sim will be deferred with the four sim will be described by the control of t

Ajanta.—The Ajanta Hills contain 20 caves last Guru Govind (1695-1708) declared the equal (5 chaityas or shrines or churches and 24 viharas right of all bikhs of all castes to bathe in the or monasteries, all Buddhist) and present a sacred tank. The temple and the pool suffered record of an almost unique combination of print-ing, seulpture and architecture of a period of liands of the Durani invader, Ahmed Shah about 9 centuries (2nd or 1st een BC to middle Abdali The Klinks (specially the Dal or army

The caves, even and as caves and not as multa or conclave of the Sikhs, probably the eve temples, (e.g., Kallash, Lilora) extend over first of its kind. On defeating the invader's a distance of about 600 ft in a perpendicular viceroy, the Sikh chiefs met at Amritsar and rock. Thus the roots were not hown, only struck for the first time the Govindashahi coins the facades were hown and sould trace. The cares, exervated as erres and not as a distance of about 600 ft in a perpendicular rock. Thus the roofs were not hown, only the facades were hown and sculptured. The Archieological Department numbers the cases from Last to West Paintings have been noticed In 16 caves

The sculptures and the paintings of one cave belong to different periods Frescoes have been painted sometimes long after the excavation of a cave Sculptures in different periods have been undertaken to continue the decoration of the eaves of the sculpture of Bharnt and Sanchi, partially are four entrances with doors covered with covered with later printings, have been found silver plates nicely wrought. Entrance by the In ecrtain of the caves

The enves were first noticed in 1810 Greeds ignoramuses, inclemency of weather and much wrapped with gilded copper, and quotations damp, natural to the country, had done the from the Grantha-Saheb (the Sikh bible) are worst imaginable injuries. That it could plentifully inscribed. The Grantha Saheb is survive to any extent is due to the peculiar formulæ of plastering and painting During the present century steps have been taken to-wards preservation of the great works Lately, Hyderabad State has taken charge of the caves

The subjects of representation are almost always taken from Buddhist literature generally portray the figure of Buddha and incidents from his lives (his last life as Buddha and his previous births as man or a lower animal) Secular pletures are comparatively few, but not for three miles on the crescent of the Ganges beasts prowling in their pleasure, a pair of which is practically a stretch of spacious ghats, lovers, etc. These drawings are remark of which there are 64 in good or indifferent lovers, etc Women have received very great Ajanta Women with their ably good attention in Ajanta eyes dreamily half open, faces with delicate and tense expressions, poses most graceful and charming, and hands and fingers delicately modelled have made indelible impressions upon all succeeding ages of Indian art

Amritsar -The Pool of Immortality with the Golden temple in it makes Amritsar the most famous shrine of the Slkhs Ramdas, fourth Guru (Prophet) of the Sikhs (1574 81), is said to have received from Akbar a piece of land, within the limits of which he dug a reservoir, since well known as Amritsar Some Sikh accounts, however, record that the pool had been an ancient one and a Valragi (recluse) devoted to Rama claimed it as a sinctuary The Guru, however, succeeded in ousting him The appellation Haramandir for Darbar-Sahib is perhaps reminiscent of a tradition that it had been the site of a temple of Shiva At first the locality was called Raddaspur The next Guru Arjun (1581-1606) made Amritsar the proper seat of his followers, the centre which should attract their worldly longings for a material bond of union. The tenth and the since well known as Amritsar

of 7th cen AD) Alanta forms specially founded by Jussa Singh Kulial) restored the the great nuseum of Indian painting shrine and rebuilt the tempic (1763 64) At this time they held at Amritaar a formal Gur In 1802 01. Ranjit Singh covered the dome and very possibly the whole structure with golden repouses copper work Hence it is known as the Golden temple As it served as the court of the Gurus, it is called the Darbar Saheb

The temple stands on a raised plinth 65 ft square in the centre of the tank and is surrounded sproious verandalis A white marble rtaken to continue the causeway 204 ft long, with an archway over it, Paintings, reminiscent joins the temple with the mainland There principal gateway leads to the Bhung, where the arms of the Gurus have been preserved Except the lower parts of marble, the whole edifice is the material object of veneration

> In the Guru Ka Bagh or the garden of the Guru there is the pretty Bab Atal Tower There are some interesting late ninetcenth century frescoes depicting incidents of the life of Guru Nanak

(Kasi)—Benares, the religious Hindu India for centurics, is Benares capital of Hindu India for centuries, is visited by millions of pilgrims every year It lies between the Barna and Asi and stretches We have a bull-fight, many other Massive medieval-looking edifices line the bank, condition

Benares has 1,500 comparatively temples, besides countless minor shrines most Important temple is the one dedicated to Vishwanatha (Lord of the Universe) It is also known as the Golden Temple (the domes and spires were covered with gilt golden repousse copper-work) and stands in a typical Benares Although it is the most famous shrine of India, it is conspicuous by its comparative smallness and the absence of ornamentation Latterly Benares has become the seat of the famous Hindu University

Bhuvaneshvar—In the Gupta period (4th and 5th centuries A D), the golden age of Indian art and literature

Billippur — Yosul Kh v (Yuruf Adii Shah) the first of Vijsya ag r 16:1 00 storeyed and 186 to he first of Vijsya ag r 16:1 00 storeyed and 186 to he first of Vijsya ag r 16:1 00 storeyed and 186 to he first of Vijsya ag r 16:1 00 storeyed and 186 to he first of Vijsya ag r 16:1 00 storeyed and 186 to high All the walls run sig rag and no men of the art of Vijsya ag r 16:1 00 storeyed and 186 to high All the walls run sig rag and 186 to high All the walls run sig rag and the wealth of the first of Vigoria of Vijsya ag r 16:1 00 storeyed and 186 to high and 186 to he will be on the first of Vijsya ag r 16:1 00 storeyed and 186 to high and 186 to he walls to he

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Bhuvaneshver a small villags on the way to Purl and thas it of Shiv is only second in Importance to Benares and contains some flower of the Gould India. Ut? holy cities (Sapta Sirtha) importance to Benares and contains some flower only one is in South India which is Conference in Importance to Belling or only one is in South India which is Conference in Conference in South India which is Conference in Conference in South India which is Conference in Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in South India which is Conference in Sou The great templa in Bhuvane byar is tha first example of a purly Hindu templa in one be longe to the per Fallava period and most local templa in one be longe to the per Fallava period and most possibly originally it h d been a little (is to 5 There are very good examples of temples of it) higher It is thus within a sto o wall sat the first half of the eight centary

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Rai Pithora, which proved to be an shape of a crescent, the southern arm, he extension of Tomara-Delhi I liest within the centre, and the northern arm being occupied walls of Rai-Pithora and later lagrand the same by the buddhist, Hindu and Jain temples at Sirl, Qutubuddin and his successors built respectively. The caves have been numbered the first Muslim Delhi. Materials of the Hindu from south to north the lagrance and the same been numbered the provided that the same ward after temples were used often en block in the construct are 34 and there are a number of minor caves tion of the new capital Images and sculptures representing figures of men and animals were scrupulously destroyed

Calcutta to Dellil (New Dellil)

The Qutb mosque, the Qutb Minar, the tomb the Indian Vulcan Local craftsmen come to of Iyaltimash (Altanash), the mosque of Azinir worship here. The dating of the Buddhist and the gateway of the chief mosque at Budaun caves may be made from the 3rd to the 6th (UP) form the early great Muslim edifices of century AD. India The Qutb mosque was named after a Muslim saint Qutbuddin of Ush near Baghdad It was built in 1196 under the Vicerovalty of Qutbuddin Aibek. The present dilapidated mosque preserves only a small portion of the original one

The Qutb Minar (circumference 47 ft 3 ins at the bottom and 9 ft at the top, height 280 ft) a five storeyed detached minar, was begun by Qutbuddin Albek and completed by Iyaltimash (1232) It is the most beautiful example known It does not form part of to exist anywhere the mosque, which has its own minars Tradition goes that it makes a pillar of victory, first erected by Prithviraj and later reconstruct-

New Delhi is the creation of the British, European architecture of different generally modified or modernised wherein periods has been observed Often features of Muslim (e g,architecture the dome) have added and improved in that light The appeal of simplicity in magnificence, of correct outlines and proportions forms a great architectural

of Aurangabad (Hyderabad State) It was known as Grishmeshwara (an appellation of Shiva) and held holy by the Hindus, especially the Shaivites It has the largest cave temple in India, a form of architecture which in its development makes a most remarkable feature of architecture in India 'The caves are excavated in the face of a hill or rather the excavated in the face of a hill or rather the scarp of a large plateau, and run nearly north and south for about a mile and a quarter, the on the 14th day of the bright moon of Bhadra

The Buddhist temples in the southern section, known locally as Dheralerna, are the claest. The In the middle of the 15th century, the Lodis removed the capital to Agra. Sher Shah built a hall which was probably used as the lecture was Agra. His son built Selimgarli after his name. Akbar and Jehangir lived mainly at Agra, Lahore and Ajmer. The last Muslim Delhi Is Shahjahanabad, the city of Shahjahan, which is now known as Old Delhi. In 1857, in course of the suppression of the Sepon Mutiny, the last Mogul Emperor was taken prisoner and Delhi was formally annexed to the British Crown. At the Delhi Durbar on the 12th December, 1911, by an Imperial Prociamation, the seat of the Indian capital was removed from Calcutta to Delhi (Now Delhi). The first cave is a caves number twelve Next come a number of monasterles and traks A illtle further up is the cave of Vlsvakarma,

Beyond the three storeyed temple is the Hindu region, containing 17 large caves below the brow of the scarp and a large number of smaller ones above. The Hindu caves are generally more decorated than the other ones and the Kallasha. Temple is the most famous of all the cave temples of Ellora Both the architecture and the sculpture of Ellora reached their culmination in the Hindu cave temples They present some excellent specimens of Indian sculpture and architecture (6th 8th een AD) The gem of the collection is the Kullash temple, a masterpieco of Indian architecture and sculpture, with a claim to be called unique of its kind in the ed by the Mushm emperors Some Muslim lad to be quarried or chiselled to turn out accounts say that it had been begun by the Hindus and completed by the Muslims averaging from 154 ft wide by 276 ft long with a scarp 107 ft high at the back Colossal in size and ambitions in plan, the whole temple, inside and outside, the roofs, ceilings, walls, pillars, every part of it, has been extravagantly sculp tured with lavish decorations. The sculptures as in the case of Ajanta, Elephanta and clse-where had been painted with a thin coating of lime plaster

The whole execution shows an extraordinary Ellora—The Ellora Hill, containing the cave temples stands about 19 miles north-west of Aurangabad (Hyderabad State). It was gradations of sevential and subtle treatment of the varied

and south for about a mile and a quarter, the scarp at each end of this internal throwing out a horn towards the west. The hill has the sabha, composed of three caves. The first one is

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to be lower than the water level All the objects) of round black stones, of the size of eggs, which found have not yet been studied in detail and there are reasons to think that the yield of even the upper layer cannot be strictly confined within 2750 B C and the subsequent period Exeavations of the lower strata may be expected to yield the remains of an older period Failure to read the characters of the seals and inextensiveness of exeavation continue to fortify the sealed character of its ancient inhabitants and their eivilisation

It is a very remarkably well planned city All the streets were laid south to north Nothling Nothlng is more welcome to an Indian city than the south The city had necessarily grown most Lanes are free from a general towards the south deviating or serpentine eharaeter Homes were two storeyed and the staircases lead not to the lower storey but to outside This feature is not unknown in the houses in the hills This feature Covered balconies or open porticoes are conspicuous by their absence The courtyards are to an extent small Proximity of the dwellings points to a very erowded city Molienjo-Daro is a city of bricks, fire-burnt and sun-burnt had probably stressed more on drainage than any other ancient city Evidence of under-ground drains are to be found everywhere They are large and high and provided with manholes. The vastness of the drainage surely reflects the greatness of the upper structures, now very much lost to view It is not known, however, whether the drains led to any eommon dumping place away from the city, although soak pits have been noticed, but from their size one cannot be sure that they were used as the main dumping grounds. A flight of steps into one of them would rather suggest that they proved minor temporary repositories, refuse from which has been systematically seraped off Bathrooms are another by Udayin Sethupati with the assistance of feature significant of the cleanliness of the city

The objects found in the remains mainly consist of seals, jewelleries, potteries, figures (human and animal) and toys The seals have on them inscribed characters of a conventionalised form of pictograph writing, which have not yet been deciphered Most of them are of steatite and of square size The more common steatite and of square size The more animal is difficult to be identified features both equinc and boyine, with one horn

Puri (Jagannatham) —A popular Hindu pilgrimage centre on the eastern seaboard of India, specially sacred to the Vaishnavites The White Pagoda of Jagannath or the Lord of the Universe is at Puri The presiding deities are Jagannath (Krishna seen with his disc, Sudarshana), his brother Balaram and his sister Subhadra

The strict commensal rules of the Hindu caste system have no application in Purl, especially in the matter of taking together the Mahaprasada, eooked or uncooked eatables ceremoniously offered to the deity This is unknown anywhere else in Hindu India It has been asserted that this peculiar feature marks Buddhist influence

thousand Shalagrama-Shilas (a particular type Indian shrines

serve as emblem of Narayana or Vishnu)

The court of the White Pagoda is 665 ft east to west and 644 ft north to south A 24 ft high stone wall was built around it by King Purushottamadeva There are four entrances The Lion-Door in the east is decorated with seulptures. It has a pyramidal roof Before the door stands a beautiful pillar of the Sun(Arun stamba), 44 ft high The temple had originally a pillar surmounted with the figure of Garuda, the legendary bird, the earrier of Vishnu

The temple of Jagannatha is a combination of four temples, which adjoin one other

All the gods and goddesses in the temple and yard are strict vegetarians, except Vimala, in whose honour goats are sacrificed on the second day of Durgapuja at midnight, when Jagan-natha and other gods are supposed to be asleep

There is a very large number of menastic establishments (Maths) at Puri, the most important of which are Shankara, Nimai Chaitanya, Kavir, Nanaka-Shahi and Vidura Math, Chakratirtha, Svarga dyar, and Lokanath

The most important event in Puri is the Car Festival, when an image of Jagannatha is taken in procession in a huge Rath or wooden vehiele

Rameshvaram—An island in the Palk Straits, adjoining Ceylon, and an important Hindu place of pilgrimage, connected with the mainland by railway. It forms the interlude to the closing railway act of the great performance of South Indian architecture and sculpture

The Great Temple in Rameshvaram grew up Pararaja Sekhara (1414) of Ceylon or they had been built by the Ceylonese prince lumself. They are of a dark, hard lumestone never more met again in the temple It is said that they The incomplete were hewn at Trinconamalai north and south gopurams are ascribed to 3 Deceanese, Kirana Nayar (1420) There are in the temple 2 number of finshed minor gopurams and perchase and the state of the state o and porches and the outer surrounding walls are credited to Udayın Sethupati and Komatti of Nagur, near Negapatam, statues of whom and of whose wife surmount the eastern wall Some minor edifices were constructed in 1450

The principal lingams in the shrine are supposed to have been installed by Ramachandra. The principal deity is knewn as Ramanatha or Ramlinga-Svaml. The temple stands need to be a supposed of about stands near a lake with a circumference of about three miles

Sanchi — A small village in Bhopal State in which is the largest and best preserved Buddhist stupa (or tope) or pagoda in India A Buddhlst stupa is a mound built on a relic of Buddhla or Buddhlst saints, or the mound is erected to commemorate an incident in the life of Buddhla or Buddhist saints. The Great stupa in Sanelii or Buddhist saints. in red stone is about 103 ft in diameter and The altar in the temple, which is held very sacred, is supposed to contain one hundred stone goes round it, as is common with most thousand Shalegrame Shiles to a sacred stone goes round it, as is common with most

is the best ex mple

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The Jin th pura B ti t mpie ne r to h Srav n Belgol built between th 10th nd 12th mil s centu les pres nts a good ex mple of the fin t sculptures f Jain temples in South Indi

The sculpture of Sanchi has two very remark | the gopurams are p inted with representations blefeatures absence of any authropomorphic of or mations of anythological legends in the four of Buddah (everything is Buddished but it is Buddished without Buddha ) and the pill of naturalism that induces the art From breakets in now of the first rows of pilling the Sanchi art almost a new school horn of its developed in the Care temple of which Ellon of the four temple of which Ellon of the four temple of which Ellon of the four temple of which Ellon of the four temple of which Ellon of the four temple of which Ellon of the four temple of which Ellon of the four temple of which Ellon of the four temple of which Ellon of the four temple of the four temple of the four temp combining seven praka as of successively
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Taxila — The name is a Gracko Roman rendering of the Indian forms Taksasila and Takkasila The Indian names literally mean a stone cut city and the city of the Tikka clan left almost no records. The Mauryan records respectively. The epies record that Rama's consist mainly of almost primitive punch coins brother Bharata conquered the country and the (they may be of an earlier date), jewelleries and eapltal took its name from his son, Taksha The Mahabharata states that the great snake- Indians were in that age the greatest masters sacrifice was held at Takshaslia records point to the highly flourishing condition of Taxila in 700 800 B C and in the light of the epics, the date may not be unreasonably pushed to 800 900 B C. The oldest dateable remains discovered belong to the 4th or 5th century B C. Surely in the 7th century B C. Taxila had a far-famed university

The remains of Taxila he about the east and the north east of Saraikela, 20 miles north-west (2nd-5th) of Rawalpindi The remains are of three eities, the Seytho-Parthian peried and en "within three and a half miles of each other" ments were made in the Kusha peried of Rawalpindi Those from south-west to north-east are con-tuned in Bhir or Vir, Hatiyal, Shiv-kap-ka-kot, trefoil arches and Erothlan pillars

Taxila presents historical records extending over a period of about 1,000 years, frem the 4th or 5th century B C to the 5th century A D Seven different peoples rule at Taxila Achaemenian and Alexandrian suzerainty have ındıcate which surely Buddhist In the treatment of the most refractory stones and gold and silverworks of refined workman

The most imposing pile at Taxila Is the Dharmarajlka or the Great Tope (Stupa) It is also known as Chir (split) tope, because of the eleft driven through its centre by fermer Around it there are a number ef Stupas, Chartyas, Vihanas, etc The censtruc tion of the group extended over four centurles (2nd-5th) The original stupa was built in enlarge-

## Indian Festivals and Observances.

Bara Wafat —(Death on the 12th) is called In Bengal Fatiha-i-Duwazdahum (Prayers of the the Hindus to begin education of their children as Mauludu-'n-Nabi (Birth of the Prophet) date is 12, Rabi I

It is a joint celebration of the birth and the death of the Muslim Prophet In some parts of India it is celebrated only as the birthday of the Prophet (Jashn-1-Milad-Sharif) It is believed that his birth and death took place on the same date, although there are differences of opinion on this. It is a great day of feasting for Muslims (the Wahhabis, however, do not observe it, they regard it to be an innovation or Bidat) On this occasion the life story of the Prophet is recited and its points of excellence stressed Prayers are offered for the benefit of his soul Prayers are also read over cooked food which is then given to the poor Seme observe it on the second day of the month As the date is disputed, the more devout read the prayers on all the days from the 1st to the 12th day of the month

Dasara (DASHAMA = TEN DAYS) -This festival is held on the 10th of Ashwin Shuddh (Oct) It is called Durga Puja or Durgotsava, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox The festival commemorates the victory of Devi, wife of Shiva, over the buffalo headed demon Her lmage is worshipped for nine days and afterwards consigned to the river This is also the day on which Rama marched against Rawan, the demon king of Lanka (modern Ceylon) Early in the morning Hindus perform pupa to their household gods or religious books Marathas and Kshatriyas, or those books Marathas and Kshatriyas, or those who consider themselves of the martial race, worship their weapons and ask protection for them throughout the year in the falth that, to the propitiousness of the sword, they owe every prosperity. In the afternoon they go to the temple in procession.

The day is also considered most auspicious by In Turkey and Egypt the day is known The nine preceding days of Dasara are called ludu-'n-Nabi (Birth of the Prophet) The navaratra, a compound word for 'nine nights' During this period devotees of Durga engage a Brahman to read hymns before her image, extolling her exploits and describing her rewards to her votaries On the ninth day, at every temple of Durga, the spered fire is made and fed with rice and ghee to the chanting of mantras It is customary among Bania women to keep up a dance called garba during these nine nights.

The celebration of Dasara is also said to owe its origin to the Pandavas (the five sons of Panda) who selected this day as an auspleious one for making preparations for their war with their paternal cousins, the Kauravas, which is narrated in detail in the Mahabharata

In modern times Dasara is observed with

great pomp in Mysore State

Dipavali (Popularly termed Divall or Dewali)—Dipa means a lamp and Dipavali means a row or collection of lamps. It is a festival of rejoicing at Lord Krishna's triumph over Narakasura, a demon Rows of lamps at all places. places, sacred and secular, make a mest beautiful feature on the occasion Exhibitions of fire works, erackers, etc., add to its festive nature

On the 14th day of the waning moon of Kartlla (Sept-Oct), known as Naraka or Bhuta Chaturdashi (Chaturdashi means 14th lunar day), Krishna destroyed Narakasura The demon was, however, a great devotee of Krishna and had done genera repense to proputate the and had done severe penance to propitate the Lord, but he had abducted 16,000 women for his harem and had to be destroyed for his sins view of his piety, however, the death anniversary was enjoined to be observed as a sacred day. In the morning a hath is taken and certain rites with a large made of the day. with a lamp made of rice-dust, etc , are observed. New dresses are worn and sweets are served

Gobambars—The c otraditional stivals of | lakun a incarnations) the occasion is a great Iran (Persi ) adopted by the Parsis and mark | stiv | 1 lists also observed by non Valshna the air festivals of the six seasons of the year vites and thus acts an exemple or the spirit of Th. first one comm nees on the 11th day of incartion. The stip of the six seasons of the year vites and thus acts are semple or the spirit of the six seasons of the year of the six seasons of the year of the six seasons of the year of the six seasons of the year of years of year of year of years of year of year of years of year of year of years of year of years of

Ganesb Chaturthi -On this day was born G npati or Ganesh who is eg rded as the g d of wisd m and one to be p opitiat d fo th remo al of obst cl n dert kings the circum tances who with all the gods w nt to look at the new born child a d it was repl ced by th t f the nhnal first found which happened to be a

i ph nt. The fourth of Bi d apad Shuddh (Aug) s th p riod ppointed for the lehration of this festival in honour of Campstis birth Hi cas restivat in honour of Gannstis birth Hi image is installed in Hindo h useh lds and Hered pula Some people keep the im for a d y and a h if some fr five or ten daya according to the which had wish of the hou holder On the final d y the im g is taken i poccasion and ev to lly committed to the if resortant

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and therefore also of Krishna who was one of month) is the month of the Haj

The Parsis bold public fe sts on the d ) of the Hindu astronomers were the first to declare that the earth is round and Hindu astronomy was the first to discover the scientific facts relating to eclipses The popular tradition of other dy however stuck in the popular mind And the ai ht f n clips continues to suggest comm ne ment of all ean het and to be known are not in cip s'outsinies to suggest comm ne ment of all ean het and to be known are person that rail (the ascending ert lings There as v ryl g versions of node) the trunkless demon 1 d uring the circum tances tend g his birth Ogs ann or the moon as the case may be -it hu less that the god K ritk viry was the decrem tances thend of his bith. One pum or the moon at the case may be reriates that the god & ritle virty was
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It is the Muslim counterpart of the Passover It is enjoined in the Quran (axii 33-38) and fails on the 10th Zul-Hijjah The words of the prophet are Man eannot (by any aet) on tins day propitiate God better than by shedding blood

Idul-Azha means the (great) saerificial ceremony or festival The festival commemorates Taleb, the cousin, and Tatimah, the daughter Abraham's offer to sacrifice the object dearest to him, his son Ishmael (not Issae), on Mount Mina close to Meeca (the Bible gives the name of the land as Morlah) Its observance is one of the necessary acts in the performance of the Haj All adult Mushms who can afford it are required to make a sacrifice of an animal the animal is a big one (cg), a camel or a cow), it is allowed to be the joint offering of seven, (according to some authorities as many as seventy) It is meritorious to sacrifice one animal for each member of the family, but on economic grounds the sacrifice of one animal for a whole family is allowed. A fully grown up and sound eamel, eow, goat or sheep is considered The sacrifice is offered with a short prayer absolutely surrendering the soul to Allah and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the acknowledging His greatness as the accepted party-are exhibited and conveyed in proces The meat is distributed equally among sion through the streets the poor, the relatives and friends and members of the household

In India the eow is the usual beast of saerifice In other Mushm countries the camel takes its place. The cow being held most sacred by Hindus, the more popular Muslim monarchs of India (pessibly a few of Afghanistan as well) had stopped its slaughter out of consideration for Hindu sentiment

'Id-ul-Fitr —" The festival of breaking fast," eailed also Ramazan hi-'Id, and "the feast of alms," is celebrated on the 1st of Shavval On this day Muslims bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes, and perfume themselves, then distribute the fitr or sadl ah, which is 2½ seers of wheat, dates, or any grain used for food, to the poor or religious mendicants. All then proceed to the Idgah, repeating "God is great. There is no God but God." God is great There is no God The Mulla ascends the mimbar but God" and after a short thanksgiving pulpit, reads the Khutbah or sermon He then descends to the lowest step (which with the Shiahs is the third, but the fourth with the Sunnis) and recounts the virtues of the king, and prays for him Then a general prayer is offered, and the eongregation rise with a shout of Din'—"Faith!" and fire of muskets The evening is spent in rejoicing and merriment

Khordadsal — The birthday (the 6th day of the 1st Parsi month, Farvardin, 10th Sept) of Zarathustra, the Prophet of the Parsis. He is the earliest known founder of a great religion fortnight to the 9th or the ben day of the cliber of faith, courage and hope. The exact date case it lasts for eight days. The more devout and place of his birth have not yet been fully observe complete fasting during the whole acceptanced. Probably he was been in the complete fasting during the whole of faith, courage and hope The exact date and place of his birth have not yet been fully ascertained Probably he was born in the province of Medla, Iran (Persia) about 3,000 Probably he was born in the Medla, Iran (Persia) about 3,000 His great sermons are preserved in first day Hormazd of the first month Farvardin (Parsi Scriptures) He was held in (Sept 5) Firdausi associates many historical ct by the court of Gushfash Ha the Gathus (Parsi Scriptures) He was held in great respect by the court of Gushtasp He that Ahura Mazda is the Creator of the Universe He preached the doctrine of Asha or piety, which the great gatherings in their Fire would infuse in man the spirit to fight the force.

Idu'l-Azha (erroneously ealled Iduz Zuha) — jof evil and attain the beatific region of Ahura Mazda

> Muharram (Ar Muharram, 'most saered') — The mourning heid annualy in remembrance of the first martyrs of Musaimans, Hasan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayads are descended Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of 'Ali bin Abi The Muslims are divided into of Muhammad two distinct seets, called the Shiahs and the Sunnis, the former regard Ali and his descendants Hasan Husain, Zain ul-Abidin, Muham mad Baugar, Jafar Sadik, and Ismail bin Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Muham mad, and the latter, the Caliphas, as Abubakar, Omar, Oosman and 'Ali—hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hearded up to be avenged during Muharram Taziyas (a term signifying grief, applied to a representation of the mausoleum creeted over the remains of Imam Husain at Karbala) made of ivory, ebony, sandalwoed, eedar, and sometimes wrought in silver fligree—and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboe and

Navroz, Nauroz - Jamshed of "the sevenringed cup," who fixed the Parsi calendar, marked the day on which the Sun enters Arles (20th or 21st March) to be the New Year's Day. It is held that he chose to make the state entry on this day to the newly founded capital of Persepolis The festival was given the name of Id of Jamshed and it has been eelebrated with the greatest celat in both Parsi and Muslim Iran (Persia) Shah Jahluddin eemmeneed his administrative year from this day The Shialis celebrate the day as Id-i-Khilafat or the festival in commemoration of All's formal succession on this day to the Caliphate At Hyderabad (Decean) and Murshidabad (Bengai) the New Year's Day is observed with great pomp and splendour For the Parsis it is only next to Pateti as a festival of social merriment and they begin the Fasli (agricultural) year on this day Navroz is one of the three celebrated Jashans of ancient Iran Modern Iran cele brates the festival as a national event

Pajjusana — A great Svetambara Jain festival Literally it means serving with a Svetambara Formerly it was only whole hearted devotion observed by the ascetic order, but now the larty also do so The festival, as is common to all the festival as in common to all the festival as in Jain festivals, is marked with rigorous fasting and penance

Two selects, both of the Svetambara seet, observe the festival on slightly different dates, either from the 12th or the 13th day of the dark He fortnight to the 9th or the 5th day of the bright

(Sept 5) Firdausi associates many historical events of Zoroastrian Iran (Persia) with this

Ram Navami - the neutrinois of the state of the large to Shi a (Shiva Rati). The month that the large to Shi a (Shiva Rati). The month that Thinly on the 9th lural day (narmon) of Shivanan (July Agugut) is v y secred to of Chaira (March April). Bealder Rama his Shiva Hence Shivaratil of Magha is generally congort Shi and brothers I ve beman Bharata called Malatshivaratif (mah meaning greatly congort Shi and brothers I ve beman Bharata called Malatshivaratif (mah meaning greatly congort Shi and brothers I ve beman Bharata called Malatshivaratif (mah meaning greatly congort Shi and brothers I ve beman Bharata called Malatshivaratif (mah meaning great) and Shatraghna are also worshipped Prayers are offered to them at intervals of three bours. The day is one of strict i sting. The night is apent in worshipping. The itemed give discovered the strict is the strict in the strict is the strict in the strict courses upon Rama a life stressing its excellent points as examples for man to follow A legend (the crata kath ) relating to the origin of this ceremony with pointers to the merits of observ lng it is recited. At Furi (Jaganach) an ineat n tion of Rama (Fuh u) in his representative figure Madanamehana is dressed as Rama and worshipped with great eci t. On this day oblations are offered to the departed ones

In some eases preparatory ecremonies com mence from the first day of the waning moon In the evenings a rmons or discourses (k thas) are delivered in the temples of Ram The birth is celebrated at 12 noon of the ninth day This day is observed by a great meny people as the New Year's day

Ram Liin —An open air amateur dramatie epresentation of selected episodes from Rama a representation of selected commons from Ramba selected common continues all through the Navaratra (the first nine days of the bright fortnight of Awin (Sept Oct) and the Vilaya Dashami (the tenth lunar d y) Every day in the afternoon one act is played the b title betw en Rama and Rav na being the most provided through the control of t popular theme

Ram Lila is an important festival observed I the Hindi aps ki g provinces

Banagan—This Mudim fast commences letty or temple for baving falled to pay his day in from the morning after the new moon of Raman was let out on p pice. His wy home by is first observed and it kept each day through on the month of this n in from 4 in or when the first streak of light borders the eastern horn to be the first streak of light borders the eastern horn to be the first streak of light borders the eastern horn to be the stream of the saven During the whole prided not the alightest particle of food or a single drop of the light. Throughout the day la pick the significant of the significant of the light throughout the day la provide the prophet. The fast which had m do an aimost incibile impression or the lits stories of the prophet. The fast which had m do an aimost incibile impression or the lits stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the prophet and the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of the stories of Muslim fast commences Ramzan --- This

Ram Navami -- It celebrates the hirth of night of the wening moon of each month is held

In the Mahabharata, Rhishma the great lihate most acholarly and valorons celihate cennate most acmountly and vanous prince related that King Chitr bhom of the Irshvaku dynasty popularised the festival. On this day when the Kin was fasting a sage suggested to him that the human soul belin, one with God Indulgence in pleasure to the self and not infliction of pain to it by fasting would please God best The King explained that th self of flesh and blood was not the reel self and narrated the legend of a fest. In a previous life, the King was born a hunter. One d rk night be to t his way in the forest and took hight he to this way in the loress and took abelier for the night on a burs or bel (Indian wood apple) tree. The binter had no food for the whole day and was ruminating on how his f mlly must be keenly feell g the double miscry that was the beautiful the contraction. of at rving and mis ing him He wept bitter tears To make himself comfortable nd also to have a better view of the list of the land and approaching game he tore away and threw down the boughs and leaves obstructing his vision. It so happened that that night Shiva was undor that blief three and the tears and leaves fell on him Shiva was propitiated by this act of the hunte although unknowingly done and declared that if anybody fasted on that day and worshipped him with offerings of water and blue petals he would on de th be eccepted in Shive a heaven

Another account in later Puranic atorica (eg L ga Pu na) n rrates that a hunter apending the day imprisoned in a Shaiva mon a tery or temple for having falled to pay his d bt was let out on p tols. His w y home lay through a forest and a night grew too d rk to

nights It should b observed eas wight.

Shive Retri—The 14th high of other state of the state of

# WHO'S WHO

PRINCES • CHIEFS NOBLES ZEMINDARS

STATESMEN POLITICIANS

ADMINISTRATORS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

BUSINESSMEN BANKERS FINANCIERS

LAWYERS DOCTORS ENGINEERS

ETC! ETC

1945 - 46

## Who's Who in India

ABDUL AZIZ, KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD, ABDUL HAMID, M, Lt-Col, A A G, G H BA, CE, CIE, Chairman, Public Services Commission, United Provinces b Dec 13, 1884, m 1910 Edue Montgomery (Punjab), The M A O Coll, Algarh and the Thomason Engineering Coll, Roorkee passing out of the Thomason C E College was apptd to the Irrigation branch of the United Provinces PWD in 1909, Under Seey to the UP Govt, 1928 31, and Chief Engineer, 1937-1940, was employed on the construction of the Sarda Canal from 1920 28 and on the Ganges canal Hydro Electric Grid & Tube Well Scheme from 1934-37, was President of the Institution of Engineers (India) for 1940-41 AddressPublic Services Commission, Allahabad (UP)

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, Leader of "Red Shirts", b 1891 at Uttamanzai, read up to Entrance Standard, offered Indian commission in the army, but refused, started national school in his village but the school was suppressed, 1915, took a prominent part in the anti-Rowlatt Act agitation, joined the Non co operation movement and was arrested and sentenced to three years' R I, organised Afghan Jirga in 1929 and formed Red shirt volunteer corps known as "Khudai K Red shirt volunteer eorps known as "Knudai Khidmatgar" (Servant of God), State prisoner in Hazari Bagh jail (1932-34), released from jail, but externed from Pun jab and N W F Province, Sept 1934, convictable of the conference of the conviction of the conference of the conviction of the conference of the conviction of ted and imprisoned for sedition (See 124A) for 2 years, Jan 1935 Member, Congress Working Committee, Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules, August 1942 released in March Address Peshawar

ABDUL HAMID, SIR, KHAN BAHADUR, DIWAN. Bar-at-Law, Kt, OIR, OBE, late Chief Minister, Kapurthala State b October 15, 1881 m daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt Commissioner in the Punjab Educ Government College, Lahore, Punjab Educ Government Coliege, Lahore, and Lineolns Inn, London Judge, 1909, Superintendent of the Census Operations, 1911, Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts as Mashir Mal, Fellow of the Punjab Univorsity, Lately Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Chief Secretary, March 1915, Chief Minister, 1920 Khan Balandur (1915), O B E (1918), C I E (1923), Knighted, 3rd June 1933 Appointed by the Government of India, Chairman of the Banking Enquiry, Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30 Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931 Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assemof League of Nations in 1931 Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assem-bly, Ex-Regional Food Commissioner, Central India, Rajputana, Western India States and Gujerat States, since April 1943 Address Lapurthala

former Principal, Government Muhammac College, Madras b November 1896 Edu

Balliol College, Oxford, and London School of Economics Government of Madras scholar, Oxford Univer-sity Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Special Officer for the Quinquennlal Report on Education for 1927-1932 Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club,



1936-1940 Seeretary of the Madras University Students' I formation Bureau, 1937-1940 Award MBE in the Coronation Honours of 193 Campaign Awards 1914-18, British W. Medai, Victory Medai, Africa Star 194 1939-45 Star, Italy Star 1944, Burma St. 1945, Defence Medal 1945 On milital duty Overseas since the outbreak of the Wa C/o Grindlay & Co Ltd , Bomba Address

Adaress C/O Grindiny & Co Ltd , Bollow ABERCROMBIE, Sir John Robertson, K (1935), Chairman, Board of Administration Canteen Stores Dept; Government of Indiand Director, Latham Abererombie & Co Ltd , Bombay b June 11, 1888 m Elsi Maude, d of E W Collin, late I CS Lduc Cheitenham Coll Came to India as Assistant 1910, joined I ARO, Feb 1915 Joine 18th-K GO Laneers in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine, March 1918—Feb 1919 1918 and in Palestine, March 1918—Feb 1919 Military Cross and mentioned in despitches Vice President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925, President, 1930 and 1935 Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1926, 1930 31 and 1935 36, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927 422222 Repeat Council Breach Candy Assembly, 1937 Ac House, Warden Road Address

BUL KALAM AZAD, MAULANA, eminent Muslim Divine and Thinker President, Indian National Congress b in Meeca and passed childhood in Arabia, took early education in Theology in the Al Azhar University, Cairo i After coming to India, he settled in Calcutta and started his famous Urdu Weekly Al-Hilal, enlightening the Muslim community. ABUL Al-Hilal, enlightening the Muslim community on the problems facing it in Turkey and in other Muslim lands, Government suppressed it and he started another immediately, tiz, Al-Balagh, which ied to his internment, along with the Ah Brothers, Just on the brink of the Great War, took netive interest in National Movement and joined the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandin, and took leading part in the Khilafat Movement and suffered imprisonthe Khriafat Movement and suffered imprisonment in the Non Co operation Movement (1921-22) along with Deshbandhu Drs and the All Brothers, since then a staunch Nationalist Muslim in the Congress Working Committee, took netive part in the C D Movement, 1930 32 and was imprisoned several times, President, Indian National Congress, 1923 (Special

Delhi ses ion) again Actg President Congress 1930 member All India Congress Committee Author impressive speak r and powerful writer Arrest d nd imprisoned n der tie D f nre of in ils R less in Aug 194 R leased on 1 th Ju e 194 Public tions book on il kinds ol subjects mo tly Tl cology I test Comm tary n Quoran Address
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AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P.C. (1934), G C I E (1902), G C S I (1911), G C V O (1923), K C I E (1898), LL D, Hon Camb b 1875, Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class, has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India, head of Ismail Mahomedans, granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War Presided over the League of Nations Session, Sept 1937 Publication India in Transition Address Aga Hall, Bombay,

GRAWAL, ANAND PRASAD, BA, LLB, Banker, Zimindar and Landlord, son of lite Ril Biliadur Vildya Nath Das, BA, b 12th September 1907, m Shiiniti Chandrimani Devi, three drughters



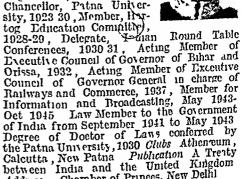
Agraval Pathsala, Educ Harish Chandra School, Benares Hindu and Universities, Enrolled Advocate, Allaha-High bad Court, 1930, Appointed Honorary Munsiff, 1934, and Honorary Magistrate, 1938, Honorary Special Magistrate First-Class, 1940-1943, President,

Bankers' (Shroffs') Association, Cantonment Rate Payers' Association, Cantonment Fancy Fair (1940) in aid of H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Shri Krishna Samaj, Director, Benares Industries Ltd, Vice-President, Benares Industrial and Trades' Association, Member, District War Board, Cantonment Board, Court of Wards Advisory Committee, Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Harish Chandra Interroducts College Committee at Hand Intermediate College Committee, etc., Hand-somely donated to various war funds, Holder of Governor's Sanad for mentorious war ser Address Sundia, Benares City

AHMAD KHAN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR KAZI MIR, Kt , B A , LL B , Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Knighthood, Jubilee and Coronation Medals Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court, NWFP, Peshawar May 11, 1888 m Amtur Rauf, d of Kazı Abdu Salam Khan, B A, (Cantab), Bar-at-Law Educ MAO College, Aligarh Started practice at the Bar in Peshawar in 1912, and was appointed Public Prosecutor in 1928, Legal Remembrancer and Secretary Legislative Department in 1932, and Judge in 1934 Was Vice-President of the Peshawar Munici-Ahmad pality from 1922 to 1929 Address Manzil, 4, Saddar Road, Peshawar Canton ment

Constitutional Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, since Nov 1945 b 24th December

s of Khan Baha-1880 dur S Khairat Alimed of Grya m 1900 Called to the Bar in 1905 Deputy Legal Remembrancer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1913, Government Advocate, 1916 37, neted as Judge, Petna High Court, 1919 20, Vies Chancellor, Patna Univer-sity, 1923 30, Member, hy-



Chamber of Princes, New Delhl Address AHMED, LT COL DR SIR ZIA UDDIK, Kt, cr 1938, CIE 1915, DSc, Ph D, Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University b Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh, Trinity College, Cambridge (BA, 1903, MA, 1908), Gottingen Univer-sity (Ph D 1905) Sorbenne, Paris Address Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarb, United Provinces, India

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Assn, Simla-New Delhi, 1933, S I Assn, Bombry, 1937-38, Member, Managing Committee, Mental Hospital, Calcutta, 1935, Bombry, 1937-38, Member, Managing Constitute, Mental Hospital, Calcutta, 1935, mittee, Mental Hospital, Calcutta, 1936, S. I. Assn. and Asthika Samal, Bombay, 1936, S. I. Assn. and Asthika Samal, Bombay, 1936, S. I. Assn. and Asthika Samal, Bombay, 1938, North Bombay, 1938, North Bombay, 1938, North Bombay, Snorts culosis Fund, North Bombay, 1938, Chairman, Bombay School Children's Sports Committee, 1938, Voluntary Probation Officer, Children's Aid Society, and Bombay Province Probation and After Care Association Did relief work in Delhi during Jumma Larthquake Floods, 1933, and Bihar Larthquake Member, Dohad Talug War Fund Committee, Honorary Probation Officer, The 1942 43

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ALLSOP, THE HON JUSTICE JAMES JOSEPH WHITTLESFA, Knight Bachiclor, Jan 1, 1945, Pulsne Judge, High Court of Judienture, Allahabad, b Feb 11, 1887, m Jessio Annie, d of C S Deimerick Lduc Univ Coil, London, Entered I C S, 1910, District and Sessions Judge, 1919, Judienal Secretary and Legal Romembraneer to UP Govt, 1921 and 1932 24 Judge Chief Court, Oudin 1931 and 1933 34 Judgo, Chief Court, Oudh, July-November 1933, Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1934 Address 16, Hastings Road, Allaliabad

ALMOND, THE HON'BLE SIR JAMES, Kt (1941), MA, Bar at Law, ARCO, Judleial Commissioner, N-WFP b 28 September, 1891, m May Victoria Howard, d of Rev S H Baker Iduc Boiton Grammar School and Emmanuel Coll, Cambridge Joined ICS, 1915, Served in Bihar, 1915-16, under the Army Department, 1916-19, and in the N-W F Province from 1919 onwards Pesinwar

ALWAR, His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Sir Tej Singhji Balindur, K C S I, Maharaja of (See Indian Princes' Section)

AMBEDKAR, THE HON DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI, MA, PhD, DSe, Bar-at iaw, Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Labour) since July 1942, Member, National Defence Council, Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly (Leader of Independent Labour Party) b 1893 Educ Satara and Bombay, Gaekwar s Scholar at Columbia University to study Economies and Sociology, didResearchinIndiaOffice Libraryand kept terms for the Barat Gray's Inn Professor of Political Economy, Sydenliam Coilege of Commerce, Bombay, 1917, went to Germany and joined Bonn Univer-sity and then London University and took DSe in Economies and Commerce, called to the Bar, 1923, gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918, southborough Committee for Franchise, 1910, and Royal Commission on Indian Currency, 1926, Member of the Round Table Conference, London, 1930 32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932 Publications The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India, Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, The Annihilation of Caste and Federation is Freedom. Thoughts of Caste and Federation is Freedom, Thoughts on Pakistan, Ranade, Gandlu, Jinnah, What Congress and Gandlu have done to the Un-touchables, etc. Address New Delhi, Raj Graha, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay

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Agents, Cotton Managing Agents, Cotton
Export & Import Ltd,
Director, Hindusthin
General Insurance Society,
Ltd, Calcutta, Hindusthin Bank Calcutta, The Madhusudan Mills, Ltd & Cotton Export & Import, Ltd , Member of the Managing Committee of The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Vice-President, The Andheri Education Society and Managing Committee of

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Madiav das Amersey High School, Andherl Travelled several times to Europe, America, China and Japan on business Clubs Vice-President, The P J Hindu Gyinkhana, Hon Sect, The Orient Club and Member, The Willingdon Sports Club, The Hindu Merchants' Club, The Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd, Member of the Lecutive of the Cricket Club of India Ltd. Address Office Oriental Bidgs, Fort, Bombay, Residence "Madhu Tul", 22A, Carmiehael Road Cumballa Hill, Bombay Cumballa Hill, Bombay

AMINUDDIN, SYED, BA (Cantab), Bar at Law, ICS, Coliector of Dinarwar from 18th 21st April, 1895 Educ Oet 1913 b M A O Collegiate School, Aligarh, till 1914, 1916 1918, Coil, Cambridge, Downing Asstt Collector at Grav's Inn, London Sukkur (Sind), Ahmednagar and Thana Collector, Satara, 1930 31, Kanara, 1931 Koinba, 1932-1934 Member of Bombay Collector ol Leg Council, 1932 34, Nasik, 1935, Nominated member, Indian for the budget session Leg Assembly, in 1936, Collector of East Khandesh, 1936-37, Dty Secretary, Revenue Depart ment, 1937-38, Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration for the Province of Bombay, 1938 39 Collector of Ratnagiri, 1940 43 Collector of Dharwar, Settlement Commr DLR and Nov 1943 I G of Registration, Oct 1941 Holds Jagha (Inam Villages) in the Province of Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Baroda, Junagadh and Nawab Manzii, Address Sacium States Baroda

AMRIT KAUR, RAJKUMARI, only d of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala Social worker of many years standing and acts as Secretary to Mahtama Gandhi Was arrest ed and detained since Oct 3rd, 1942, b 2nd Feb. 1987 Fig. Shorkerne School for Sherborne School for Feb 1887, Educ Sherborne School 10r Girls, Dorsetshire and London Social Section Seey, A I W C, 1930, Chairwoman, A I W C, 1931-33 Gave evidence on behalf of A I W C, N C W I, etc., before Lord Lothlan in 1932 and on behalf of National Council of Women in 1943 and Women's India and Women's India and Women's India and Women's India and Women's India and Women's India and Women's India and Women's India and Women's Indian Assa. in 1933 before the Joint Scleet Cttee Pres, A I W C, 1938, Chairwoman, A I W Fund Assn, 1937-41, served on the Jullunder Munleipulity, 1934 36 First woman member of the Advisory Board of Education (Got India) from inception till resignation as protest in Aug 1942, Life Member, Board All India Spinners' Assn and member of the Board India Spinners' Assn and member of the Board Mindal Member of the Standing Committees of the A I W C, A I W Fund Assn and States People's Congress One of and States People's Congress One of Gandhijis Secretaries since 1935, Harijein Women's Educ Cttee of the Weyley Championships in Simila and Lahore Championships in Simila and Lahore Address "Manorville," Simia West, and Address "Manorville," Simia West, and in India and Women's Indian Assn in London

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the Annamalai University Address "The Palace", Chettinad, (S. India) and "Chettinad House", Adyar, Madras.

ANSORGE, ERIO CECIL, BA (Oxon), CSI, CIE, ICS, Advisor to the Governor, Bihar since, April 1943, b March 6, 1887 m Wenonain Hardwick (nee Leather) Educ St Paul's School and St John's Coliege, Oxford Passed ICS examination in 1910, Chapra (Bengal), December 1911, SDO, Majipur, 1913, on special duty under Government of India (Rev and Agric Dept), 1916, SDO Khurda (Orissa), 1916, Coliector, Puri, 1917, Dy Commissioner, Sambaipur, 1918, Served under Government of India, 1918-24, in Commerce and Industry and Finance Departments, Coliector, Shahabad, 1925, Secretary to Govt of B&O in Educ and Dev Depts, 1926, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, 1930, Commissioner of Firhut, 1935, Rev Commissioner of Orissa, 1938 Adviser to H E the Governor of Orissa, 1939 41, Chief Comm Designate, Andaman and Nicobar Is, Nov 1941 Supervisor, ICS Probationers' Training Camp, Delira Dun, 1942-1943 Publications Siik in India (with the late Prof Maxwell Lefroy), 1916 Address Patna and Lloyd's Bank, Cilcutta

ARBUTHNOT, CLIFFORD WILLIAM ERNEST, BE, BA, CIE (1930), b 13th February, 1885 Educ Campbeil College and Queen's University, Beifast, Entered the Indian Service of Engineers as Assistant Engineer, PWD, in 1908, retired as Superintending Engineer in 1940 Served for four years, 1914-1918 in the Indian Army during the Great War Member Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1921-1937 Member, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, 1937-1942 Address Byculla Club, Bombay

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZINZAH, HIS HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN GCIE b 22 Feb 1903 Premier Mah 1882 BAHADUR, father, Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant and representa tive of the Sovereign Ruier of the Karnatic His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr J Creighton and was thereafter educated under C Morrison, M A, of Madras Legislative Council, Member 1904-6, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency, 1910-13, Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916, awarded title of Highness in 1935 He possesses three cannons to fire salute on important occasions and is allowed to maintain an Infantry Guard and an Escort of troops The Collector of Madras, Mr D W Day, ICS, is the Ex-Officio, Political Officer attached to His Highness President, Aii-India Musim Association, Lahore, President, South Indian Islamiah League, Madras Presided' Ali-India Muslim League, 1910 Life Member Lawley Institute, Ooty, Life Member, South India Athletic Association Club Gymkhan, Mndras Address Amir Mahai Paiace Madras

"The ARORA, RAI SAHIB SRI NARAYAN, Managing trinad Proprietor, Messrs Gopinath Badrinath, Patna City, Ex Chairman, Patna City Municipality Member of the Advisory

Cttee of tice B & N W Ry, 1933 35, Hon Mgte 1933 36, Hon Treasurer, Bihar Central Relief Cttee organised by All-India Congress Cttee during Earthquake of 1934, Member, E'I Ry Advisory Board, Caicutta, 1935 37, President, Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce, 1936 37, Member, Biliar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1936 37 Managing



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Director, the Bihar Investment Trust Ltd
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Ltd, Purchasing Agent of Ginee for Government of India in Bihar for Defence Services,
Seiling Agent of the Bengal Paper Mil Co,
Ltd, since 1932 and Pres, Bihar Provin
cial Hindu Sabha Takes active part in ail
Commercial, Industrial and Social activ
ities Address "Arora House," Patna City

ASAF ALI, MLA, BAR-AT LAW, Deiln, b
1888 Lduc Stephens College, Deili, and
Lincoin's Inn, London, m Aruna Gangull,
1928 Tried under D I A in 1918 and acquit
ted, jailed several times in connection with
Congress movement, Travelled widely in
Europe Municipal Commissioner, Delhi,
Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board
Active member, Nationalist Muslim Party,
returned by large majority on joint votes of
Hindus and Muslims of Delhi to the Legislative
Assembly, (1035) Member, Congress Working
Committee and Secretary, Assembly Congress
Party, Arrested and imprisoned under
Defence of India Rules in Aug 1942, released
May 1945 Publications Constructive Non
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Chelan, Delhi

ASAFJAHI, Hon'ble Raja Dharam Karva Bahadur second son of Raja Rajman Asfa Nawazwant Murli Manohar Bahadur, b 1311 H in Hyderabid Deccan, five sons 1311 H of Raja



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AUGUSTI K JOSEPH b on 1st Dec 1884 in a family with long commercial traditions Took to business e rly in life Is a pioneer in joint took e terrofise in

Travancore Was one of the first to introduce motor industry in the State Is a landholder and businessm n Founded the Pil Contal Bank Ltd of South Ind a I the Managing Director of the Bank I add s Pils I



AUSTIN SIR THOMAS OF LE (1941) KCIE (1945) Advis r to H E sha for erm of the district of the state of the sta

 Three Philosophers (1935), Human Nutrition and Diet (1937), also numerous scientific papers on various aspects of nutrition Address Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, S India

AYYANGAR, THE HON SIR N GOPALA-SWAMI, BA, BL, Kt, CSI, CIE, Diwan Bahadur, Member, Council of State b 31st March 1882 m Sri Komalammal Educ Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras, Assit Professor, Pachaiyappa s College, Madras, 1904, entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905, Dy Collector, 1905-1919, Collector and Dt Mgte, 1920, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927, Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, Mgte 1921-28 1921-28, Collector and Dt Mgte, Anantapur, 1928-31, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32, Secy to Govt, P W Dept, 1932-34, President, Indian Officers' Assocn, Madras, 1935-37, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37, Prime Minister of Kashmir, 1937-43 Address Nanga Parbat, 90, Madras, 1938-48, Address Nanga Parbat, 90, Madras, 1938-48, Magra Parb 1937-43 Address Nanga Parbat, 90, 5t Mary's Road, Teynampet PO, Madras

ABDUL, Barrister at-Law b Patna Collegiate School and AZIZ SYFD 1885 Educ the Patna, Bihar National and St Columba's Colleges Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple Eurolled Advocate



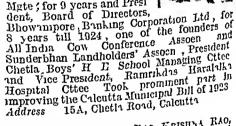
or the Calcutta High Court, 1913, and Patna High Court, 1916 A Criminal and Civil law yer of wide reputation Prosecution Counsel in the Prosecution Counsel in the famous Dclhi Conspiracy Case, came into prominence early in life for social and philanthropic activities, made Blind Relief Camp a permanent annual feature at enormous annual feature at enormous

private expense, founder, Patra Club and the Urdu Public Library attached to the Anjuman Islamia, Patra, President and Patron of the local Muslim Orphanage, Patna interested in the development of Urdu and Hindi to promote literary interests and Hindi to promote literary interests and Hindu-Muslim unity, presided over several Urdu literary conferences, returned to the Provincial Legislature thrice successively in 1926–1930 and 1937, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, 1934 to 1937, resigned seat in December 1937, elected President, Bihar Provincial Muslim League, March, 1938, re elected in 1938-39, 1939–40, member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee, Chairman of the Recention Committee of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League held in Patra, December, 1938, recepted Chairmanship of the Corruption Inquiry Committee, appointed during the Congress regime in 1938 and submitted a valuable report which is in the nature of a documented treatise on public administrative and judicial reform, resigned presidentship of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League and membership of the Council and of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Lorgue in 1940 Appointed Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member, H E H the Nizam's Govt, Hyderabad, Dn. in Feb 1940 and resigned from his office in March 1944 on private grounds Address "Dlkusha," Patna, EIR

BABER SHUM SHERE, Comdg Gen, GBE, KCSI, KCIE, Hon Col British Army b 27th January 1888, s of H H Hon General Maharaja Chandra Shumshere, GCB, General Maharaja Chandra Shumshere, G C B, etc., D G Police (1903 29), D G Med Dept, (1932), In charge of Provinces, Eastern Teru, Nopal, 1939, Delhi Durbar (1903), visited Europe (1908), in charge of shooting arrange ments during visit of King George V (1911), attached A H Q, India (March 1915 to Feb 1919) as I Gen Nepalese Contingents during Great War (Despatches, specially, thanks of Cs-in-C in India), KCSI, KCIE for meritorious Service, 1st Class Nepal Star (1918); thanks of Nepal Govt and Sword of Honour, Wazirlstan Field Force, 1917, (Despatches) Special mention by C in C in India and Govr-Gen in Council, Nepalese India and Govr-Gen in Council, Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery, at AHQ India, as I Gen Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919 (G B E, Medal) Represented Nepal at Northern Command Managur res at Attock (1925) In memory of son Balashum Shere supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs 1 lac and donated Rs 1 lac to the Earthquake Relief Fund, Nepal, 1933 Address Khat mandu, Nepal

BABU AMULUDHAM ADDY, Landlord, b Nov 27, 1870, Educ Calcutta University, m 2s and 3 d, represented Alipore Ward in Calcutta Cor

poration for 29 years from 1895, served as representative of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on Calcutta Port Trust for 2 Calcutta Improve years, Calcutta Improvement Trust for 3 years,
Bengal Leg Council for 5
years and Board of Govt
Commercial Institute Cal
cutta for 13 years, Hon
Mgte; for 9 years and Presi
dent. Board of Directors,



BADAMI, DR VINKATA RAO KRISHVA RAO, LAG (Combutore), Ph D (Cuntub), 3rd of Krishna Rao Badami, Irwin Univ Prof of Krishna Rao Badami, Irwin Univ Prof agricultural Science and Principal, Coll of Agricultural Research in the Benares Hindi Univ b Jan 12, 1888 at Mysore, m hamais Univ b Jan 12, 1888 at Mysore and Colimbator, Agricultural College, trivelled in Denmark, Agricultural College, trivelled in Denmark, Agricultural College, trivelled in Denmark, agricultural College, trivelled in Denmark, Linguist Lond, International Jambooree at Lopen at Lond, International Jambooree at Lopen hagen and both the two Br Linguist hagen and both the two Br Lingire Exhibitions at Wembley, conducted Recard Work at Cambridge from 1923 26 joined Mysore Agricultural service in 1913 and

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Served in the Indian Land
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moted to the rank of Major
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1932 Helped Military
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Muntelpal Schools Com

gistrate, 1937 Chairman, Muntelpal Schools Committee, "A" Ward 1939 45, MBE, 1943 O C Cyclist Messenger Service ARP Director, National War Frout, Vice President, Society of Hon Pres Magistrates Takes netive part in civic matters. Non official Visitor of Jaus, and member, Executive Committee, Released Prisoners Aid Society Author of Several books and drams. Student of Religions. Founder and Vice-President, Bombay Parsi Association, Bombay Parsi Textile League Active member of several civic bodies. A prominent Freemason. Feilow of The Royal Society of Arts, London, Corporation of Accountants, Giasgow, Institute of Commerce, Birmingham Helped ralsing War and other public Relief Funds Address Prospect Chambers Anneve, Hornby Road, Bombay

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BANERA, MAJOR RAJADHIRAJ AMAR SINGHJI OF, belongs to Udaipur house, b 2nd August 1886; succeeded his father 22nd Dec 1908, m the sister of Maharaja Surguja Three

August 1886; succeded his Dee 1908, m the sister of Maharaja Surguja Three sons Rajkumar Pratap Singhji (Heir-Apparent), Rajkumar Man Singhji, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court at Udaipur and Major Rajkumar Guman Singhji, I A, and Bhanwar Samar Singhji, B A Rajadhiraj is a member of Manadraj Sabha and Walter Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha an



Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha and President of Mewar Central Advisory Board, Udaipur Area of the Estate 250 sq miles Population 33,000 Address Banera (Mewar), Rajputana BANERJEA, PROF DR. PRAMATHANATH, M A (Cai), D Sc Econ (Lond), Bar-at-Law, Leader, Nationalist Party, Indian Legislative Assembly, President, Indian Association, Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Calenta United Syndicates, Calenta Unite

low and Member of the Syndicate, Calentta University, President, Indian Political Selenee Conference, 1940, politician, economist and educationist Pduc Presidency College, Calentta, and London Selicol of Economies, member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-30, Minto Professor of Economies, Calentta University, 1920



35, President, Council of Post-Graduate Tea ching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931 33 Deligate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921, Dean, Faculty of Arts, University, 1929 30, President, Caicutta Bengai Leonomic Society, since President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930, Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1911, 1917 and 1920, A study of Indian Econo Publications mics, Public Administration in Ancient India, Piscai Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company Provincial Finance in India, etc b November 1879 Address 4-A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta

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BARTLEY, Sir John, Kt (1945), CSI (1941), CIE (1936), MA, LLB, Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Additional Secretary and Draughtsman, Govt of India, Legislative Dept b 2nd March, 1886 m to E C Collins, d of A T Collins, Dublin Educ College, Belfast and Trinity Campbell Entered ICS, 1909 Coll. Dublin Unly Agent, Tripura, 1915-19, Political Agent, Tripura, 1915-19, Political Officer, Sikkim, 1920, District Judge, Tippera, 1921-23, Seey to the Govt of Bengal, Legislative Dept and Secretary, Bengal Council, 1924-1931 Legislative Joint Additional Secretary and subsequently Secretary to the Govt of Indla, Legislative Dept and Draughtsman, since 1932 Adviser to India's representative on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisa-Address tion, Nov 1945 New Delhi

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vakıa, later obtained special and industrial technical education in the United States Came to India in 1933 and assumed chargo of Bata organisation here Built up Batanagar, a town 12 miles south of Caloutta Connected with various public bodles and organisations Honorary President, Czechoslovak Association,

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BASHIR, MIAN, Barrister-at-Law, "Humayun" Magazine AHMAD Editor Lahore Urdu Organizer, Poet and author o 29th March 1893 Only son of Justice late

Shah Din m Geti Ara Begam, d of late Sir Mohd Shafi, has 1 son and 2 daughters Educ at Lahore and Oxford, worked for sometime as Hon Prof at Islamia College, for Lahore Founded in January 1922 in memory of his

father the Urdu monthly "Humayun" Founded Founded Anjuman i-Urdu Punjab (1936) , F Unlycraity Fellow, Punjab

(1940), Member of Council Anjuman i Hamayat-1 Islam, Lahore ,

Member of Court, Muslim University, Aligarh, Member, Board of Directors, All India Anju man-i Taraqql l-Urdu (Delhi), Member, Stand-Committee, All-Indla Mohammedan Educational Conference (Aligarh), Member, Working Committee, All-India Muslim League (July 1942) Publications "Tallsm I Zindagi," "Musalmanon ka Mazi Hal aur Mustaqbii" Recreation Walking Address "Almanzar," 32, Lawrence Road, Lahore

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Janc Hlgh Glasgow Educ Univer School, Gines in 1911 sity Served in Cameronlans, in 1914-18 Royal Flying Corps and Represented Karachl Chamber of Com merce on the Karachl Munlclpalitt, 1927-28 Presl Karachl Calcdonian Society of Bombay, 1940 Clubs

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BATLEY CLAUDE 4 F LB A Gregson Batley and King Chartered Archi t cta b Oct 1879 Fduc at Oneen Eli abeth s School Ipswich Arti led in Ipswich Pra tiled in Kettering Northants nd in London up to 1913 and in Bombay The there fter Publ to s De I n Development findlan architecture (in the e. volum s 1934 econd ed tion 1940 in one volum ) and sund y rticles and p pera both in Engl nd and Ind on a chite tural sub jects Prof of Architecture Sir J J School of Art Bombay 19 4 43 Add as Char tered Bank Bulldi Bombay

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Institute, Poona, and for several years its Hon Secy, since April 1943, General Editor of the B O R Institute's critical edition of the Mahabharata, Editor of the Bhishmaparyan Recipient of Kaiser-1-Hind Silver Medal and the title Rao Bahadur President Medal President All-India Conference, of Oriental Twelfth (Benares) Session Publications "Systems of Sanskrit Grammar", Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's "Later History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series, English translation of Kavyadarsa, Critical editions with Notes and Translation of the Bhagavadgita, and Brahmasutrabhashya, Basu Malik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta Univ 1925, and Calcutta Univ 1925, and (in Collaboration with Prof Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vois 2 and 7 (out of the 8 pro jected), over 80 papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to learned Societies Address "Bilvakunja," Poona, No 4

BENARES H H MAHARAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR (minor), Ruler of (See Indian Princes' Section)

BENJAMIN, VEN T KURUVILLA, BA, Archdeacon of Kottayam, since July 1922, Formerly Incumbent of Pro Cathedral, Kottayam, 1895-1922, Acting Principal CNI, Kottayam, 1912-13, Archdeacon and Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923 Retired, May 1939 Bishop's Commissary, 1944 Publications (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews, Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalomans Devotional Study of the Bible Editor of "Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend" Address Maramon, via Tiruvalla

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November 1893 m 1918 Hon'ble Ruth Mc Carthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford, one son Educ Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge Served European War, 1914-19 (wounded), Staff War Office, 1918-19 Director, Imperial Bank of India 1926-34, Governor, 1928-30, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Member of Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932 and 1936, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32, Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36, Indian Army Retrenchment Cttee 1931, Council of State, 1932-33, Bengal Leg Assembly, 1934-35, Bengal Leg Council, 1937-38, Ministry of Economic Warfare, London, 1940-41, Board of Trade, 1941-42 Address Delhi, and 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta

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College, Birkshire, England R M A,
Woolwich, 1906 07, Commissioned Royal
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BHABHA, HOMI JEHANGIP, BA (Cantab) 1930, Ph D (Cantab) 1934, D SC (Honoris Causa) (Patna) 1944, F R S (1941), Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Lundamental Research, Bombry, b Oct 30,4009, Lduc Cathedral and John Counan High School, Liphinstone Coll, and Royal Institute of Science, Bombry, Gorville and Caus College, Cambridge, In Cambridge he was Rouse Ball Travelling Student in Mathematics in 1932, and Isaac Neston Student from 1934, held the Senior Student ship of the Lambition of 1851 from 1935 became Special Reader in Theoretical Physics in 1940 at the Indian Institute of Science, 1942 45 Publications Pares on Gardence, 1942 45 Publications Pares on Quantum theory the theory of the ster exist quantum theory the theory of the ster exist physical partitles and cosmic radiation.

BHADARWA SHRIMANT NATVERSINGJI RAN JITSINGJI RULER OK (See Indian Princes Sect on)

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appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1031 The title of Rai Bahadur was bestowed by Government in 1933 and of Raj Rattan by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib lu appreciation of long and meritorious services to the State

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BHANDARI, LT-COL MADAN GOPAL, CIE (1912), MBBS, DTM & H (Lond), Prov b Jan 3, 1892, Fduc at Lahore On retivo service, Dec 1914 Dec 1919, on military employ up to Oct 1924, Bombay Jall Dept from Oct 1924 Address South field, Yeravda

BHANDARKAR, DEVADATTA RAMKRISHNA MA Ph D (Hony Calcutta Univ ), FRAS
B, Bhugwandass Purshotamdas Sanskrit
Scholar, 1900, Pandit Bhagwanial Indraji
Lecturer, Bombay University, 1903 and 1917,
Variable Charles Manladra Chandra Nandy Lecturer, Benares
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Correspondent, Archæological Department,
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Indian Historical Records' Commission, Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bombay Asia Member of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta, since 1917, Fellow—since 1918 and Philological Secretary (1920-25) of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Hon Member, Calcutta Historical Society, Hon Fellow Trades Member, Calcutta Historical Society, Hon Fellow, Indian Research Institute, Calcutta, 1936, President, Indian Cultural Conference, Calcutta, 1936, President, Indian History Congress, Aliahabad, 1938 Present occupation Occupied with Second Edition of Corpus Inscriptional Delta Formation (Gupta Inscriptions) b 19th November, 1875 m to Muktabai Narayan Dalvi Educ at High School and Deccan College, Poona Superintendent, Archvol Circle, 1911-17, Officer in-Museum, College, Poona Superintendent, Archvol Survey, West Circle, 1911-17, Officer incharge, Arch eol Scetion, Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1917-20, Carimchael Professor, Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, from 1917-35, Joint-Editor, "Indian Antiquary," 1911-20 and from 1928-33, Founder Editor, "Indian Culture" Publications Reports of Archaeol Survey, West Circle, Carmichael Lectures, 1918 and 1921, Asoka, Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity, Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture, Origin of the Saka Era, Gurjaras, Lakulisa, Guinlots, Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population, and numerous other contributions to Indian History and Archeology, edited Pt II of Vol CXLV on India, of the Annals of the American Acad, Pol Science, Philadelphia, 1929 Address 2-1, Lovelock Street, Calcutta, India

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BHATE, GOVIND CHIMNAJI, M.A (Bom)

b 19 Sept 1870 Widower Educ Decean
College Professor in Fergusson College, Poona,
from 1895 to 1918 and from 1931 to 1933
Principal and Professor, Willingdon College,
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Series in 10 Volumes, Travels in Mysore, Carlyle, Three Philosophers, Philosophy of the Fine Arts (Ali in Marathi) Speeches and Essays (in Lnglish), Kant and Shan karacharya, Sir Walter Scott (in Marathi), History of Modern Marathi Literature (in Lnglish) Pranamanjah (Biographi) (in Luglish) Pranamanjah (Biographi Shetches of 12 Maharastrlans), Short Stones from Scott's Novels in 2 Vols (in Marathi) 1912 Address Mahad, District Kolaba, Bombay Presidency

BHATIA, COLONEL SOHAN LAL, M 1, MD, B Ch (Cantab), F R C P (London), I R S E BCh (Cantab), FRCP (London), 1RSE (1932), FCPS (Bombay), MC (1918), IMS, Dy Director General, Indian Medical Service, since October, 1943 b 5 August 1891 m Raj Kishorie Educ Cambridge Univ (Peterhouse) and St Thomas's Hospital, London Casuaity Officer and Resident Amesthetist, Clinical Assist, Children's Department, House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon, St Thomas's Hospital, London, Ioined IMS, 1917, saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918, appointed Professor of Physiology, in 1920, Dean in 1025, and Principal, Grant Medical Colland Supdt, J J Group of Hospitals, Bombay, 1937-41 Publications A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazett Address 11, Tughlak Road, New Delhi 11, Tughlak Road, New Delhi Address

BHATIA, THE HON MR KEWALRAM, BA
LL B, Minister, N W F Province since Marc
1945, b Aug 4, 1894, m Shrimati Vidyavat
Educ Forman Christian College, Lahore
S P Sahani Law College, Karachi, Aft
graduating in 1916, remained school maste
upto Feb 1920 Gave up service durin
non co operation movement and starte
motor business which continued upto 1930 motor business which continued upto 1936 when he was sent to jail during CD move ment After Gandhi Irwin pact, was released and joined Law College, Karachi, and started practice in 1933, Elected MLA while undergoing imprisonment in 1943 Address Bannu (NWFP)

BHATKAL, SHRIMATI SUSHILA DEVI, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur b on 198 1909 Daughter of Mr and Mrs Balasaheb Nail of Rombay and Mr 772

of Bombay m MA Bhatkal In the year 1935 Educated at the Chandaramji Girls' High Bombay School, Bombay Visited United States, Canda, Havana, Costa Rica and Europe Recreations Europe Recreations Riding, Shooting, Badininton, swimming and indoor games Alddress Dharam-pur (Dt Surat)

fessor of Chemistry Benares 19 1 4 Univ Professo of Chemi try and Director Univ Chemic 1 Laboratori's Lahore 19 4 1940 Research S i of r of the Depa tment of Scientific and Industri i R s arch of Great Britain Ho I rof Pun h U and B nar s Illind nof Punjh U nd B mar s Hind F llot and Synd of tie Linjb U i Syndi d M mb of tie Coun ii and K lion Symid. 4 M mb of the Gun H mad Court of the Benare Hindau Unby Pallow of the Chemical Society Lo don Fellow of the Chemical Society Lo don Fellow of the Institute Fryncis and Memb r of its Add I follow the Country President of Chemistry Preside to Indi the Institute of Chemistry Preside to Indi the Institute of Chemistry Preside to Indi the Institute of Chemistry President Tallab Chemical Escan h F d President Tallab Chemical Escan h F d President Chemistry 1938 (eq. 1) and 1938 (eq. 1) I lion Syndi Association for the Ad not ment of Sc no Li erpool 19 3 Ce tena y C lebrations of th Bitish Ason London 1931 Faraday Centenary Celebrat ons 1931 Faraday Centenary Celebrat ons 1931 Fampleo Univer sities Convress Ed: hurgh 1931 Cambr dge sites convress Eur nurgh 1831 Cambridge
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BHIDL, VITHAL SHIVAPAU, BA (Bom), B.A., BHOSLI, DATTAJIPAO MADHAVRAO, b 16th LLB (Cantab), Brr at-Law, 105, Com missioner, SD, since 16th October, 1941 b 23rd September, 1800 rs to Yamutal, d of the late Mr M V Damle, Retired Judes, Kollapur State Fdue Lergu son Coll, Poon and litr William House, Cambridge (In Burma) Assit Commer and Additional Judge, 1915-18. (In Bombay) Assit Collector and Magistrate, and Collector and Dit Mate, 1919 1937, Registrar of Co operative Societies. 1927-29, Nominated Member of the Central Ley Assembly, 1937, Offs Commr. 5 D and ND, Offg Secretary to Gost General and Iducational Departments, 1938, Secretary to Gost Resemble Dept till 14th October 1941 Address Hulme Park, Belgaum

BHINAI RAJA KATYAN SINGHJI OF BHINAI, Ajmer Mernara, Rajputana b 1913 Ascemied Gadi, 1917 Lduc Mayo College, Ajmer,



gadi, 1917 Lduc Mayo Conege, Aprile, passed Diploma, 1931, studied for three years for higher diploma invested with powers in 1934 m 3rd daughter of late Rao Raja Bahadur Madnolnghii K C I L. Sikar, 1932 Has two daugh ters and one Rajkumar He is the President of Klishtriya Mahasabha, Rajputana Visited Pagland and the Continent 1937 Takes personal interest in the administration of the Estate

Has abolished collection of revenue in advance and forced labour Revenue Rs 1,00,000, Area 122 sq miles Squash and Hockey Recreations Residence Bhinn

BHOPAL HIS HIGHNES SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR UL-HULK NAWAB MOHAMMAD HAMID ULLAH KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB OF, GCSI (1932), GCIE (1929), CSI (1921), CVO (1922) (See Indian Princes' Section )

BHOR RAJA SHRIMANT SHR RAGHUNATHRAO SANKARRAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV, RAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

BHORE, SIR JOSTPH WILLIAM, CBE (1920), CIE (1923), KCSI, KCIE, Prime Minister and President of the State Council of Ministers, Bhopai, since August '45 Council of Ministers, Bhopai, since August 45 b 6th April 1878, m to Margaret Wilkie Stott, MB, ChB (St Andrews), OBE Lduc Decean College, Poons, and University College, London, Under Seev, Govt of Madras, 1910, Dowan of Coellin State, 1914-1919, Dy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919, Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London, 1920, Ag High Commsr for India in the United Kingdom, 1922-1923, Secretary to Govt of India, 1922-1928, Secretary to Govt of India, Dept of Education, Health and Lands, 1924, and Ag Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927, on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928 30 Member, Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Department of 1922-1923, Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways, Chairman, Health Survey Development Committee Economic Adviser to HH the Nawab of Bhopal till August 1945 Address Bhopai

Jura 1903 m Annusnyabal, 1920 Educ Panchgaul, St. Mary & High School, Bombaj and Baldwin's, Bangalore Joined Kolhapu

Government Service in 1020 Street as Linancial Score tars to Illa Highness, 1925-1020 Hurur Chituis, 1020 Acting Dewan, 1030 1031 Chief Secre tars, 1931 Acting Prime Minister, 1932-1933 Chief Secretary, 1933-1910 Home dicinizer and Deputy Prime Minister, 1940 1942 when he retired Was Chairman of



the Kolimpur Agricultural Lyhlbitions held in 1927 and 1929 and also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of Mara'hi Hiterary Conference over which His late Highness Shri Sayajirao Maharaj Gaelwar, Maharaja Saheb of Baroda, Gaelwar, Majiaraja Salieb of Baroda, presided Director, The Bank of Koliapur, Ltd., President of the Prince Shivaji Maratha I ree Boarding House, Koliapur President, Maratha Mandal, Koliapur, Secretary, Maratha Mandal, Kolimpur, Sec Ksintrya Maratha Mandal Kolhapur Reci plent of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936 and Coronation Medal in 1937 Kolhapur Address Sukha Niwas, Residency.

BIRANER HITHEMAHARAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

BURJORJEE. MANOHFRSHAH BILIMORIA, Cincilim Distributor, Ethi B Com (1921) bltor, Producer and cinefinancier b 24th l'ebruary 1899 Has one son Noshir (22) Started career as elerk in 1922 Has donated more than own business 1923 Rs 1,50,000 in eosmopolitan Charities Owns and controls over 20 cinema theatres in the citles of Bombay, Deini, Madras, Calcutta, etc One of tile founders of Wadia Movietone President, Indian Motion Pieture Distributors Association, Bombay Chairman, All India Theatres Syndicate Ltd, Chairman, India Overseas Frim Distributors, Ltd , Trustee, Bilimorla Parsee Panchayat Funds Mukhi, Billimoria Vepary Mahajan Dominion Films Ltd , Director, Vasant Insu rance Co Ltd, & Central Cine Corporation Ltd Senior partner in film distribution firms of Goodwin Pictures Corporation, Wadia Para mount Pictures, Bilimoria and Lain, and Inde pendent Releases, Bombay Address Road, House, Lamington Mangaidas Bombay

BILKHA DARBAR SHREE RAVATWALA SAHEB, RULING CHIEF OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

BILLIMORIA (MRS.) GULESTAN RUSTON (nee) Gulestan B hadurji) M A Licentiate Trinity College of Music London Ohtshed various University and College Schol rships Is a



I llow and syndie of the Bomlay U iversity Her paintin s have won pri es t Art E hibitions all over India nd o e has been hought by and hangs in the Prin of Wales Museum Is Secretary Ladi a Committee War Gifts Fund and al o J plor Red Cross w s President of The Bombsy Presidency Women a Coun

ell in 191 1943 a d onnect a with and 13 actively various other associations Gave evi dence before government commission on edn cation the University C mmission and the Franchise Committee Takes keen I terest Franchise Committee Takes keen i terest in het husbands Bel Alt Sanato ium at Panchanal for consumptives Contribute a tible for consumptives Contribute a tible for consumptives and tible for consumptives and tible for consumptives and the form of the consumptive for the form of the

BILLIMORIA HORNUSH RUSTONH Share a d Stock Bok r Brother of Kh n Bahadur A R Billimoria B mbay 5 14th Dec 1884 A R Billimoria B musy at Billimora Educ at New School Bombay

J ined th South B itiah Insuran Co Ltd in 1904 In 1905 joi ed Bia kie & Son Ltd Publi Bis kie & Son Ltd Publi sherr Hombay as As i lant Acco ntant. In 1909 wa transfer Hombay both the first heart program of the first heart program of the first heart program of the first heart program of the first heart program in 1912 H. Jud Blackie & Son Ltd.

Manager of their C. lutts H. n. h. In 1917 and in words a 464 is At 600 flower heart program in 1912 heart program of the first heart prog



took up work as Assi ta t Ac ountant in the Central Bank of India Ltd Bomb y In 1912 bought his en d and bec m M mbe of the bought his ca cand bec m M mbe of the Nati Share nd Stock B kr Association m Mis Shirin d ghter of Me wa ji Peat ji Megu hi iate of Fublic Work D p riment B mbay Member Share B ra A bit ti n B ard to th is twelve year A did 2 114 H m m Stret Fo t Bombay

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HILLIMORIA SIR SHAPOORIER BONONIER Kt (19 8) MBE JP Pattner in the frm of 8 B Ellimoria & Co Account nis and Auditors and Sheriff for 1935 b 27 July 1877 m Je bai d of Ehlesij N Dajai (1908) Edve St Kavier a Collega. Hon Charity Funds and a number of other charity Charity Funds and a number of other charity to as a linetimate 3, adminated by Govt of Boodbay to be a member of the Ecard of Boodbay to be a member of the Ecard Institute of Science Eangalore Member of the Advitory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce Dombay co-opted in 1934 by the Governme t of Bombay to-opted represent the Bombay Provincial Brain h of the Count a of Dufferin Fund Belhi is substitut Grand Ma ter of the G nd Lodge of All Scotish Fre masonry in India Secretary & Te sour Counters of Dufferin F d Bombay is the Or no Super tendent of the Dist G and Royal Ch pter in India and founds and First is ster of Lodg Justice and F ce (BC) is Rotary Governor of the Sella District (India) and Member Extensio s C mulitee for Asi Rotary I tern ti nal 1943 44 15 Cuffe Pa de Coi ha Bombay Di ecto

IRD LT ORY SIR CLARENCE AUGUST KCIE CB DSO Regional Food Commr N W R glo Labore since Sept 1944 5 Fb 5 1885 m Do othea Ma ian d of Majo W E NI h is Educ Chett nham Coll and Roy I Military &c demy Com com and holy i ministry At them; com mis loned in Royal E gineer 1904 to India 1907 I di n F peditionary For Fran 1914 17 ac ed with K O V O B ngal Sapp r 1914 17 Me en with K G V U B hgas sapp r & Min rs Adj ta t 191 20 Comm nd nt 1930-53 Staff Coll Qu tt 19 0-21 Chief Iustructor Fl id Engine ri g at SM E Chief instructor F1 Id Engine ri g at 8 M E

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at t Comma d 1935 9 E gine rin Chief
India 1939 4 Master Genl of Ord O H

Q India 194 44 R Rived 1944 Fellow
Royal Society of Art Addre RFC a

Chice N W Region Labort BIRLA,

Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd Director, Central BIXANI, HON'BIL BILLIAL NANDLAL, Member, Board, Receive Bank of Council of State b December 6, 1896, son of Indla, Chalrman, Birla Cotton Spinnim & Weas-Elrla Mills Itd. Vices Ing Chairman, III (lialrman, Illudu-tan Motor Corpora-tion Itd , Pre-ident, Pre-litent,

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1936 and 1914, Pre-Ident, The Indlin Sugar Syndicate 1td, 1940, President Indlan Sugar Mills Association, 1934 b., President Indian Paper Mills Association—till June 1944, Employers delegate, Labour Conference Address Washington, 1937 Exchange Place, Calentia, India

BIRLA, GHARSHYAMDAS, b 1894 Son of Dr Rojn Baldevens Birla D Litt Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltil, having one Jute Mill

and five Cotton Mills in Cal cutta, Delhi, Guallor, Okara and Bhiwanl, five Sugar Mills, Paper Mills I actorics Manufacturing Cycles and Textile Machinery, Insurance Companies, etc., export and import business at Bombay and Calcutta Member, 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly. resigned in 1030 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1921



President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929, Has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the Member, Indian Fiscal Commission, eountry Bengal Legislative Council Royal Commission, on Labour, Delegate, Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927, Member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930, Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo British Trade Negotiations, 1936 37, President, Ali-India Harijan Sevak Sangh Address 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta

BIRLA, RA b 1892 D Litt RAMESHWARDAS, Raja Baldevdas, D Litt Raja Brita Brothers, Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd, having one Jute Mill Managing



and four Cotton Mills in Calcutta, Delhi, Gwallor and Okara and one Paper Mill, and one Cycle Manu facturing Co Has been re sponsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the coun-Imperial Address Bank Bldgs, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay No 1.

IRLA, Bryt Money, Menaging Director, BISHOP THEODOLI BE DANK WATSON, BA Birla Brothers Ilmited b 1905, Pilani Jaipur, India, s of Paja Baldeo Dan Birla, the Governor, UP, (Development), b Dee in Rulmini Taipuriah, Chairman, Calcutta Local Poard Reserve Bant of India, New Aslatic Insurance Co. Itd. and India Civil Service 1911, Address Lucknow,

Connell of State b December 6, 1896, son of Annalal Bland, graduated from Morris College, Nagpur, m Swittl Dest, 18, 2ds, Member, Provincial Legisla- 76 ture, 1026 1929, President, Provincial Organization, Indian Antional Congress, imprisoned four times for his part in Congress activities, owns the blogest Printing Press in Berar and is identified with a number of news pupers, Director Rajasthan Printing & Litho Works Viehar Rustriva Ltd,



Praciank Mandy Ltd .

Hindustin Printing Works Ltd , Bharat
Pletures Ltd , Akola , and Hindustan
Pralashan Sainti Itd , takes keen interest In social reform work and was Secretary and later President of the Social Conference of the Marwarl Community, founder, Berar Chamber of Commerce Address Rajasthan Bhawan, Akola, Berar, India

BLACKWELL, JOHN HUMPHFREY, CBE (1937), MC and Bar, 1918 Mentioned in Despatellus, 1917 Appointed Justice of the Pespatehes, 1917 Appointed Justice of the Pence, Karachi and Tatta Districts, December 1940 Manager, Burmah Shell Ltd, Karachi b 25th April 1895 m Jessie Pauline Luard Pears Lduc Bedford School Served European War (France), Bedfordshire Regt 1914-18, Beilf and Herts Regt India, 1919 20, joined Asatte Petroleum Co (India) Ltd, 1920, MLA (Central), 1935, Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce, 1939 40 and 1943 44, Vice Chairman, merce, 1939 40 and 1943 44, Vice Chalrman, Karneld Port Trust 1943 44 Charman Luropean Assocn (Sind Branch), 1941 42 Address No 6, Ghizri Road, Karaela

BLAGDLN, THF HON MR JOHN BASIL, MA (Ovon), Judge, High Court, Bombay b Oct 8, 1901, m Sydney, only d of late C F Hig nett, Chester Educ Shrewsbury and Brase nose Coll, Oxford Eldon Univ Scholar, 1924, Fellow of All Souls'Coll, 1924 31, called to Bar (Inner Temple), 1925, Oxford Circult, Assit Legal Adviser to Ministry of Food, Oct 1939, Judge, High Court, Rangoon, Feb 1940 to July 1944, Offg Judge, High Court, Calcutta, June Sept 1942 and Bombay, Nov 1942 to July 1944 Publica tions Jointly with Sir W N Stable, 13th and with J M Buckley, 14th editions of Wilhams on Bankruptcy Address "Rylstone", Carmlehael Road, Bombay

BOAG, SIR GEORGE TOWNSEND, MA (Cambridge), CIE. (1928) CSI (1936), KCIE (1941), ICS, Dewnn of Cochin State b November 12, 1884 Educ Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinlty College, Cambridge (1903 to 1907) Passed into the ICS in

Ern kulam Cochin

BOBBILI RAJAH SIR SWETHACHELAPATHI OBBILI RAJAI Sir SWEPIACERLANTHI RAMARISHYA RAYOA ROY DMADDE RAMARISHYA RAYOA ROY DMADDE RAMARISHYA RAYOA RAYOA RAMARISHYA RAYOA RAYOA RAMARISHYA RAYOA RAYOA RAMARISHYA RAYOA SAMARISHYA RAYOA RAMARISHYA RAYOO RAMARISHYA RAYOA RAMARISHYA RAYOA RAMARISHYA RAYOA RAMARISHYA RAYOA RAMARISHYA RAYOA RAMARISHYA RAYOA RAMARISHYA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYOA RAYOA RAMARISHA RAYO

BOBL DASTUR FRANKOZE ARDF HIR R.A (Hons) HI h Triest of Les H Attab I adeh (ppo) ted M reh i 1940) (44 New Marieb Li es Bornb y) 8 17th May 1900 Educ at 3 N 1 th Orly g 10 priestly vocation No tite Orpi g fo priestly received we ked a a priest in the Anjuman Atash
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BOSE, THE HON MR VIVIAN, BA, LLB (Cantab), Judge, Nagpur High Court b 9th June 1891 m to Irene Mott Educ Dulwich College and Pembroke College, Cambridge Address Nagpur, CP

BOTTOMLEY, JOHN MFLLOR, MA (Oxon), CIE (1937) Special Officer, Education Dept, Government of Bengal b March 21, 1888 m Maude Millicent Row Educ Merchant Taylor's School, Christ Church, Oxford Joined Indian Educational Service, 1911 Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, till 1944 Address 5, Mayfair, Ballygunge, Calentta

BOURNE, FRLDERICK CHALMIRS, BA, ICS, CIE (1941), CSI (1944), Chief Sery, Govt of Punjab b Aug 12, 1891, m Heather Frances Burbury, Educ Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford 4th Bn Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), 1914-20, Joined Indian Civii Service, Dec 1920 Address e/o Grindiay & Co, Ltd, Lahore

BOZMAN, GEOFFREY STFPHEN, BA (Oxford), CIE (1938), ICS, b 26th November, 1896, m Hilary Rothera, d of Sir Perey Rothera, 1927 one s Educ Whitgift Grammar School and Brasenose College, Oxford Joined 4th Royal West Surrey Regt, 1915, transferred to R F C (later RAF), 1916, came to India, 1922, posted to Madras Presidency Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, 1930-32, Secretary to Agent General of Govt of India in South Africa, 1932-34, Dy Secretary Dept of Education, Health & Lands, 1936-40 and Jt Secretary, 1940 41, Secy, Indian Overscas Dept, Oct 1941, Secy, Information and Broadcasting, Dec 1943 Address New Delhi/Simla

BRADBY, EDWARD LAWRENCE, MA (Oxon), 1931 Principal, Royal College, Colombo b 15th March 1907, m Bertha, youngest daughter of Henry Woodall, Yotes Court, Mereworth, Maldstone Educ Rugby School and New College, Oxford Asst Master, Merchant Taylors' School, 1930 34, Secretary in England, International Student Service, 1934-36, Asst General Secretary, International Student Service, Geneva, 1936-37 and General Secretary, 1937-39 Publications Editor, The University Outside Europe, Essays on the development of University Institutions in fourteen countries, Oxford University Press, 1939 Address Royal College, Colombo

BRAHMACHARI, SIR UPENDRA NATH, Kt
Cr 1934, Kaisar-1-Hind (Gold), 1924,
MA, MD, PhD, FRA, SB, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Carmichal
Medical College, Calcutta, Consulting
Physician, Research Worker, President,

Indian Science Congress, 1936, President, Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta, 1986, Founder, Brahmacharl Research Institute, Calcutta, Feliow, Royai Society of Medicine, and Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London, Hony Feliow, State Medical Faculty of Bengal, Feliow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Feliow, Indian Chemical Society b 7th June 1875 m 1898, Nani Bala Devi Educ Hughli College, Bengal, Presidency College and Medical College, Calcutta Coates Medalist and Winner of Griffith Memorial Prize, Calcutta University, Minto Medalist, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Sir William Jones Medalist, Aslatic Society of Bengal, Research Worker under Indian Research Fund Association (1920-26), etc. Address 19, Loudon Street, Calcutta

BRAMBLE, COURTY AT PARKER, MA, LLB
Cotton Broker b June 10, 1900 m
Margaret Louise, d of Sir Henry Lawrence,
K C S I, I C S (retd), 2 s, 1 d, Educ
Cranicigh School, King s Coli, Cambridge,
Middle Tempic Joined the Bombay Com
pany Ltd, in Bombay, 1923, Joined Drennan
d. Co, as partner, 1933, Ghairman, Chidren's
And Society, 1931-1939, Nominated Member,
Bombay Leg Council, 1935 37 Member,
Bombay Leg Assembly, 1937 onwards
wherein Leader of Progress Party since 1938,
J P and Hon Pres Magistrate, Bombay,
Vice President, Chamber of Commerce, 1939,
President, 1940, 1944 (part), 1945 Chairman,
National Service Advisory Committee,
Bombay Area, since 1940, Vice Chairman,
Bombay Branch Luropean Assen, 1940 42,
Chairman, 1942 44, Member, Bombay Pres
War Committee Hon Lieut R I N V R,
sance 1941 Authorlsed Controller Hattersic,
Mill, Aug 1941-Jan 1942, Vice President,
European Assen, 1944 Dy Pres, Associated
Chambers of India, 1945 Clubs United
University Ciub, London, Byculla Club
Bombay Address 9, Wallace Street Bombay

BRAUND THF HONB'LF MR JUSTICE HENRY BENFDICT LINTHWAITE MA Kt (1945), Bairister at Law, Judge of the High Court of Judleature at Allahabad, b March 21, 1893, m Margaret Isabel Jones, d of Charles W Jones, CBE Lauc Rugby School and St John's College, O'ford, called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1920, practised at the Chancery Bar from 1920 1924, appointed a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon in July 1934, Chairman of the Burma Riot Committee 1938-39, appointed a Judge of the High Court of Jadicature at Allahabad, U P Oct 1939, served under the Government of India in Assam and Bengal from April 1942 to July 1944, Chairman, Bengal Foodgrains Policy C'ttee, July 1944, Address 33, Rombill Road, Allahabad U P

BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M C, CS I (1941), C I E (1937), Brigadier, welfare Branch, which he joined on retirement from I CS in Doc 1941 Late Financial Commissioner Develop ment, Punjab b Jan 6, 1882 m Iris Goodeve Goble, 1920 4s, 2ds Educ Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coil, Cambridge Joined I CS, 1905, Military Service,

France Palestine etc. 1915-19 MC 1918
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valuable services in 1 cm connection with the War 1914 t 1918 {P } b O z tt d ted 18 4 19 N tt fie tin No 9993 dated 10 4 19) R venu d. N I Offi r Delhi 10 to 19 8 Offi r in Chage R v

Jaora State (C ntrai India)

BURDER, I'HI HON SIF JOHN HENRY, Rt., BUTLLER, SIR GIRALD SNOWDEN, KT (1943), Buch Senior Partner, Jardine Skinner & Co b Nov 30, 1900, m Constance Affect Bailey, Educ Eton College, Governor of La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1934 45, President, Michael Province, d of the late James Michael Province, d of the late James Michael Province, d of the late James Resident, Michael Province, d of the late James Resident, California (1948), Burller Province, d of the late James Resident Province (1948), Burller Province (1948), Burller (1948), Royal Agricultural & Morticultural Society of Indla, 1938-41, President, Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animal, President, Bengal Chamber of t, 1943-14 President Associated 1939 41, Associated Commerce, 1913-14 Chambers of Commerce of India 1943 44, Member of Council of State, 1943 44 President, I ocal Board, Imperial Bank of India, 1945 Address 4, Clive Street, Calentta

BURN, SR SIDNEY, Rt (1939), BA, ICS, Pusne Judge, High Court of Madras, 1934 42 (Retd) b June 19, 1881, m Clara Blanche, d of Dr D M Williams, late of Liverpool Educ Queen Elizabeth's School, Williams Wakefield and the Queen's Coll Asst Resident, Travaneore and 1907-1909, Sub Collector, 1911, Oxford Coehln, Supdt "Hillingdon," Kodaikanal, S. Indla

BURWAY, RAMKRISHNA, BA, LI B, Advocate (OS), Bombay High Court, Advocate, Federal Court, Asst Govt Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Talgaon belong to a Instorical

family of Inamdars 1899 at Gwallor, Ganpatrao Holkar EducColl , Indore, and Govt Law Coll, Bombay m (1919) Miss Shanta, c d of Sardar K J Dikshit, 3 s 1 d, sign Articles (1921) with Mr B G Kher, Solicitor and Ex-Prime Minister, Bombay, practised at Jalgaon and Bombry Studied the problems of Indian States,

Jt Author with his uncle and father (by the late Muntazim Bahadur adoption), M W Burway, of Indian Historical Series Moghals, Marathas and Publications Ranojirao Sindhia, Malhar Rao Hollar, Derr Ahrlyabar Holkar, Chhatrapatr Shahu Maharaj, Peshwa Bijirao I (Mss.), Present Position of Hindu Women (1941), Founded 'Friends Union' with the object of having lectures and discussions on all subjects except religious and political controversies, A Frec mason Director in-charge, Jalgaon Branch, the New Citizen Bank of India, Bombay Receations Tennis and Badminton Addison Telegon Telegon dress Jalgaon, E K

BUSHBY, WALTER EDWIN, AM Inst CE, AGCI, ISE, JP, Chalman, Port Trust, Karachi, since March 1942, b Dec 28, 1889, m Sybil Anne Lary, Educ Tonbridge School, Kent, Pupil L N W Rly, Crewe, 1912-13, Public Works Dept, Bombay Presidency & Sind (Indian Service of Engineers) 1913 1942, served in 1914-18 War (Royal Engineers), Address Port Trust, Karachi

The first veronica, a of the late same Shrw, Hampstead, London I'duc Coatham Granmar Sch and Keble Coll, Oxford Apptd Technical Officer in the Indian Ordninee Dept, in 1910, served at the Cordite Factory, Arusankadu, Supdt, Cordite Factory, Arusankadu, 1929 37. n 1910, Aruvankadu, Supat, 1929 37, Cordito Inctory, Aruvankadu, 1929 37, Member, Factorles Rationalisation Citee, 1 II Q, 1937-38, Dir, Ordnance Factores at A II Q, 1938 40, Dy Dir Geni, Armaments Production, Dept of Supply, 1940 43, Addi Dir Geni, Munitions Productions, since Jan 1943 Port Oct 1943 Address Windy 1943 Retd Oct 1943 Address Haugh, Rankhiet, UP

BUTLER, HAPOLD EDWIN, CIE (1944), OBE (1937) Commissioner of Police, Bombay b 1st April, 1893 m Winifride, d/o Charles Eglington Educ Worcester Royal Grammar School Joined the Indian Police on 14th Nov 1913 Asst Superntend ont of Police, 1915, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1917-19, Dist Supet of Police, 1920, Dy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1928-36 Commr of Police, Bombay, 1942 Awarded King's Police Medal, 1933 Address Corsley, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BYRAMJEE JEIJFIBHOY, SIR, Kt (1028), of Rustomice Byramiee eldest son of Rustomjce Bytanded Jeejecbhoy, Landlord and Merchant, large landed proprletor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette b 28th Feb 1881 m In Salsette b 28th Feb 1881 m
Jerbai Jamsetjee Cursetjee, grand-daughter
of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet Educ
St Xayler's School and College, Bombay,
J P (1908), Hon Pres Magte, 1908 1915
Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court
(1909-1925), Chairman, Standing Committee
of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1924),
Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation
from 1914 to 1939 Member, Bombay Board of Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914 to 1939, Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924, Member, Govt of Film Censors from 1924, Member, Govt of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners, 1924, Chairman, Byramjee Jeejee bliov Pares Chamtalla Institution Procident blioy Parsi Charitable Institution, President, 32nd Bombay Parsi Pioncers Boy Scouts and Vice-President, Bombiy Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society Donated a sum of Rs 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hos pital for children it being the first of its kind in India Chairman of the Governor's Hospital Fund, Bombay, Sheriff of Bombay for 1927, Vacc-President, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association. Association, Bombay Presidency, Vice President, Imperial Bank of India Address The Cliff, Malabar Hill, Bombay

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF, SINCE 1945, RIGHT REV GEORGE CLAY HUBBACK, B Se, D D b 7th April 1882, s of Joseph Hubback, JP, Liverpool, unmarried Educ Rossall, University College Through Charles Through the College Through the College Through the College Through the College Through the College Through University College, Liverpool Civil Engineer on the Admiralty Harbour, Dover, 1902 5, in Port Trust, Calcutta, 1906 08, Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 1998 24, with two years as Curate of St Anne's S Lambeth, 1910 12, and War Hospit I Clapl in Boml 15 1916 I Beaco 1909 I riest 1910 Bl lop of team 19 1 idt et Bitop Hou e C lentt

CAMBATA SHIVAY CAWASIEF JP FCCS In the I the lense and flom Freidenry Ma kitrate for the City of I mb y Chairman of the Versova Beach and ryC mulities I x



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CABGE SIR OLAF TIRRYATRIOK A CILL Jan 1944 CIL 193 CSI 1941 Indi n Cill Svvi a d officer I II Politic I Servic Secretary External Affairs Department since July 1939 Governor

Ded n t f W I Irovince es of late William Dou I s Caroe m 19 0 Franca Marion d of the Ri Rev A G Rawatorne Bishopel Wh II y twos F d c Winches-tr M cdalen C liege Oxf td Capt in 4th Hin The Queen a Rect (T i ) 1014 1919 n terel India n Civil Errvice 1919 served in Puni btill 10 3 wien postedt h W Front Ir Province as Officer of I olitical Depart ment serve! a Deputy Commissioner various Frontier Dist icts incl ding P slawar up to 193 , Chief Secretary to tile Government of the W W F P 1933 34 Deputy Secretary titel 1 1 ligo to the light of F eign adPolitical Departme t Go ernme t of India 1934 offici ted as I olitical Resident or goins 1934 offici led as I olitical Resident
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APTIR MALFOLM OUTLY 0.1.7 10.3 MC BA (Uses) Don man; childragen [191] in 1 e Nov 1943 b d J 33 1899 m Lilv III Cowgill e Hily III Tomon Id III Cowgill e Hily III Tomon Id III Cowgill e Hily III Tomon Id III Cowgill e Hily III Tomon Id III Cowgill e Hily III Tomon Id III Cowgill e Hily III Cowgill e Hily III Cowgill e Hily III Cowgill e Hily III Cowgill e Hily III Cowgill e Hily III Cowgill e Hill E HILL E HILL E 191 43 Add ess Con fila

ISFA HIS I TOTALLETCY THE RT HOT RIE RICHARD GARRINGS CH DSO MC Q v 1 or of B mad since Janu 19 1044 b Bri b ne Aug J 1890 m Ethel M rion Sumner R: n Ju 19 6 F4 e Melbo rne Gr mm r 7 S hool Melbou Uni

1008 9 (L gl ee ng) C m 1 ridge 1910-13 (Mech nic 1 S I nc ) s b q ently M A S I I G cat W r 1 gypt C medi nd l n 1914 Se I Gert Wr 1 gypt 6 thippli nd 1 n 1914 18 Wilted the USA two onb le for vrait m ntt d i 1919 4 and sub eque thy pot d t Lod on Li lo officer between the Bitli and between it Ditt and the ttin Germet of Dr In Ad I and I mpell to Germet of Dr In Ad I and I mpell to the Dr I and I mpell to the Dr I and I mpell to the Dr I and I mpell to Grant of Dr I and I the tr ll B

visited London to attend War Cabinet meetings and to consult on Middle Fast affairs, 1942 Assumed office as Governor of Bengal, 22nd Tannary 1944 Address Government House, Calcutta

CAWTHORN, MAJ-GPN WALTER J. CIE, 1943, CBl. (Mii), 1941 b June 11, 1896, m Mary Wyman Gilison, Iduc Melbourne Served with 1st AIF, 1914-1918, Galipoli, Igypt, France, (men tioned in despatches), N-W Irontier, 1930, Molimand, 1935 I uropean War, 1939 41 in the Middle Fast (CBE despatches twice) Publications "Limpire Settlement Address General Headquar ters, New Deihi

CHAGLA, THE HON MR JUSTICE MAHOMEDALI CURRIM BA (Oxon), But at-Law, Puigne
Judge, High Court, Bombay, since Aug 1,
19 if b Sept 30, 1900, m Meherunnissa,
d of Dinarsi Jivraj, Educ St Navice's
High School and Coil, Bombay, and Lincoin
Coil, Oxford Graduated at Oxford in
Honours School of Modern History, 1922,
President, Oxford Asiatic Society, 1921,
President, Oxford Indian Majilis, 1922,
eniled to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1922, Prof
of Constitutional Law, Gost Law Coll,
Bombay, 1927-30, Hon Seev, Bar Council
of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
1933 41 Publications The Indian Constitution (1929) Address High Court, Bombay

CHAMAN LALL, DIWAM, M L A (Punjab) b 1892
Joined the Middie Tempie in 1910, finished his
Bar Finals in 1914, took Monours Degree in
Jurisprudence from Jesus Coliege, Oxford,
1917; General Editor, "Coterie", London,
1919, quarterly devoted to Art and Literature,
Asstt Editor, Bombay Chronicle, 1920,
founded the Ali-India Trade Union Congress in
1920 Member, Central Legislative Assembly,
1923 1931 Advlser, Lubour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925,
Delegate, British Labour Commonwealth
Conference, London, 1925, Labour Delegate,
International Labour Conference, Geneva,
1928, Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928, Delegate, British
Labour Commonwealth Conference, London,
1928, Member, Royal Commission on Labour
in India, 1929-1931, Member, First Round
Table Conference, but dld not attend, resigned
from the Legis Assembly, 1931, on Tariff Issue,
President, various Unions of railwaymen,
postmen and telegraphmen, Labour Delegate,
International Labour Conference Bureau,
1932, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly,
1937 Publications "Coolle" or the
Story of Capital and Labour in India
Address Labore (Punjab)

CHAMBA, H H RAJA LAKSHYAN SINGII, Ruler of (See Indian Princes Section)

CHANDA RANA PREMJI Drvji, B Com b
1898, Educ Bombay Univ and stood
first among the successful candidates in the
B Com exam, Secy, Sri Gangaji Cotton Mills
Co, Ltd, Mirzapur, 1921-25, Assistant to
Langley & Co, Bombay, 1926 28, Manager,

Jalan & Son Patna, 1929 31 Joined the J K Industries of Cawnpore in 1932 and now Personal Asst to Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt, M L A, Seev of the Central Board of Directors, J K Group, and Director of J K Commercial Corporation Ltd., The Textlie Engineers Ltd., and the Standard Chemical Co, Ltd., "Geey of all Gijerati Institutions in Cawnpore Address hamla Tower, Cawnpore

I rontier, pean War, CHANDAVARKAR, SIP VITHAL NARAYAN, MA (Cantab), Matis Trip Pt I (1909), hat Sc Trip Pt I (1911), Hist Trip Pt II (1912), Lt (1941), Barrister at-Law of Lincoin's Inn, 1913, M L A (Central), Chairman, Miliowners' Association, Bombay, eldest s of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Mg Director, N Sirur & Co., Ltd, Cotton Mili Agents b 26 Nov 1887 m Vatsalabal, 3rd d of Rao Saleb M V Kaikini of Karwar (N Kanara) atone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913 20, Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1916, joined the firm of N Sirur & Co., 1920, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-1939, Chairman, Law Committee, 1920-30, Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1930 31, Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33. Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, March 1935 & 1942, Chairman in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944 and Chairman, Bombay City Branch Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National Indian Red Cross Society, Pres National

CHANDRA BHAL, B Se, M L C (U P), s of Dr Bhagavan Das, M A, D Lltt b Sept 20, 1894, m Kripa Devi, d of Shrl Thakur Das of Haldaur (Bijnor, U P), 5 s, 1d Educ Allahabad Univ, Social Worker, connected with the Ailahabad Seva Samiti and the Boy Scout Movement Elected member of the U P Legislative Council (1937) and member of various Cttees of the Provincial Legislature and Government Member, Benares Municipal Board, 1923-25, interested in problems of health and hyglene on which he has contributed many articles to the press Recreations buted many articles to the press, now Formerly riding and Indian exercises, now walking and hiking in the hills Club Benares Address Shanti Sadan, Benares Cant

CHANDRASEKHARAN, RAJYASEVAPRAVINA
Dr C V, MA (Oxon), Rajyasevapravina
Nov 1942, Hon D Litt 1943, Pro Vice
Chancellor, University of Travancore, b
Chancellor, University of Travancore, b
Prof and Principal, Maharaja's College, Tri
Prof and Principal, Maharaja's College, Tri
vandrum, Dy Dir and Dir of Public Instruc
vandrum, Travancore, Univ Special Officer,

T ve cor Member Indian Histori al Reco ds Commiss on Centr l Adviso y Board of Educ tion Publ tons Report on Unemployment in Trevancore Political partie with spiel reference to India Address Trivend um

CHANBRASEKHARAYYA BROOPALAM R RA M rch nt a d Lendord b June t 1904 at Thirth hill My oc te s of Bhoonelem Rukmayy Memb r My ore



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Promoted swadeshi movement, opposed Partition of Bengal, Member, Legislative Assembly, India, 1921, 1923, resigned in protest at the doubling of the Salt Tax by Certification, for sometime Fellow of the Calcutta University, for sometime Chairman, National Insurance Co Ltd, Vice President, National Council of Education, Bengal, President, Ripon College Council Publications Calcutta Weekly Notes Bengaleo Ed Nation in Making Address 3, Hastings Street and "Devadwar," 34, Ballgunge, Circular Road, Calcutta

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON CAPTAIN, RAO BAHADUR, BA, LLB, OBE b 1882 m Shrimati Sushiia Dovi, Sikh Jat of Ferozepur District Educ St Stepinen's College, Delhi Praetised as lawyer at Rohtik, Vieo-Chairman, District Board, 1914 to 1923, Punjab Counei, 1916 1921, nominated to Council of State, 1922, President, Ail-India Jat Maha Sibha, 1918 and 1928, Hon recrulting officer during War Minlster, Punjab Government, 1923-24, Co-Founder of the Unionist Party in Punjab, Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Counci, 1926-1927, Granted a jagir by Government and 5½ squares of land in Punjab Colonies Non-Official Chairman of the District Board of Rohtak in 1936, Momber, Public Service Commission, Punjab and N-WFP, 1937-43, Member, Provincial Soldiers' Board, Punjab, 1918 1945, Member, Punjab War Board, Member Post-war Reconstruction Board, Govt of India, 1944 Nominated member of Assembly (Central) 1936-37 Address Rohtak

CHAUDHURY, RAY KRISHNA CHANDRA, M L C, M B E Proprietor, Messrs Ghosh Chaudhury & Co, Chanman, Krishna Woodworks, Ltd, Director, Bank of Commerce Ltd Educ



Presidency College, Caicutta, Owen's College in Engineering, 1902-1905, Manchester, m Sukumary, c d of Rai Bahadur D P Ghosh, Judge Private Secy to late Mr Keir Hardie, M P, during his Indian tour, 1907, Founder with Late Dr John Pollen, CIE, of British Indian Seamen's Institute, Vietoria Docks, London, 1910, Labour Bengal Leg Council, 1921-45, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, pominated by Secy of State for India

Member, Bengal Leg Council, 1921-40, Labour Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1923-39, nominated by Secv of State for India as Assessor, International Court of Justice (Labour), Geneva, 1923, Founder with Late G S Dutt, Sorojnalim Women's Welfare Assen, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1923, Adviser Delegate, I L C, Geneva, 1930, Labour witness before Jt Select Citee, London, 1933, Asst Commissioner, Royal Commission, Indian Labour, Conferred M.B E, 1937, Vice Pres, Indian Federation of Labour, 1941-44, Bosepookur Famine Relief Citee (1943), Parliam Secy, Finance, Excise and Forest, Govt of Bengal, 1944-45 Publications Labour movement in

Europe, Occidental Wars and Rise of Indian Labour and Industries (1940), Dharmaghat (industrial strike), Co operative consumers shops in Mill areas Middle Class unemployment clc Pirl Sceretary, Fininco Dept, Govt of Bengai, 1944 45 Delegate, World Trade Union Congress, Parls, 1945 Address Office 102, Clive Street Residence 44, Hindusthan Park, Bailygunge, Caleutta

CHETTIAR, KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH
ANNAMALAI MUTHIA CHETTIAR of Chettinad,
BA, Kt (1941), son of the Hon'ble Dr Rajah
Sir Annamalai Chettlar of Chettinad, Kt,
LL D, Member, Nationai Defence Council b
1905 Educ Graduated from the Presi
dency Coliege, Madras, 1924, a Trustee of the
Pacinayappa's Charities (Madras from 1928),
Member, Provincial Banking Enqury Com
mitteo (Madras, 1929), Member, Madras
Legislative Council, elected unanimously
by tho Southern India Chamber of Com
merce Constituency (1930 37), Member,
Economic Depression Enquiry Committee
(1931), President, Corporation of Madras,
elected unanimously in Nov 1932, first
Mayor of Madras, Feb. 1933, again Mayor
of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov
1934 for 1934 35, was Vice-President of the
Southern India Chamber of Commerce in
1934 and 1935, was a Director of the Indian
Bank Ltd, the Madras Teiephone Co, Ltd,
the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co, Ltd, and
the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, was
Minister for Education and Public Health
and Pro Chancellor of the Andras University,
in 1936-37, elected as Member of the Madras
Legislative Assembly, 1937, was Minister
for Local Self-Government in the new con
stitution, Leader of the Opposition in the
Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937
Club Cosmopolitan Address
Chatting Halley Address
Chettinad
House, Adyar, Madras

CHETTIAR, T S AVINASHLINGAM, BA BL, MLA (Centrai), b May 5, 190' Educ Pachayappa's Coll, and Lav Coll Madras, passed BL, 1925, enrolled Advicate, Madras, 1926, mainly responsible for installation of Tilak Bust in Victoria Hoste and Mahatmali's oil-painting and Pachayal pa's Bust in the Pachayappa's Hostel, du to contact with Ramakrishna Mission, leading a more or less religious life, innurried served in Flood Rehef Work, Malabar, 1926 Joined Satyagraha Movement, 1930, imprison ed for 6 months, led Colmbatore Dist Presented for 6 months, led Colmbatore Dist Presented and Town Cong Committee (1931 32). Member, Municipal Council, Colmbatore Jan 1932, imprisoned in CD movement 1932, one year, renounced practice, started the Sri Ramkrishna Vidyalava, a residential educational institution, run on modern line for all including Harijans, and laying empiralism on character building, returned to Assembly as Cong Par Roard's candidate sembly as Cong Par Roard's candidat

CHETTY SIR SHANMURHAM ACLE (1933) BA BL b 17 Gct 189 Bc a 18 Le d dra Christian College Chairma a Indi n Triff Bovrd n e vor 1945 Member Mai ra Legi Counci 19 0 Council Secret r; to the Dev lopured Mindst r in 10 Council Secret r; to the Dev lopured Mindst r in 10 Council Secret r) and the member of the 12 council Secret r 1 Le i alti n 4 sembly 19 3 KCIE ! Member Ce tr i Le i lati n A sembly 19 3 | Sect ) of the members of the Deputati n s at by the Nation i Convention of India visited the Nation i Convention of India visited Au Italia s India nepresentative on the Deleg tim of the Empire Pali me tary. Asso i tim in Sept mbr 19 5 was re-ie ted mace tested to L.g. Assembly in the General Election of 1926 Chief Whilp of in two ucucrat recetton of 1928 Unfer will of the Co grees P rty in Legist tive Assembly Member Central B nking Enquiry Committee Ps-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest Dy President L g slatty Assembly January 1931 Attend d Internation to the contest of the Committee of the Committe Contest Dy Pressure L. 2 Saut. Interestico.

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HILATTARII LT COL NAWAB SIR MUHAM MAD ARHAD SAID KHAY K C S I (1933) K C I E (18 S) C I E (10 1) M B E (1948) LL D (1933) Pres d t H E H th Ni ms E e utiv Coun II b 1 th D mber 1888 m to d of his un le Nawab m to d of his un le Nawab B I dur Abdn Samad Khan of Tilbn g r (All gath) U P Ed c MAO C li ge Aligh h Preside t Au 1 dl Muslim Ralput Conf r e 10 3 Remb r U P L gisl tiv Co nell 19 0 5 first el ct d no

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Co operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd , City CHITRAL H H HAJI MAHAMMAD MUZAFFAR-Director, The Clive Insurance Co , Ltd , The UL MULK, RULER OF (See Indian Princes' Cawnpore Tannery Ltd , and other concerns Divisional Commander, Motorised Civic, Guards, Is greatly interested in Roads and Transport problems and took a prominent part in the Road Rall Conference, 1933 Member, Publicity Advisory Board, Govern-ment of India, Member, Policy Committee No 3A—Transport, Reconstruction (Policy) Committee of Government of India, Member, Export Advisory Council, Govt of India, Mem, Port Weliarc Cttee for Indian Merchant Seamen Recreation Golf Address Melier Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay

CHINOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, Kt cr 1936, Member, Council of State, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937-1938, Chalrman of F M Chinoy & Co, Ltd, Bombay, b Bombay, 11th February 1882 Educ Bharda New High School, Bombay Scrved on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European War, 1914-18, Member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-1929, Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1931, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936, Life Member, Indian Red Cross Society, 1921 Member of Committee, Bombay Branch, sinee 1921 its and President in 1931, Non-Official Adviser to Government of Indla in conthe Indo-Japanese Trade nection with Negotlations, Member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, 1936-37, Director of several Joint Stock Companies, connected with several benevoient and phllanthropic Address institutions in the City Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7

CHINOY, SIR SULTAN MEHERATTY, Kt (1939) Justice of the Peace for the Town and the Island of Bombay, Managing Director, F M Chinoy & Co, Ltd b 16th February 1885, m Sherbanoo, one s, four d Educ Bharda New High one s, four d Educ Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College, among the pioneers in India in the Motor Car and petroleum trade, mainly responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co, Ltd, Mayor of Bombay, 1938-39, President Bombay Rotary Club, 1940 41, District Governor, Rotary I 89th District, raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Com mittee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub Committee of the King George Memorial Fund, organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in Aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund, Bombay Presidency, Director, Reserve Bank of India Indian Padio and Fund, Bombay Presidency, Director, Reserve Bank of India, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co, Ltd, and other Companies Chairman, The Manjri Stud Recreation flcsh Horse Farm Limited Carmichael Road, Address Dllabhar, Bombay

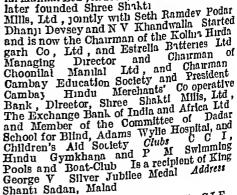
Section)

CHITRE, ATMARAM ANANT (Diwan Bahadur), Advocate (OS), JP, Retired Chlet Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay b 17 May 1877 Educ Wilson College and Govt Law School, Bombay. Praetised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916 neted as Chlef Judge, 1916-17, confirmed as Chlef Judge, Dec 1928 Ag Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1985 Member of the Arbitration Board appointed by H E the Crown Repre sentative, as nominee of H H The Maharajah of Morvl, in Cuteli Morvi boundary disputes, 1940-41 Address 22, Perry Cross Road, Bandra

CHOONILAL GIRDARLAL, Coal Merchant b August 18, 1884, s of Girdharlal Mathuradas of Cambay m Vldyagouri, d of Girdharlal Ishwarlal of Cambay in 1928

Educ At Cambay High School Began life as an acceptant in Changal Harlal

assistant in Choonilal Harifal d. Co, Coal Merchants, Bombay, in 1908 Became partner in this firm in 1915 Started in 1926 independent business under the name and style of Choonilal Girdharlal & Co Amalgamated the above two firms into Chooni lal Manilal Ltd , ln 1934, and



CHOPRA, LT-COL SIR RAM NATH, Kt, C1E, MA, MD, ScD (Cantab), FR CP (London), I MS (Retd), Kt, 1941 (London), Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir State b August 17, 1882 m Miss Permeshwari Educ Punjab Univ, Downing College, Cambridge, and St Downing College, Cambridge, and St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Johned the I MS in 1903 and remained in military Service till 1921 appointed Prof of Pharms Service till 1921, appointed Prof of Pharma cology, School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College, Calcutta, in 1921, Director, School of Trop Med in 1935, Chairman, School of Trop Med in 1935, Chairman, Orugs Enquiry Committee, Government of C Indigenous Drugs Enquiry, Drug Addiction Inquiry, and the Medicinal Plants and Food Polsons Inquiry, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic

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CHOTA MAGRER PISHOP OF since 1936 Rt Rev George Noel Lankester Hall b 5 Bee 1891 s of 0 orn Hall Bisdock Herts anmarried. Educ H df d School St Johns Collece Cambring. Bin Biops Collect Cambring L Hops Collect 1913 pt 11 1914 lat Cl Threel, Thios pt 11 1915 H A 1913 Ll Hoof School 1916 MA. 1918 dea on 1917 vice Principal by Theological Collect 1919 5 Publication The See as Rock Sins 1936 Publication The Se en Rock Sins 1936 Rever tion 161 con eration Add earl Rev George Noel Lankester Hall Publication The con ernation Add ess Bistop Lodge Ra hi B & R

CHOWBHURY HAMBUL HUO BSC BL Advocate C leatta likh C urt T Deputy I reside t Benyal Legislati e Go neil and fo mer Dep ty Leg | Rem mb acc High Court Fellow C | tt Uni - sit, Membe Textil C tr | Bo d b April 1903 as Mrs Hilms Ba Fdv 1 re ldency College
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CLARKE, WALTER BOUGLAS MOVIGOMERY J.P.
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Cirt Chur. N.Z. three daughters Educ Hig School Kelso and T inity College Glasi I in business in Burma and ledi 1911 19 I joined Indian Army Reserv of Officers 1915 served with 32th Dogn's Mohm 10 camp ig 1915 16 appointed A sit C ble Cen r M dras 1916 and Deputy Co troller (Hides) Indian Muni to a Board Bomba 1918 19 Ho Secretary toch in Chambe of Commerce and Member Cock in H by u and h c Committee 19 1 Accomps led Go t of 1 dis Trade B legation to Afghanistan 1934 as nomi e of H M Go e pment iddre s Bomb y Club Bombay

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and 1936 38, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929 31, Communications Member, Government of India, 1939 42 Publications The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, (1924), Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), The State and Industry (1928), etc Address Government House, Shillong

COATES, SIR ERIO THOMAS, KT (1945), CS I (1942) CIE (1938), ICS, Financial Adviser, Military Finance b Oct 1,1897 m Edith Vandyke Educ Heath Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford Served in the Great War, 1916 1920, Joined ICS, 1921, Served in Bengal, 1921-1928, In various posts under Finance Dept, Govt of India from 1928 to date Address 4, York Road, New Deiin

COCHIN H H SHRI RAVI VARMA, Maharaja of (See Induan Princes' Section)

COLLINS, SIR GODFRIY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, K CIE (1945), CSI (1941), CIE. (1931), OBE (1919) MA, ICS, Adviser to the Governor of Bombiy b 3rd Nov 1888 m Joyce, d of G Turville Brown Educ. Charter house and Christ Church, Oxford Asstt Collector, 1912, on Military Duty, 1916 18, Dy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919, Foiest Settlement Officer, 1920 22, Revenie Settlement Officer, 1924-26, Deputy Seev, Finance Department, 1925-1926, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, 1926 27, Collector and District Magistrate, 1923-1926, 1928-1929 and 1932, 1934 Home Secretary, 1929-31 Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1934-35 Officiality Commissioner in Sind, 1935, Commissioner, Northern Division, 1936 37, Revenue Commissioner, Sind, 1937 Chief Secretary to the Government of Bomby, 1940, Adviser, 1942 Held the office of the Governor of Bombay, 25th August to 14th Sept 1945 during the absence of Sir John Colville Address Sceretariat, Bomby

COLVILLE, HIS EVCELLENCY COL The RT
HON SIR (DAVID) JOHN, PC (1936),
GCIE, Cr 1943, TD, Knight of the Order
of St John (1945), JP, DL, Lanarkshire,
Governor of Bombay since 1943 b 1894, only
son of late John Colville MP, of Cleland,
Lanarkshire, m 1915, Agnes Anne, Comman
der (sister) of the Order of St John, er d of
Sir William Bilsiand, Bart,
LLD, one s two d Educ

Sir William Bilsiand, Bart,
LL D, one s two d Educ
Charterhouse, Trinity College, Cambridge, M A, Mem
ber of Royal Company of
Archers (King's Bodyguard
for Scotland), served Euro
pean War with 6th Batt
The Camcromans (wounded),
member of Lanark County
Council, 1919 26, formerly
Director of David Coivilie

& Sons, Ltd, and other steel and engineering eompanies, also of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute and Hon Vice-President of Association of British Chambers of Commerce,

contested Motherwell and Wishaw Division, 1922 and North Midiothian, Jan 1929, MP (a) North Midiothian, 1929 1943, Secretary. Department of Overscas Trade, 1931-35 Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Sectland, 1935 36, Financial Secv to the Treesury, 1936-38, Secretary of State for Sectland, 1938 40, Temp Colonel on the Staff 1940 42, Held the office of Viceroy and Acting Governor General of India, 21st March to 4th June 1945 and again from 25th Angust' to 15th Sept 1945 during the absence of Lord Waveii Recreation Shooting Clubs Carlton, New Edinburgh, Western Glasgow Address Braidwood, Lanarkshire Government House, Bombay

CONRAN-SMITH, ERIC CONRAN, CSI (1942), (1924), ICS, Secretary, War CIE Transport Dept since 17th September '45, Government of Indla b 3 Dec 1890, s of late Herbert Blomfleid Smlth, MICE, m 1922, Gladys, d of H R Dunk, one s Dulwich College, Corpus one d Educ Christi College, Oxford Entered ICS, 1915, scryed with T F Batt Devonshire Regt in India and Palestine, Private Secretary to Governor of Madras, 1921, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, 1928, Sccretary to Government, Local Self Government Depart Additional Joint ment, Madras, 1931, Secretary, Reforms Office, Government of India, 1934 Offg Pte Sceretary to Viceroy, June 1935, Jt Secretary, Home Dept, Government of India, March 1938 Jt Sceretariat Secretary, Governor-Generals (Pubile), 1938 Secy, Home Department, Govt of India, 1939 Officer on special duty, Home Dept , April 1945, Sceretary, Defence Dept , July 1945 , Reforms Commissioner and Secretary to the Governor General (Pubilc), August Sept 1945 Club United Umversity Address New Deiiil.

COOCH BEHAR H H MAHARAJA JAGADDI PENDRA NARAYAN BHUP BAHADUR, RULFR OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

COOPER, JAI MANEKJI, FR GS, Associate, British Pinlatelie Association Ltd, British Pinlatelie Association Hon Scov The Empire of India Philatelic Society, Member Glasgow Philatelic Society, The Air Mail Philatelie Trader's Society, The Air Mail Society, Pinlatelic Society of India, etc.

Society, Pinlatelic Society
Editor and Publisher of the
"India's Stamp Journal",
(a monthly Philatelic Magazine), Auctioneer and
Philatelie Vuluer, Dealer
in Rare Stamps and ali
kinds of Pinlatelic acces
sories, etc Publications
"Indian Rocket Maiis" and
"Stumps of India" b 29th
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Road, Bombay

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CROFTON SIE RICHARD MARSH Kt (1945) CIE (1941) BA (Seni r Mod r tor TCD 1913) ICE Son of late C pt D Crotton

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DABOO RAJ PRIYA DINSHAW RUTTANJI, BA, Naib Dewan and Member, Executive Council of Baroda State, Zemindar, Public worker and Philanthropist b 25th Sept 1885



Daboo family founded the Parsee General Hospital, Daboo Students' Hostels, Parsee & several other charltable and religious institutions Himself, besides his other charities, gave a lakh of rupees to found a Girls' High School at Navsari to the commemorate of his late mother Bai Dinbu EdurElphlnstone College, Bombay Joined

his father's business of Forest and Public works contracts Toured Europe in 1912 Married on 1st November 1923 to Miss Jerbai, daughter of Dr Muncherji Jamasji Mistri, Retired Civil Member, Baroda Legislative Council, 1918-1925, again from 1940 onwards Appointed Development Minister according to new Baroda Constitution in 1944 by H H to new Baroda Constitution in 1944 by H H
Gackwar Member, Navsari Municipality,
1914-1942, its first elected President 19231925, again 1934-1936 Member, Navsari
District Board, 1917 1942, its Vice-President
1918-1925, its first elected President in 1939
Director, District Co operative Bank, 1922
1942, its first elected President, 1925-1942
Founded District Land Mortgage Co operative
Bank in 1926 and its President 1926-1942 Bank in 1936 and its President 1936-1942 member, Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee, Baroda Education Board, Agricul-Improvement Committee, Birodi Economic Board, Central Communication Board, and almost all other committees appointed by the Baroda Government to advise the State in its administration. Was given a Civic address by Fublic of Masson for selfless services to people in 1925 Was awarded Titles of Raj Bhusha in 1927, Raj Ratna in 1936 and Rij Priya in 1943 awarded Gold Medai on the occasion of H II Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee the late Address Loonsikui, Navsarl (Baroda Stato) and Indira Avenue Baroda

DADABHOY, SIR MANEORJI BYRAMJEE, CIE (1911), Kt (1921), KCIE (1925), KCSI (1936), LLD (Nagpur University) 1940 President, Council of State since 1933, b Bombay, 30th July 1865 2nd son of Khan Bahadhi

30th July 1865 2nd son of Byramji Dadabhoy, JP, m 1884, Bu Jerbanoo, O B E, inst two daughters Joined Middle Tempie, 1884, called to Bar, 1887, Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889 90, Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891, President, Ali Indla Industrial Conference, Cal-

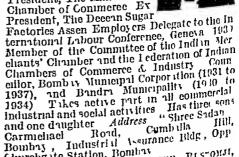
1891, President, Ali Indla Formal Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911, Member of Viceroy's Legislativo Council, 1908 12 and 1914-17, a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, (1920 32) Elected to the Council of State, 1921, Nominated to the Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937 Member, Fiscal Com-

mission, appointed by Government of Ind Sept 1921, Member of the Royal Commission Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-2 Member, Round Table Conference and Feder Structure Committee, 1931, Member, Muncipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years Public tions Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act Clubs Royal Societies Club, London, Royautomobile Club, London, Caicutta Culcalcutta, Willingdon Club, Bombay, Asia Club, Bombay, Chelmsford Club, Delhi Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi Rotary Club of Delhi, Central Provinces Clul Nagpur Address Nagpur, C P

DAFTARDAR BHAGVANT AMBAJI, BA
Journalist, teacher, social worker, Sangli
b 1903 m Miss Vimala Diwan, has two
daughters Educ in Sangli High School, and
Willingdon College, Sangli Won medal.
In Elocution Competitions in the College
Was for some time a tutor (in history) to
Sangli Princess Shri Sou Indimati Raji
(now Mrs Rajwade), was Head Master
Model High School, Sangli for some time
first elected President of the Sangli City
Munleipality, 1940 1942, and elected Director
representing the share-holders of the Sangli
State Central Co operative Bank Ltd
Deputed as a delegate of the Sangli State to
attend the Publicity and Information Officers'
Conference at New Dellii under the auspices
of the Chamiber of Princes in Sept 1914 Genl
Seev, Sangli Journalists' Asson Addiess
New Colony, Sangli

DAHANUKAR, MAHADFO LANMAN, Managing Director, M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, The Maharashira Sugar Mills Ltd., and The Belyandi Sugar Farm Ltd., Sole Proprietor The New Lords Company Company Company Company

Sole Proprietor The New India Construction Company, Director, The United Commercial Bank Limited, The Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd, The Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd and The Now United Construction & Engineering Co, Ltd President, The Mahaiashtra Chamber of Commerce Ex



Churchgate Station, Bombay

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DALAL, The Hon Sil Arroffstin Reconst,

Kt, IC5 (Retd), Apptd Member, H. I. The
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and Development), July 1944

and Partner, Messrs Tita Sons, Steel Co.,

Director Messrs Lata Iron and Steel Co., Itd.,

Ltd., The Associated Corgent Co., Itd.



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DALIF SINGH SIR AUNDAE I'L BA (Cantab) 6 J ne 188 m Miss P Gupta Ed c F C. Coil Laho e nd P mirok Coli C mbridg Barri t r 1011 \$ J dg Hi h Court Lah re 19.5 4 50 Emp ess R d Labore Add

DALMIA SETH PARKEL BYA (See Nobles Sect )

DALMIA, JAIDAYAL, b 1905, m Shreemati Krishna Edvc privately in Rajputana, Calcutta and Bombay, deeply read in litera ture, philosophy and Hindu soriptures,

spent many years of his life
in social uplift and other
philanthropic works,
keenly interested in mass
literacy and maternity wel
fare Travelled extensively
in India and Europe,
visited workshops of all
important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain
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Made elaborate study of
different processes of

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DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BISHAN, CIE, CSI b Jan 1865 Educ at Punjab Government College, Lahorc, Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, K CB, 1886-1898, Mily Sccy to the Com-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir, 1898-1909, Mily Secry to H H the Maharaja, 1909-14, Home Minister to H H the Maharaja, 1914-18, Rev Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921—April 1922 Retired from Service, appointed "Tazimi Sardar" by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, 9th October 1936 Address Jammu and Kashmir

DAS, THE HON SRI MURUNDA PRASAD, Mulhitear, Speaker, Orissa Leg Assembly b 1883, m Srcemati Janhabi Debi Educ Balasore Address Orissa Leg Assembly, Cuttack

Shrecmati | DAS, NABAGOPAL, Ph D (Econ) (Lond), ICS Secretary, Post-war Reconstruction Committee. Bengal b 20th Feb 1910 m Uma Gupta. Calcutta University and London 1934 Educ School of Economics, University of London, Lord Irwin Gold Mcdallist, Bireswar Mitter Gold Medallist and Griffith Memorial Prizeman In the ICS since 1932 Served In the districts in Bengal and also in the Bengal Sccretariat as Special Officer, Finance Department, and Employment Adviser, Agriculture Industries Department Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt of India, Publications Banking and Indus 1941-43 trial Finance in India , Industrial Enterprise in India, Industrial Planning-Why and How. Agriculture in India-Past, Present and Future, a number of novels and short stories in Bengair Address c/o Grindlay & Co, Ltd, 6, Church Lane, Calcutta

> DAS, PANDIT NILKANTHA, MA, MLA (Central), Author books for children on new lines, Criticai Treatises, essays, etc., on Indian Culture, Anthropology, etc., Poet b August, 1884 m Srimati Rad Editor hamani Debi (1905) Founded residential open air private High School at Satyabad on a new line, worked in flood and famine, appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920 Joined Non co operation and started Congress organ isation and a National High School at Sam balpur, Imprisoned four times, fined heavily since, became Provincial Congress President, Titkal Utkal, and President Conference, Elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I N Congress, Purl Session Member, Delhi University Court for 6 years, Chairman, Orissa University Committee Address PO Sakhigopal, Dist Puri (Oriesa)

DASH, ARTHUR JULFS, BA, CIE (1938), ICS (Retd), Chairman Public Service Commission, Bengal b 24th April 1897, m to Greta Braneepeth Wardale Educ Woreester Cathedral King's School and Christ Church, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service in 1909, served in IARO, 1915 1918 Magistrate & Collector of Acak hall, 1919 1921, and of Tipperah, 1923 1927, Secretary, Department of Tducation, Gost of Bengal, 1928 31, Commissioner, Chittiscome, 1932-33, Presidency Division, 1935 1936, Burdwan Division, 1937, Rajshahl Division, 1938 41 and 1942, Chief Secretary to Got Rengal, 1941 Address Kennure Leint, Dargeeling

DASS KARNAVEER ALAMOHAY



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besides the above

to trade and commerce, started life as a lawyer, left the bar for trade and commerce Started The Confilla Binking Corporation Ltd., 1914, Butti Kristo Datta, B Con, his cldest son, is the Managing Director of New Standard Bank Ltd. Address Comilla

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sons, three daughters
Joined service of Lakhtar
State immediately after
completing education, then
joined service of Nawanagar State There he organised a new insurance de
partment After the death
of the late Maharaja retired
from the State, went to England and opened a business in
London (closed on account
of war) Is taking keen

and active part in the post-war industrialisation of India notably in the promotion of manufacture of an conditioning and the refrigeration plants Noted for his extensive and very valuable collection of rare historical and archeological specimens Director, Asso elated Cottage Industries of Kathiawar Ltd He has travelled more than a dozen times to Europe and East and South Africa and for purposes America his business He has covered more than 100,000 miles by air journey Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League, Rajkot Branch and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society, London Presented several old manuscripts and coins found at Louvor to the Watson Museum, Rajkot Recreation Reading and Farming Clubs Rotary Club, Orient Club, Overseas League, Royal Empire Society, Indian Empire Society, A A, London and W I A A, Bombay, Sir Lakhaji Raj Club, Rajkot Address Prabha Kunj, Rajkot, 18, Northumberland Avenue, London, W C 2

DAW OOD HAJFI NASSIR, Merehant, Millowner and Phill inthropist, b 1890, Educ at the Bhard i New High School, Bombay m Zanabbal d of the late Ghilamhussein Mahomed,

6 and 5 d, Senlor Partner, Dawood Hajee Nasser & (o, Sole Agents to The Allianee Silk Mills, Chairin in, The Marine & General Insurance Co, Ltd, Director, The Excange Bank of India and Africa Ltd, The Kamani Metils & Alloys Ltd, and Kaniani Engineering Corporation Ltd, President, The Africa & Overseas Meichants Chamber, Sch



porution Ltd, President,
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Export Advisory Council, Bombay Port Committee and Export Advisory Committee of Commerce Department and Lyport Committee
of the Texhie Control Board, set up by the
Industries & Civil Supplies Department of the
Government of India, Managing Committee
of a number of Trusts including the Shia
College, Lucknow and the Anjuman Faire
Panjetam, has travelled extensively in Iraq,
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ferred in 1942 to the Government of India for DESAI, NABASINGA RAO SHRINIVASRAO, MLC employment as Deputy Director General of Supply in the Department of Supply and in that capacity organised contribution to war effort on the part of small scale industries in the country, Controller General of Clvil Supp lies in charge of the Administration of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, with office in Bombay, 1943-Oct '45 Publications A compliation on Nazul when he was Town Settlement officer in Berar New Delhi

DESAI, GUNVANTRAI DHIRAJLAL, BSc., Mannger, Exchange Bank of India, & Africa b 17th September 1898, s Ltd. Calcuttn Dhirnjial Narbheram Desai, Zemindar and Watandar, Broach



Dist, and Partner in the Agency of the New Brocki. Fine Cotton Spg & Wvg Co, Ltd m 1920, Miss Sushiladevi, youngest daughter of H D Chhatrapath. BA, cx-Principal, Victoria Memorial School for Blind 3 sons Lduc Royal Instl tute of Science, Bombay Started life as cierk in the Bombay Provincial Co

operative Bank Ltd , Bombay , chief cashier, The Indlan Bank Ltd, Bombay Branch, Manager, Bombay main office, International Bank of India, Ltd , One of the promoters and Managing Director of the Siroff's Bank of India, Ltd , 1942-43, Secretary, the Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd , Calcutta, 10th Nov 1944 Address Marwari Bungalow No 7, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Post Juliu, (Bombay Suburbs)

DESAI, MORARJI RANCHHODJI, BA, b 29th February 1896, m Gairaben. Joagibhai Bhimbhai Desai Educ Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force, in 1917-18, was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay, resigned in 1930 during the C D Movement, suffered imprisonment thrice between 1930-(1) Three months, 1930, (2) Two years, 1932, (3) Two years, 1933 34, worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Guzarat, from 1931 to 1937, a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931, was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 Minister for Revenue and Forests, Government of Bombay, 1937-39 Ad-C/o Dr Nanubhai R Desai, 8, Swastik Society, Ahinedabad

(Bombay) b July 1873 Hels an Inamdar in Hangal Taluka and is an undergraduate of the

Bombay University, was Vlec President of Local Hangal Taluka Board for 15 years and President for three years, was also a member of the DLB for several years, and is a member of Rural Development Board and War Efforts committees and Vatandars' Association, Dharwar He was an active Congress worker for



several years A portion
of his Vatan was forfeited for taking part in
the N C O movement in 1922 but was
restored in 1937 by the Congress Give Frombay He fought very keenly against the Bombay Tenancy Bill introduced by Congress Govern ment in 1939 in the Leg Council Address Kallapur, Post Alur-Hungul, Dist Dharwar

DESAI, UMAKANT SHRIRANG, RAO BAHADUR (1942), Chairman, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd, and a leading Stock and Share Broker b 2nd May 1886. Educ Wilson College Parkey B. A. (English Literature) and Share Broker b 2nd May 1886, Educ Wilson College, Bombay, B A (English Literature and Sanskrit), 1906, M A (Chemistry), 1908 m Jerbanoo B Engineer, M A, B Sc, 1917 Professor of Chemistry, Government College, Jubbulpore (1909-10), Manager, Bank of Morvi Ltd, 1924 25 Member, Bombay Stock Exchange Chemist, Carew & Co, Calcutta and Asansol, 1917 Member, Committee of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association, of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association, Bombay Suburban District Defence Loans Committee Sometime Director, Bank of Hinduston Ltd , Madras President, Bombay Suburban Eduçation Society, Khar, President, Wakola Welfare League, Wakola, Santa Cruz, President, Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, Alapur Dist, Ratnagiri Clubs C C I Address Al-Kaliira, Juhu Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay

Bombay

Of DESHMUKH, SIR CHINTAMAN DWARKANATH,
BA (Cantab), CIE (1937), Kt (1944)
Governor, Reserve Bank of Indla, since
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DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, LM &S
(Bom), FRCS (Eng), MD (Lond), MLA
Consulting Surgeon and Physician b 4th

Jan 1834 m Annaputnabal d of Deshmakb of Wun Educ Morris Coli Nappur Grant Medical College Bombay Kinga College and tha London Hospital Medical College Londo Hones Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd Professor of Surgery in Uni of El mingham Factors of Surgery in Uni Major al Lady H r at Queen a Hespital Hon Major at Lady H r dinga Horpital during war and Surg on at J J Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery so Unnul Medical College, 18 0) Professor at Company of the College and Hon & racon at King Edwa d Hospital Member Dombay Munici pl Corporatio from 19 and President Dombay Municipal Corporation 19 S Elected Member of the C nt | Legislati & As embly from Bomb y Gby Probled of any S m pap ra on Abdomin i Surgery publica tions on Social Reform Improving the Po lti n and Status of Hindn Wom n Add ess Fadder Road Bombay

DESHMUKH RANBAO MADHAYRO
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DESHPANDF D D B A M naging Director New Citiz L nk of Indi Ltd b 3rd G tob r 1898 at Rah ri Took his B A degrea from F rgu on Coll ge P on in 1919 a d worked for a ma time

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monwealth A w nee Co Ltd Po Was for S v are its Man et a Agent Rettleed vooluntarily it m the Rettleed vooluntarily it m the Rettleed vooluntarily it m the Rettleed vooluntarily it m the Rettleed Vooluntarily it m the Rettleed Vooluntarily it m to the Rettleed Vooluntarily it m to the Rettleed Vooluntarily it m to the Rettleed Rettlee

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DHARAMPUR H H MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYA-DEVII MOHANDI VII RANA, RAJA SAHLB OF (See Indian Princes' Section )

DHAVLE, SANARA BYAJI, BA (Cantab) ICS, Adviser to H II the Rijasaheb of Sangli and President of the Sangli Executive Council, b Oct 3 1882 m Kashibai, d of the Hon Mr G K Gokirale, CIE Lduc Rajaram College Kolhapur, Ilphin tone College, Bombiy, St John's College, Cambridge, Timity College, Dublin Served in the ICS setting at 60 ofter 111 years as India. ICS retning at 60 ifter 117 years as Judge of the Patn's High Comet, then joined Sanglias Honorary Adviser and President of Council, worked as a member of the Commission of Enquiry Into the Bombay Dock Explosions 1944. President Designate of the Special Tubunal, Caicutta 1945. Address. Amrai Camp, Deecan Gymkhana, Poona 4

DHAWAN, RAI BAHADUR PURSHOTTAM LAL, CIE, MA, 1902, Maclagan Gold Medal for standing first in Science in MA (Pumph) Univ) Passed out first from Thomason Civil Engineering College, winning Council of India Prize, 1906 Ral Bahadur, 1929, CIE, Jan 1939 Member, Paelfic Locomotives Enquiry Committee b 1st October 1883 Enquiry Committee b 1st October 1883 Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee m to Shrimatl Diyavati, d of late Dewan Bahadur K B Thapur, O B E, of Lahore, S D O Construction, E B Ry, Gauhati, 1906-1909, O & R Ry, 1909 1916, N W Ry, 1916 1922, C E Prof Roorkee, 1922-23, N W Ry, 1923-24, Dy C E N, N W Ry, 1924-1931, Divisional Supdt, N W Ry, 1931-1934, Senior Govt Inspector, Bombay, 1934 Cilief Engineer, N W Ry, 1935, Member, Federal Public Services Commission, 1935 40, Member, Paelfic Locomotive Committee, 1938 39, Chairman, Central Interview Board, 1942, Member, N W R Services Comm 1943, Chairman, The Frontier Bank Ltd, Lahore, 1943 Club "Cosmopolitan", Lahore Address Danepur Road, Lahore

Schall Ray (Figure 1920 And Fall Ray (See Nobles Section))

Creator of seamless sult which won Gold Medal at Catholic Exhibition in 1932 for which ho was c om pli in ented by Sir Fredrick Sykes, then Governor of Bombay Toured Europe in 1934, Crarted Sykes, then Governor of Bombay

Land same year During last war was R I N exceeding urgent contracts Residence Acceptably and Pala (Not Springs, Vajreshwarl, Thana Office Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay Dina NATH, Wazir-up-Dowlath, Rai Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, Colonfil, C I D b 13th Bahadur, C C C C C C C C C C Univ) Passed out first from Thomason Civil Address Danepur Road, Lahore

DHOLAKIA, RAO SAHTB (1942) MARKAND RATANLAL, L C E, Spl Land Acqn Officer, Hubli b Dec 22, 1887 Educ at Poona Engineering Coli m Dinvantbehen, entered



creed or without easte, colour through love, service devotion and unconditional cheerful self surrender Explained Mother's creed at All Laiths Conference, Nisik, in 1933, delivered speech on Modern World and Motherhood of God at Indian Philosophical Congress, Poons, in 1934 Held several Mother's Lodge prayers for peace, plugue subsidence, etc. Publications Mar Pooran, Invitation to join Mother's Lodge,

Mother and Mother's Thousand Names (in 2 Yols), Mar Hindi Prarthna etc Address "Mai Ashram," Deshpinde Nagar, Hubh

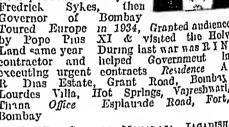
DHOLPUR LT COL HIS HIGHLISS MAHARIJ RAYA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

DHRANGADHRA HIS HIGHNISS MAHARAJA RAJA SAHEB OF (Sec Indian Princes Sec fron 1

DIROL H H THAKORF SAHEB SHPI CHAN DPASINHH SAHIB, RULLER OF (See Indian Princes' Section )

DIAS, ANTONIO ROSARIO, Merchant & Landlord & 20th Tebruary, 1881, in Loutolim, Goa. naturalised British subject m Miss Petornilla Alves, 5 sons and 1 daughter Founder

of the firm of A R Dias d. Bros, Bombay Pre-sident, Tailors' Association for 10 years, member of several communal and charitable Institutions Creator of seamless suit



March 1885 Educ Government College, Lahore and Eveter College, Oxford, Bar at



Law of Lineoin's Inn Asst Secretary to His Puvate Private Huzui Secretari to maharaji Highness the Mahara)<sup>1</sup>
Highness the Mahara)<sup>2</sup>
Holkar (1914 20), Judge,
High Court, Patria State
(1920 23), Foreign
Minister, Patria Gost
Minister, Patrial Gost Minister, Patiala Gott, (1923-24), Superintendent, Mandi State (1924-25), Cluef Seeretary and Chief Minister, Mandi State (1925-30), His Highness Maina rapa Hoikar's First Representative at the Court of His Laceliency the Victor (1930-33).

Court of His Excellency the Vicero (1930 33), Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Vicero, as a Representative of Holdar Government, April (1933), Minister of Public Health and Filication. Minister of Public Health and Education, Patiala Government, Sept (1933 36), Tellow of the Punjab University (1934 35), Retired from Patiala State, 1st January 1937, Minister from Patiala State, 1st January 1937, Minister from Patiala State, 1st January 1937, Minister from Patiala State, 1st January 1937, Minister from Patiala State, 1st January 1937, Minister from Minister and then Primt Minister, 1939. 1939, A member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Hojkar 1941, C I E, 1942,

R tired from the post of Pri e Mi l ter lu April 194 Region l Food C mmissioner to th Governn ent of India for Unit d Provinces Ajmer M roars t Rewa Rampur and Benares States Headquarter 11 Aur ng eb Road New Dell I

DIVATIA HARSIDHEHIAI VAJUBHAI THE HOV MR JUSTICE MA LLD kt Pulsae J dg High Court of Judicature Bombay and Presid at Industrial Court Hombay m Johly Bh JI d Hon Magistr t Educ Gui rat College Ahmed bad Prof s Educ Guj rat College Ahmed bad Frof s; rof Phil poly Barelly College 1910-1 Pr ctised on tie Appellate Side f the High Court 191 1933 Prof Go enume t Law College 19-3 1931 Hom Secretary Br Count II Dombay 193 33 Cl Iran Bombay T xtile Labo r Enquiry Conn Itt e 1933 40 Xul Hu d in Jan 1915 Pr d s Addr R Psychology G G Jan 1915 Pr d S Addr S Psychology G Filoge Road Malshar IIII Brombay B 1958 Road

Addr : S n S Malabar Hill Bombay 

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1912-15, Saliaranpur, 1917-20, Revenue
Member, Regency and State Council, Jodhpur
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either as President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secre tarv or Member, Managing Committee of more than 30 Institutions of public utility, Trustee and Hono rarv Legal Advisor to more than a dozen of them during the visit of H R H the Prince of Wales to India in 1921 his services were requisitioned by the Government and the Bombay

Police Commissioner, services similarly requisitioned on other occasions, during the list Great War he invested more than two lakins in War Loans, served in Bombay Paisee Buttalion for several years, Justice of the Penec in 1929, an active member of the National Liberal Federation, regular contributor to various journals and newspapers Joint Editor of several books such as Dr Modi Memorial Volume, Jamie Jamshed Centenary Memorial Volume, Jehangir Vimadalal Memorial Volume, etc. Address 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

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numerous other committees Vice President, Provincial War Council, Member, High School Education Board, Faculty of Law, Nagpur Univ, Member, Provincial Post War Planning and Development Cttce, Provincial Food Advisory Council and Provincial Soldiers Board Interested in public administration and Education, Recreation Big game shooting, Address Advocate, 15, Dhantoll, Nagpur

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DUGGAN, SIR JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI, Kt., K B E (1945), CIE, OBE, DO (Oxon), FCPS, Colonel, AIRO, LM &S, JP, Ex Sheriff of Bombay Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C J Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay b 8 April 1884 m Miss Educ Bombay, Oxford, Vienna Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Parakh Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsl General Hospital, Bombay, is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, OC Indian Military Hospital, Bombay, Pres, Jt War Citee, Chalrman, Bombay Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, was awarded Silver Jubilee & Coronation Medals Publications A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value contributions to various periodicals The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

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EBRAHIM SIR CURRIMBHOY (3 d) Baronet BRAHIM SIE CURRINBHOY (3 d) Baronet
JP b 13th April 1903 su ceeded
his f ther Sir Mah medbhoy Currimbhoy
Ebrahim (2 d) Ba onet, 19.8
Ho y Freid ny Magist at e
Preident of the Board of Tuste s of the Currimbhoy Ebrahlm Muslim Orphanage

Matinga, Bombay, Elected President of the LLWIN, VLRRILR, M A, D Sc (Oxon) b Aug 29, MuslimPeaco and Relief Committee during the Hindu-Muslim disturbances in Bombay in 1936 and 1941, presided over the Guierat and Kathlawar Muslim Provincial Educational Conference held at Alimedabad in 1934, Chalrman, Recoption Committee of the All-India Muslim League Sessions held in Bombay in March 1936 and Provincial Muslim Leagno Conference in 1941, Member of the Bombay Munleip | Corporation 1928-29 and again from 1935, Member, Bombay Legislativo Council, 1937 Address "Currimbhoy Manor," 11, Warden Road, Bombay

EDWARDS, Lleut-Col Cosmo GRANT NIVEN, CIE. Indian Political Service, Youngest son of the late Rev James Edwards of Lossle mouth, Scotland, and Scotlish Churche-College, Calcutta, b 1896, m 1930 Emlly Evelyn, d of Dr E J P Olive of Leanington, Warwickshire Ldue at Fettes College and Edinburgh Univ Served in Great War, 1914-19 Edinburgh Univ Served in Great War, 1914-19 Highland Light Infantry, 1914 France 1915 (wounded) transferred to Indian Army 1917, Q V O Corps of Guides, N W Frontler (Afghanistan), 1919, appointed to Indian Political Service, 1921, served in various capacities in N W F P till 1929, Under Secy and Dy Seey to Govt of India, Foreign and Political Dept, 1930 32 Secy to Resident in Mysore, 1934 37, Political Agent in Kalat 1938 1940, Political Agent in Bhopal, 1940 42, Resident for Kolhapur and the Decean States Resident for Kolhapur and the Decean States 1942-1944, Resident for the Madras States since 1944 Clubs United Service, London Address C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co, Ltd., Residency, Bombay The London 70 Trivandrum

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ELDERTON, SIR THOMAS HOWARD, KCIE (1943), Kt (1937), M A (Cantab), Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners b April 28 1886, m Wilhelmina Sutherland EducMerehant Taylors School and Clare College Cambridge, 1st Class Hons (Mathematical Tripos), 1908, joined Calcutta Port Com missioners in 1909 as Asstt Secretary, apptd Chairman in 1932, served Bedford shire Regt, 1915-1918, Wounded 1917 Address 1, Portland Park, Alipore, Calcutta 1902, son of Bishop Elvin of Sierre Leone, m Kosi 1910, lins one son c Merton College, Ox ford, (Fowler Exhibitioner, Charles Oldham

Unlversity Scholar, Matthew Arnold Prizeman, Junior; Denyerand Johnson Scholar, First Class Eng Llt Finals First Class Theology Finals Vice-Principal, Wycliffe Hall, 1926 and Lecturer at Merton, Crinc to India in 1927 1927 as a member of the Christa Seva Sangh, Poona, but after four years retired



into lay life and, in collaboration with Mr Shamrao Hlvale, founded the Bhumjan Seva Mundal, for the service of the abonginals on a scientific and humanitarian basis the Mandal now maintains schools, a leper home, dispensary and a research department Appointed Hon Ethnographer, Bastar State, 1940, Hon Anthoropologist, Govt of Orissa, 1945, FRAI, FNÎ, Editor, Man in India, from 1942, awarded the Wellcome Medal Publications 1942, the Roy Medal, 1945 The Dawn of Indian Freedom (1930), Mahaima Gandhi (1931), The Truth about India (1932), Songs of the Forest (1935) Leaves from the Jungle (1936), Phulmat of the Hills (1937), A Cloud that's Dragonish (1938), The Baiga (1939), Loss of Nerve (1941), The Agana (1942), Maria Murder and Suierde (1943), The Abortginals (1943), Folk Tales of Maha loshal (1944), Folk Songs of the Mail al Hills (1944), The Murra and their Ghotul (1945), and many contributions to learned journals Controversy, photography and Address Patangarh PO, Dindorl Recreations museums Taheil, Mandla Dist, C P

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I ATLIISINIIJI RAJKUMAR OF TIMEDI & 7th Augu t 1900 Ed c at Rajkumar Coll g Raiket I i house Cambridge Inner Te ple London Took two honours degree MA LLB t Camb idee in 19 called to th Bar 19 4 Fellow f the Royal C r phic 1 S ects London m Rajkuma l Virmalkum i d f Col Rai hum r Prithirajsinhji of I ajpipla Two App inted Dew Limbdi State ons September 19 4 Accompanid H H of Palanpur s Special Secretary to L gue of h tlo s in 10 S Since b coming Dew n h a 1 t oduced many reform both admini trative and soci ! within th State Has e fed and odified all State bolished child marri ges and wa teful cast customs Hasl troduced wholly elected Biunicipality in the tow of Limbdi a d wholly elected 1 a chayats in all unalle t el vill g of th State. Has iso tak n part in conv ti g th R jkuma College at Rajkot I to a Public School o En il ! Public School lines. Elected member of all Indi State Ministe's Committee from We tern Inda St te G up i 1040 Ap p I ted member of Council of admini tr tion d ing tie mine ity of hi nephew in 1941 appointed High Court J d of the Stat in 194 A mi at d on the Study Circle of the (I mber of Princes 1914 Add e Limbdi

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joined his father's firm Messrs Abdulia Fazalbhoy & Sons (now Fazalbhoy Limited) In 1933 floated Sound Studios (India) Ltd., which established 'Film City'' Studio In 1936 undertook world tour for special study of film production and floated General Films Limited Promoted National Studios Limited in 1939 Director Fazalbhoy

Limited, Mereantile Finance Co, Ltd, Fazalbhoy, Investment Co, Ltd, Photophone Equipments Ltd Promoter and Director Near East Film Agency Ltd, Bombay Advertising Agency Ltd Member The British Film Institute, Society of Motlon Picture Engineers, National Geographic Society Member and India Representative' British Kinematograph Society Clubs Willingdon Sports Club, Calcutta Club, Rotary Club, Cricket Club of India, Royal Western India Turf Club, Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik, Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Western India Automobile Association, The Club of Maliarashtra Ltd, Poona, and the Overseas League Publications "The Indian Film", "A Plea For Indian News-reels" Address Grosvenor House, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill P O, Bombay

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ritze, Sip Kr (NETH, KCIE (1941), BA (Oxon) (II (1932) Adviser to the Secretary of State for India since June 1942 b Ian 6 1857, m Helen, d of I J Bairsto Idue Mariborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford Lutéred ICS

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POWLER GIBSPHT JOHN, D. Sc., F. F. I.C., I. I. San I., T. N. I. b. 1868, m. Amy Hindress, d. of George S and Eleanor Scott. Flue March School, Somersct. Owens College, Wilson University, Manchester, Heidelberg Leiver University, Manchester, Heidelberg Leiver Elix. For 20 years in service of Physics Committee of Manchester Corporation Committee of Manchester Corporation Responsible for treatment of the 1500205 and

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GAJAPATIRAJU R.K., BA filb., B rth I 1895 La dholder Fdie Blaines Ut rithy pathered as an ivo ie till 1034 alti ntooktol dutry lier ir e ts th ble est least [R. 1].

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concerns in the Central India States A leen sportsman and interested in ble game shooting. He is been on tennis & billiards and possesses professing in all games of Cards Greatly interested in literature, I nellsh, Sanskrit and Telugn. Made extensive studies in Hadu Philosophy and comparative religious little books both in 1 nellsh; and Telugn are being published eddered for Andhris Cement Co., 1 td., Berwada

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHVATTHAMA BAVA-CHARYA, M.A., Professor of Sanskill 1 lphlus tone College, Bomb w b 1 Oct 1592 MISA Kamplab ii Shallgram of Salara - I due Satara High School Satara and the Decem College Poona Hellhant Univ career, which Includes 1st class 1st ln BA Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Liphinstone Coll, Sept 1915, Lecturer, 1917, apptd Prof of Sanskrit, Liphinstone College, in 1920 Holds the rank of Lieut Col and Is Commandant, 1st Bomb is Bu & O I C (ITI) Is one of the founders of the Swise tlk I eague (1929) and the GOC of its Volum teer Corps Is a Divisional Commander in Bombay City Civic Guard Publications Critical editions of many Sansirit classics for the use of University students which include Kalldasi s Rhusimhara, Kalldasi's Sukun tala, Bana's Harsacirlta, Dindhi's Dusuku mara Carlta Illi itta Narayann 5 Venlsamh ira, Annumbhitta's Tarka Simgralia, Svapnavisavadatta Minimata's Blman's Karra prakasa, etc. Address. Ilphinstone College Bombay

GAJENDRAGADKER, PRAIHAD BALACHARIA, MA, ILH, Judge, High Court, Bombay, b March 16, 1901 m Shullul Shallgram, I duc Satara High School (1911 to 1918), Karnatak Coll (1918 1920), Decean Coll (1920 to 1924), I aw Coll, Poona (1921 to 1920), Joined the Appellate Side Bar in 1926, I dited the Hindu Law quarterly, published the Sanskit Text of Nanda Pandit's Dattaka Minainsa and Its I nglish translation Address Mangesh Bullding, Bhat Wadi, Bombay 4

GANAPATI IARR, E.V., B.Sc., M.C.S. Controller of Chall Supplies and Additional Textile Commissioner in Masore, b. 26th Nov. 1899

Educ. The Central Coll. Bangalore, 1001



Ist rank in the Misore Civil Service Competitive Examination I an 1920, m 1922 Invalakshini, d oi late Chief Instica Rija dharmapravini C Doraiswaini lyer, Hon Member in Chaige Workroom Women's Auxiliary Committee, 2 s and 2 d, was Auditor, Misore State Railway Secretary, Stores Purchase Cettee.

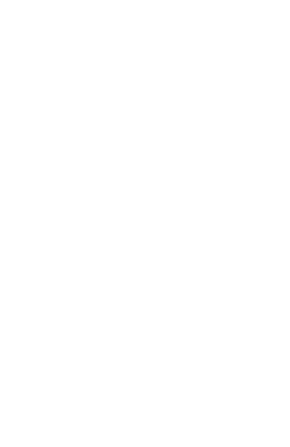
was Auditor, Misore
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Tumkur and Kadur Districts, was Government Director, Industrial Concerns and Chair
man of the following Concerns (from June
1940 to June 1944) Porcelain Factory, Indus
trial and Testing Laboratory, Soap Lactory,
Bichromate Factory, Silk Weaving Factory,

the Mysore Chemicals and Fertillsers, the Mysore Collec Curing Works, Lie Mysore Lamp Works, 1td., official Director the Indian Institute of Science galore, from Sept. 1014 to March 1945 ber, Governing Connell of the Indian In of Science Publications: A handbook of Morisage Credit in Mysore, Leonomial handfal aspects of tanks, Developme cultivation in the Irwin Canal area. It tions: Ridling, Golf and Tennis. Clubs contury Club, Bangalore, Sports Club, Mathers: Jana Bhayan, Sir Krishna Pond, Basayangudi, Bangalore.

GANDHI, BRANJU RAM, BA, I Ex I knance Minister, N W I Pro b October 1888, m Shrimati Baldevi, L Sukhn Ram Jawa of Dera Ismail I Idue C M High School, Dera Ismail I D A V College, I ahore, Dayal Singh Co Lahore and Law College, Lahore E for some time "Frontier Advocate", Ismail Khan, "Punjab Advocate," Mian and "Bharat Mata", Lahore St practice as a lawyer in Mianwall in mon co operated in 1922, conveted in for talling part in the Civil Disobed Movement was President, Bar Assora Mianwall, for a long time, shifted to Khun in 1936, successfully fought assert election on Congress ticket Joined Calin Sept 1937 Resigned from the cabin Nov 1939 in obedience to the orders of Congress High Command Remained in wilderness till 16th March 1945, when he a joined cabinet, when the Congress decide inssume office in NWIP Address Peshicant.

GANDHI, Divadas, Mg Editor, The Hindu Times b May 22, 1900 m Inkshnil, dang of C Rajagopulacharl, Inne 16, 1933 Ld South Africa and India, Collaborated his father Mahatura Gandhi in his activative 1916 and went to prison several to for political reasons, assisted on his fath weekly journal Young India and Independent English, daily of Alluhabad Publicatio India University and Conning Circus, New Delhi

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PUPUSHOTTAM, M
IF R Econ 5, FS5 Editor, Ind
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numbs Agent, Gnjarat Paper Mills I
Honorary Lecturer, Sydenham College
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Karnatak region 1940 1043, Rural Development Board, Jail Committee Central Prison, Belgaum , Board of Directors, Islamia Anglo Urdu School, Belganm, Chairman, Reception Committee, Bombay Educational Conference at Hubli, 1940, General Secy, All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Poona, 1940, takes keen interest in several activities of Muslims in Bombay Province in general and in the Karnatak in particular Address Azım Manzıl, Belgaum

GHEEWALA, OCHCHHAVLAL TARKISSONDASS, BA, LLB, Manager, The United Commercial Bank Itd b 9th May, 1903 m Miss Sharda, d of O C Mehta of Suiat 1 d Educ at St Xavier's, Elphinstone and Govern



ment Law Colleges, Bombay Joined Devkaran Nanjee in Joined Devkarin Nanjee in 1928 is an assistant and soon became a partner In 1937 went to the Continent and England with a view to study operations on various Stock Evehanges In 1938 left Devkaran Nanjce and joined the National City Bank of New York as an

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Officer and subsequently the Reserve Bank of India as 'A' class officer, but gave up this job in Feb 1943, to take up charge of the Bombay Office of the United Commercial Bank Ltd Was closely connected with Bank Ltd Was closely connected with Bombay Students Brotherhood during his scholastic career and was actively associated with Youth League movements Have often given talks over the All India Radio different commercial topics Member Indian Merchants Chamber and Member of the Indian Institute of Bankers Clubs Cricket Club of India and Bombay Presidency Radio Club Address Shantı Sadan, French Bridge, Bombay

GHIA, MAGANLAL CHUNILAL, MLA Bombay b November 6, 1885 Started business in 1908 Has been to Europe several tlmes and to Japan also He is Chairman of Shri Amblea Mills Ltd , Ahmedabad, Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd , Baroda , member, Central Board of Industrial Advice, Baroda, State Member, Indian Mcr eliants' Chamber since 1923 and is on its Committee since 1931, was the Chamber's Vice-President in 1940 and President ın 1941 and represents it on the Bombay Legislativo Assombly, the Bombay Provincial War

Supply Com-Advlsory mittee, and Priority Assistance Advisory 28, Apollo Pancl Address Street, Bombay

GHOSAL, Sir Josaa, Kt (1936), CSI (1929), CIE (1918), K-1-H Gold Medal (1912) b June 13, 1871, Educ Metropolitan & St Xavier's Colleges, Calcutta, University College, Oxford Passed into the ICS, Bombay Presidency, 1895, Retired as Ag Executive Member of Council, 1930,

Since then Member, Conneil of State, and Government Wlip Address Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta 3, Sunny

GHOSE, SRI AUROBINDO, b Bengal, 15 Aug Educ Cambridge Publications The Life Divine 2 Vols , Lssays on the Gua. 2nd edition, Ideal of Human Unity National Education, War and Self Determination, Ideal and Progress Superman, Evolution, War and Self Determination, Thoughts and Glimpses, Ishopanishad, text, Thoughts and Glimpses, Ishopanishaa, well, translation and commentary, 2nd edition, Renaissance in India, The Ideal of the Karmayogin, Yoga and its Objects, Uttarpara Speech, Brain of India, Kahdasa, The Mother, The Riddle of this World, Lights on Yoga, Bases of Yoga, Herachtus, Views and Reviews, Tilak—Bankim—Dayananda, Ban Prabhu (Poem), Love and Death (Poem), Songs to Myrtilla (Poems), The Century of Life (a fice translation in Verse of Bhartinhans) (a fice translation in verse of Bhartnhan's Niti Sataka), Six Poems, Poems, Collected Poems & Plays 2 Vols, Arabinder Patra, Dharma O Jaltiyata, Gitar Bhumil a, Kara Kahini, Pondicherir Patra Address Pondi cherry

GHOSE, HOSE, HEMENDRA PRASAD, Author and Journalist Editor, Basumati, Calcutta, 8 of Girindra Prasad Ghose b 24 Sept 1876, m Monorama Educ Calcutta Presidency College, BA, 1899 Member, Institute of Journalists, London, was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917, representative of the Indian Press of Bengal In the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918 Publications Press and Press Laus in India, The Famine of 1770, etc Address 166, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta

GHOSE, SIR SARAT KUMAR, ICS, MA (Cantab), Kt, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta b 3rd July 1879 m Bellc, d of Mr Do, MA, ICS Educ Presidency College, Calcutta, Trinity College, Cambridge, Inner Temple, London Magis trate, Bengal, District and Sessions Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928, Confirmed, 1929, Knighted, 1938 Retd, 1939, Board of Judical Advisers, Stato of Jammu and Kashmir, May 1943, Chief Justice of Jaipur State, July 1943 Address Jalpur, Rajputana Rajputana

GHOSH, RAI BAHADUR NIBARAN CHANDRA,
BA, MINST T (Iondon), OBF (1912),
Gen Mgr, E I Rly, since April 1944, b
Dec 20, 1890, m Prativa Dutt, educ
Scottish Church Coll and Calcutta Univ and
later in England as an External Student, later in England as an External Student, London School of Economics, joined Last Indian Railway as a Probationary Officer In the Traffic Dept in 1913, confirmed as Dist Traffic Supdt in Feb 1925, Divisional Sundt Indian State Pollumes March 1934. Supdt , Indlan State Rallways, March 1934 . Ran the biggest Kumoh Mela at Hardwar in Man the biggest Kumoh Mela at Hardwar in 1938, while working as Divisional Supdt Moradabad, appointed in 1939 as Transport Advisory Officer, Rallway Board, Calcutta, to help in the movement of coal traffic, Chief Operating Supdt, E I Riy (1940), President, Bengal Section of 1914 Bengales Literary Conference at Campore Address Last Indian Rallway House, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta Calcutta

HOSH SIR JNAN CHANDRA BSc (Hons) MSc DSc Dir Indian Institute of Scie ce Ban ato since 1939 b Sept 1894 Miss Nilma Lalit Edw Giridin H h S hool C teutt U Iv and Univ of L don Lect rer Calcutt Univ 1915 Prof Da ca Univ 19 133 Pres Indian Chem cal Society 1937 and Ind an Science Congress 1939 Pres Nation ! Institute of Science membe Impe al lastitute of Science memor imperation Count in of Agri Re arch member of it Board and Co cil of Scientific and Indust it Re earch Public to a nerous public it as in clentific journals on pr blera physical chemistry 4dd 2 he Indi Institute of Science Ha gal e

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GLANCY, H E SIR BERTRAND JAMES, K C S I or 1941, K C I E, er 1935, C S I, 1933, C I E, 1924, Governor of the Punjab Assumed 7tin charge, April 1941 31st December



er 1882, s of Coi Glaney, RE, m 1 1914, Grace Steele, one son Educ Clifton, Monmouth, Exeter College, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905, served in the Punjab served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner and Political Assistant, Temporary Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, March to November 1913, Assis tant Resident, Mewar, May 1914, 1st Assistant to the Agent to the

Governor-General in Rajputana, 1915, 1st Assistant to Resident in Kashmir, December 1918, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Political Depart ment, October 1921 and again April 1927, Secretary to employed under Kashmir Durbar from November 1921, Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, June 1928, Officiat-ing Agent to Governor-General, Punjab ing Agent to Governor-General, Punjab States, Aprli 1929, in foreign service as President, Council of State, Jaipur, October 1929, Officiating Resident and A G G, Punjab States, Aprll 1932, Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India Foreign and Political Department, July 1932 and again July 1933, confirmed, November 1933, Resident and A G G in Central India, June 1933, Member, Council of State, variously from July 1933, Secretary, Chamber variously from July 1933, Secretary, Chamber of Princes, October 1934, Political Advisor to H E the Crown Representative, 1938 Club East India and Sports Address Punjab Governor's Camp India

GNANADICKAM, THE RT REV MOR A Vicar-General, Honorary Registrar of Co operative Societies Recipient of a gold medal from

His Majesty's Government, Director of Religious Communities, Manager of St Joseph's Girls' High School, Little Flower High School, and of Elementary Schools Member, Kumbakonam Municipality and Advisory Committee of the Excise Dept b 1883 Educ Petiet Seminaire College, Pondicherry Parish Priest of Mayavaram, Mandai, Michaelpatty, in succession The Manager of St Mary's Industrial School and Orphanage Censor deputatus of Catholic Publications As Honorary Registrar of Co operative Societies, procured for Adi Dravidas house sites and cultivable lands in Tanjore Taluk, had a few of them trained as teachers and organised many Co operative Societics among them As a member of Tanjore Taluk Board, Tanjore District Board and Kumbakonam Municipality he rendered great service to the poor An educationist, he built two high schools and severai Elementary schools, and was member of the Selection Committee, Kumbakonam First Grade College He built several churches and convents On the death of Rt Rev Mgr M A Xavier, the Bishop made him Vicar-General Address Bishop's House, Kumbakonam, S I

GODBOLE, KESHAY VINAYAR, RAO BAHADUR (1943), BA, ILLB, Dewan and President of the Council of Ministers, Phaltan State b 21st September 1889 m 18th March 1910 to Miss Thakutai, d of the late Rao Bahadur G V Joglekar Educ at the New English School and Fergusson College, Poona Entered Phaltan State State Service on 27th Oct 1921, as First Class Sub Judge, then Settlement Officer, Huzur Chitnis, Registrar, Co operative Societies and High Court Judge Appointed Dewan, 6th Feb 1929, Attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences and, represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad Senior, Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg, before a committee presided over by Mr R A Butler, the thon Under Secretary of State for India, and also gave evidence on their behalf before the Joint Committee in 1933, was awarded King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King George VI Coronation Medal Possesses intimate the Possesses Concerning States in the Possesses Publication Maharashtra

Shakuntal Address Phaitan (Dist Satara) GODBOLE, YESHWANT ANANT, BA (Bombay), BA, LLB (Cantab) C-SI (1944), CIE (1941), Adviser to the Governor of Bihar b Jun 4, 1889 at Bombay, m Kamain d of G P Joshi of Nimboli, Dt Amraoti, Fduc Nutan Marathi Vidanian d. Fergusson Coll, Nutru Marathi Vidaniava & Fergusson Coll.

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GOKHALE, DATTATIANA SADASHIA, Diwan of Miraj State (Senior) since 1911 h March 21, 1800 Ldus Graduated from Wilson College 1890 Lduc Graduated from Wllson College, Bombay, Chief Officer, Dist Local Board Colaba, 1922 20, Manufat Dent . Revenue Colaba and Ratnagiri Dist 1027 Promoted District Deputy Collector and apptd Personal Asst to the Coll and additional Dist Mi. 1,00 000 Collected JI a War Johns and R. 5000 towards War Offt Lund successfully developed gravitation water scheme costing 3 laking over an

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GOLWALLA TITCH RUSTOWIL Principal and Proprictor, Golwilles Fort Tultion Classes b October 1503 Idue Ilphinstone and St Anvier's Colleges Tellow of the Indian I ducational Society m. I ducational Society m Miss Gookher Dhondy of Inhore 2 daughters and I Started the Golwilli Classes in 1910. Il is publish ed several education il, labto rical and religious works and has been the recipient of many high encombing Mr Golwalla is a prominent

figure in the Parsi commu nity as he has been doing very useful social work As i public speaker and writer and a Gujarati poet also he is well known. He takes keen interest in social work pertaining to every community in general and the Pirst community in particular. His work entitled "The Perfect Lughsh Teacher" has been approved by various Government Educational Departments as also by some native States Other publicaas also by some intive States. Other publications are. Zoroaster's Gathus in Gujaratl Verse," Typical Errors in Linghish Corrected," 'The Greatness of Ancient Iran," 'The Excellence of Zoroastrianism." He is also the Joint Hon Sceretary, Vice-President, Treasurer, etc. of several Parsi Societies, and is a Member of the Central Committee of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Address. Bombay Mutual

GONDAL, H H SHRI BHOJRAJJI MAHARAJA THAKORL SAHEB OF (See Indian Princes Scetion)

Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

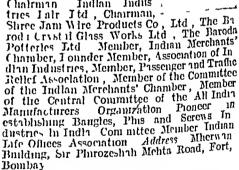
Society Address

GOONETILLEKE, SIR OLIVER, K B E, C M G, Civil Defence and Food Commissioner, Ceylon b 20th October, 1892, m Esther Beatrice, Jayawardana Educ Wesley College, Jayawardana Edwe Wesley College, Colombo BA, London Asstt Auditor for Railways, Ceylon, August 21, 1921, Asstt Colonial Auditor, February, 27,1925, Charman, Compensation Committee, Katukurunda Railway Accident, 1928, Colonial Auditor, Juno 25, 1931, Auditor General, July 7,

1931, Colon Government Delegate to th International Rallway Conference, Caire International Ranway Conference, Cam Linnary 1933, Chairman, Retrenchmen Commission in addition to his own duties 1938 Civil Defence Commissioner, Januar I 1942 from Aug I, 1942, addit duties of Director of Lood Supply and Control and Member Cevlon War Council, Steward Cevlou Jurf Club and Galle Gymkhana Club Orient Club, Colombo and Nations Council of Loung Men - Christian Associations Irdla, Burma and Cevion, Chairman, In Corporated Trustees of Clinren of Cevton, Chalring, War Lund of the Social and Sports Clubs of Ceylon Address Civil Defence Meadquarters, Colombo and "Evaldon' Cistle Street Colombo

GOR, NANDVADAN JHAVERILAL, BA, LLB, Chalrman and Managing Director, Presidency The Insurance Co, Itd, Graduated from Baroda College, Baroda, m to Mes Sarladevi

Trivedl, 1 on 2 daughters, Thairman, Problemes Provident and General Insurance Co Itd , and Provincial Investment
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Itd Jy Director, Itel Property and Loans, Ltd., Proprietor, Gor & Co President Provident Insurance Association Companies Indian Indus , Chalrman



GORDON Sir Archibald Douglas, Kt, Kings, Police Medal (1931), CIE (1934), ORDON SIR ARCHIBLE COLD (1934), Kings' Pohee Medal (1931). CIE (1934), Officer (brother) St John of Jerusalem (1939), Kinght (1943), Civil Seenritz Adviser to G OC -In C, Lastern Army b April 14, 1888, m Alleene, d of late J M Ohver Lduc Bedford School Apptd to Indian Pohee, Lastern Bengal Assam, 1907, Dv Inspector-General of Pohee, Calculta, Officiated as Commsur of Pohee, Calculta, Officiated as Commsur of Pohee, Bengal, 1935, Inspector General of Pohee, Bengal, 1935, Inspector General of Pohee, Bengal, 1938, 1942, Clvil Seenrity Ad 1ser to G O C 1938, 1942, Clvil Seenrity Ad 1ser to Go C Sestern Army since Nov. 1942. Treatless toons. Professional Several tions Calentta Address

GOSALIA, SIR HARILAL NIMCHAND, Kt (1938),
Diwan Bahadur (1933) M A, LL B, Dewan
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GRILLIN SIE AFFRIE (1917), Kr. (1913) OBL (MI Dr. 1919), B.I., Chief Commi-rioner of Rallways since september 1914 b 30th March, 1888 in Berli Kathle a Dillon Livan d of late I D. Livan C.I. I I due Privately and Piverpool Univ. Came to India 1911 and rooted of Assistances N. India 1011 and posted a Asst Incheer, N W Riv I imploved on survey and construction and open line works null 1914 Being commissioned in the Royal Reserve I aglacers, recalled eto military duty in 1914 Service until 1919. I mployed at War Office in connection with Perce Conference Parls, with transportation Commission 1919 20 Services lent to Iraq as Dy of Ris and later Dir of Riss Relurned to India in Nov 1925 Executive Lagineer, and on special duty in Connection with Railway working of Karachi Port Deputy Agent, N. W. Riv., and later Div Supdt Sees Railway Board, May, 1038 and Gen Mgr. N-W. Railway, June 1940—Aug. 1014 Address 2, York Road, New Dellil

GRIFFITHS, CHARLES, M L A (Bengal), Hon Mate, Councillor, Calcutt & Corpn 1940 11, Dt office, Councillor, Calcitt i Corpin 1910 14, Dt Com, Civic Guards, Member, Provincial Selection Board of Officers, Army Navy & Air Force & Aug 30, 1884 Fduc St Thomas School (1893 1900), recipient of Silver Shield is the best boy, began life as an Apprentice Licensed Measurer, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1901, and rose to be a first grade officer and officiated as Asstt Sundt Member officer and officiated as Asstt Supdt Member, Anglo Indian Deputation to England in 1925 to place the Community's Case before the British Govt and contributed Rs 10,000 towards the deputation expenses, in 1932 edited the "Calentta Philatelist" An allround athlete and has won troplines for Boxing, Shooting, Running, Football, etc, has one of the rirest collections of Indian Stamps, gave a valuable lot of them at £30,000 to Sir Henry Gidney to raise funds for education, also a collection for presentation to Hls Majesty King George V on behalf of the community Hobby Philately Address 46, Police Hospital Road, Entally, Calcutta

B 4 (Cantab), B Se (Lond), 10 S (Ma M I, 4, (Central) Political Advisor to Ind Tea Asso lation Services lent to Gov! ( India as Publicity Advisor, Govt of India Ind 15, Ind), n Kathleen Mary (rec Willie Idae (Antral Loundation School, Lordo and Petchore, Cambridge Joined 168 19-2 rived in Bengal as Dit Officer Court White Contral Lor Assembly, 1936 3 took Whip in Central Leg Assembly, 1936 37 relled from ICS and became Politics Adsi er to Indlan Fea Association and M.L.A. Gentral), April 1957 Chaleman lighthous Committee Bongal, 1940, Controller 1 Bm Publicity, Govt of India 1941 42 Publicit, Advier to Govt of India Centra Organier, National War I cont Director teneral of Inforcement & Public Relations
Dept of Civil Supplies Gost of Bengal t ideres United Service Club, Calcutta

GUI AMJILANI, BIJLIKHAN, SAPDAR, NAWAE OF Wat. First Class Eardar of the Decean and a Treats Chief b 28 July 1898 m elster of H. H. the Navah Saheh Baliadur of Jaora, who died in 1930 Lidue Rajkumar College, Rajkot Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two rears, 1906 08, was Additional Member, Hombry Legislative Council and Member, Legislative Ascembi, 1921 1923, was elected the President, Bombas Presidents Muslim Leggm and is permanent President of Satara Piletal, Aslance Files. District Anjuman Islam, appointed Hon A D C to H I the Governor of Bombay in 1920 Was President of the State Council, The Palace, Wal, Jaora Stite Address District Satara

GULIALAND, WAJOR COLIN CAMPBELL, Secre-lary and Clerk of the Course Royal Western Indla Turf Club, Ltd, and Commandant, Il I. The Governor's Bodyguard, Bombay b 2nd December 1892 m Margaret Patricia Cullund (1952 Professional Prof Guilliand (nec Denchy) Educ Oundle School Joined P W Hellgers & Co, London, 1912 Calcutta, 1914-15, served with Indian Cavalry, 1915 1919, saw active service with 32nd Lancour Lancou Cavarry, 1915 1919, saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19, with Croft and I orbes, 1919 29 Partner, Croft and Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay served as member of Citee, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929, Joined W. I. T. C. Asst. Secretary, No. 1929 Address 5, Burnett Road, Poona 5, Burnett Road, Poona

GUPTA DISHBANDHU LAIA, Congress MLA, Punjab, Is the Managing Director of 'The Dally Tej,' Delhi, the oldest and leading urdu dally and The Illustrated Tej Weekly, founded by Late Special Characteristics.

by I ato Swami Shraddhananda, b June 1901 An old and prominent tongress leader of Delhi and member of the All-India Congress Committee  $\mathbf{He}$ has been taking active part in political and social activities since 1920 He has been to jall seven times during the last 25 years for his political con-He was released last in February 1945 after DIR 26 Hls 21 years detention under DIR 26 Hls record of work in the Punjab Assembly is very

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of the Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg GUZDLR, NUSSIPWANJI SORABJI, J.P., H. Annual Reports of the Collector of Customs, Magistrate, Bombay Parsee Zoroastr. Karachi Address C/o Grindia & Co., b oth May 1871 Senior Partner Nusserwa Calentta National Liberal Club, Whitehali Piace, S.W. 1

GURDON, MAI-GIA Thu and TIMPLE Ligh, CBL MC b Oct 20, 1896, m Elizabeth Maddieine nee Wilson in 1023 2º 2d , I'duc Itughy and Sandiurst 2/Lt Yorks, Aug' 1914, 2/Lt Rifle Bdc 1915, Prance, 1915 16, (M.C. mentioned in despatches) Wounded Oct 1916, L Africa with K AR, 1917-18, Captain, 1920, Black Watch 1922, India, 1923 31 Staff College 1929 30 War Office 1931 34 B M 15 Inf Bde, 1931-36 G2, 1st Dly Palestine 1936, Instructor, Staff College, Camberley, 1937 39, A A & O M G, 1940, Comd 1 Binck Watch 1940, Chlef Instructor, Senior Officers Selicol, 1910 Coind 1911, B G S of a corps, 1941 12, BGS of an Army, 1942 43, Director, Military Training (India), 1943 44 Address India Command

GURUSHARAN LAL b 1902 Son, of Ran Bahndur Ram Chand Ram, Bladani Vice President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Managing Director,



Bhadanl Brothers Ltd, and Gava Sugar Mais Ltd Owns two Oll Malls, two Rice Milis, one Sugar Mali, two Glass Factorles, one Shellac Moulding Power Factory, and Director in several Industrial concerns in the country including Textile, Vegetable Glice, Collicry, Metal Insurance Company,

President, Biliar Chamber of Commerce, 1939 Member, Managing Committee, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, International Chamber of Commerce, All India Organisation of Industrial Limployers, All-India Manusacturers' Assoca, UP and Blhar Sugar Control Board Provincial Advisory Board-Forest Utilization, Biliar Mechanical Industries Committee, Member, Central Sugar Cane Cttee New Dellu and Central Mica Enquiry Cttee President, Indian Sugar Mills Association, President, Gaya City H E School, Hon Secretary, Gaya Grurakshni Sabha, Vice President and Member in several English Schools Member, Post war Reconstruction Committee, Govt of Bihar, Director, Hindustan Commercial Bank c/o Post Box Ltd, Cawnpore Address No 332, 15, Clive Street, Calcutta

Magistrate, Bombay Parse b oth May 1871 Senior Partne 5 Onzeler & Co Has widely travelied several times to China, Japan, America and Lurope Treamason of 40 verrs standing, a Past Master, appointed Hon Dep Grand Master, A S F I in 1942, A Rotarlan of 12 years standing He was the only person from whole of India to fly by Graf Zappelin from Germany to

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GWALIOR HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ( (See Indian Princes' Section)

GWYER, SIR MAURICE LINFORD, MA, DC1
(Oxon), ILL D (Travancore and Patta
KCB (1927), KCSI (1935), Vice Chance
lor of Delhi University, since 1938 b 25t
April 1878, m Aisina Helen Marion Burdett
elder daughter of Sir Henry Burdett, KCB
KCVO Educ Westminster, Chris
Church, Oxford (Hon Student, 1937)
Feliow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1902
1916 Barrister at-Law, Inner Temple, 1903
(Hon Bencher, 1937), KC, 1930, Lega
Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, 1916 19
Legal Adviser, Ministry of Health, 1919 26
H M Procurator General and Solicitor to
Treasury, 1926 33, First Parliamentary
Connsel to Treasury, 1934 37, First Chief
Justice of India, 1937 43 Address
University, Delhi

GYAN NATH, MASHIR UD DOWLAH, RAJA (Here ditart) (1938), CIE, (1934), retired Officer of the Indian Political Service, Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore, CI since May 1943, belongs to the old Punjab belongs to the old Punjab



belongs to the old Aristocracy and is the drect descendant of Ruja Dina nath of Kulanaur Raja Gyan Nath laving served in the Punjab Civil Served was selected for admission to the Foreign and Political Dept of the Govt of India and held the superior post and held the superior post and held the superior post and held the superior post and held the Govt of India and held the Govt of India the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General to the Having served

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HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KILA BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, RT (1925), K C S I (1927), K U I L (1924), K b Sept 22, 1869 m Sadathun Nis per John of the First State of the State of

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C'iel Secretary to Govt of I ilmr and O i ex 1930 Home Secretary Gort of Indi 1932 38 Governor of Bihar 1937 39 Addres Governor's Camp U P

HALWASIA NAWAL PLHORP Merchant I andlord & 1003 s of L Graniram of Bhi ani (Di tt Ri e r) Rais and prominent businessman Partn r of Gane haas Ram gopal Bajo la II lwasiva -

&C R dio C Pef igerator Co poration Coolin Ap ! pliances Mfg Co and ofh r concerns Chaleman Lucknow Municipal Bon d Di ector Star Paper Mill Ltd Ti e Ploneer Ltd and Th Modern Enginee in C Ltd Prominent figure in

re Im of bn iness and Commerce having largo busin s interesis in Luckpow Calcuit and various other pl c s in UP & Bih Member Chamb rs of Commerce U P Comme e l'aculty of Lucknow Univ Provin lal t Di tri t Price Cont of Bon d Board of Ind tri s UP UP Art nd Craft Advisory Bo rl Provinci l Grain Purchase Ctree UP J I Indian Red Cra s Society etc President Agarwal Vidyalnya Shrl Durga Olta Vidyal y and other institutions Add ess Halwa la Court Lucknow

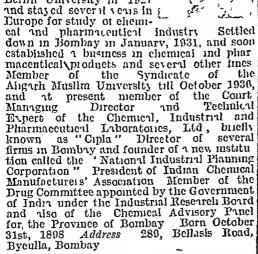
HAMID RUSAIN RUAN, STED RUAN BAUADER, OBE, Rais, Wasikadar, Life Viggi traticulismon b May, 1885. Received the title of Kinn.

Bahidur in 1927, M b I In 1931 and O B L, in 1942 Is a descendent of a former Prime Minister of Online-married R in Saftanat Begun of Nanpara, Oudh-his two sons Take at Govt Inblice High School Lucknow Has large landed property and Zimindur, serves as a Life Magistrate, Chaleman, District I wise Licensing Board, Member, Citee Provincial Red Cross

General Charlty Society, UP Tiving Club, Anti Tuberculosis and Trustee, Sina Inter College Also member of Provincial and League Roughst District W ir Committees A public and social worker, has constructed the Hannel Park Ciocl fower public well Gwynne Travelled in Iran, Iraq, Svila and Lucknow Iddress Saltanat Manell, Hamid Paiestine Road, Lucknow

HAMIED, A KHWAY, DR, BSc, MI, PhD (Berlin), AIC, FCS (London), MLC, Bomby Graduated in science from Allahabad University in 1920 and was on the staff of the National Muslim,

University, Alignth, is Reider in Chemistry upto 1923. In 1924 left for Europe and joined the Berlin University where he worked under Professors, Rosenhelm, Nernst, Hilber, Spranger and Freundlich Obtained Doctorate from Berlin University in 1927, and stayed several years in



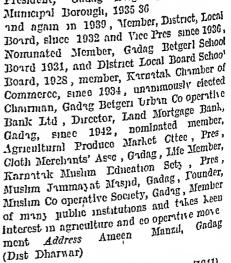
HAMILTON, ARCHIBALD HENRY DE BURGH, BA, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad b 4th July 1886, m Suzanne Migneau Educ Kings School, Canterbury, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge Indian Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge (1925), Offg Legal Remembrancer (1923), Judicial Secretary to Government (1928),

Acting Judicial Commissioner, NWFP (1936). Judge Chief Court of Oudh, 1937 40 Address Allahabad

HAMPTON, HINDY VERNER, MA, Dip Ed, IP, Member, Bombay Sind Public Service Commission, Fellow, Unix of Bombay be 1 May, 1890 Educ Trinity Coll, Dubin in Stella, only deaffer Trinity Coll, Dubin in Stella, only deaffer to the late Sir Townshend Ienwick, KUMG, Appt to IES, 1913, Prof., Guijar it Coll, Ahmedabad, and Fliphiustone Coll, Bombay, 1914 20, Vice Principal, Kirnatal, Coll, Dharwar, 1920 23 and Principal, Kirnatal, Coll, Dharwar, 1920 23 and Principal, 1923 30, Principal, Secondary Training Coll, Bombay, 1940 12, Member, Bombay Sind Public Service Commission, 1932 40, Principal, Secondary Training Coll, Bombay, 1940 12, Member, Bombay Sind Public Service Commission, 1942 Address Maiabar Court, Ridge Road, Bombay

HANAGI, KHAN SAMEB ABDUKAREEMSAMEB ANTHNSAMEB, N.L.A., Prominent businessman of Dinarwar Dist Proprietor, H. Ameen Sakeb & Son, and the Volumend Gluning Inctory

and Agent, The Standard Vaccum Oil Company at Gadag b Oct 27, 1901 m Sharifunnish Begum, d of Tanab M Niramuddin Almedsaiteb 1s and 2d, has been in public life since 1928, a Municipal Councillor since 1931 President, Gadag Betgeri Municipal Borough, 1935 36



HANCOCK, LT COL GYRLL PEROY, CIF (1941), o me (1930), Mo (1919), Resident at Baroda and for the States of Western India and Gujarat, b Sept 18, 1896, m Joyce Heming way, Educ Wellington Coll and Sandhurst, way, Take Wellington Coll and Sandhurst Indian Army, 1914-1920, Indian Political Service, 1920 to date Address Baroda

HANUMANTHAPPA DHAPMAPPAY & PTHA HAJA AUSLII COti n M reint nd M n ing deen The D an re Cotton Mill 1th b in 1881 in M5 or 5t te tr I lease raiw il r in 1901 d latr

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1918 Highn the M har ja of Joshpur Tolh pu and the Decom Batter since March 10 3 5 Nigra I Office Stables 192 33 C mit olier f Stabl a to H H 1933 41 Also worked as Milit ry Secret ry to Hia Highness Ia o e of the two 9 ha die p Pol Playera lu ludi A play r of int r natio I eput c Idered s n uthority on P to Pl yed to Jodhp r Jalpar and s ve i the india and E gli h teams nd ha won i um ble tophis i I dia and L gla d M dal -- Co onati n 1911 1914 15

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Inisalm r in 1894 was Subordinate Judge Fir t Cl a at Ajmer till 1913 and was Sub Jule and Judge Small Caus s Court Beawar July: and Judge Small Crus a Court Mare 1811 20 t Judge Small Crus Gourt After 1911 3 officiated as Addi Di t and Sessions Judge refet of 19 3 % to Judge. Chief Court Jodhpar 13 5 Member 12 A s mbly 19 4 r lected 19 7 and 1930 was Dy Leader A tionalist Party in Leal i tive Assembly Waso of the Chairm neftle Lee t steembly I edid of wr r Indian Matio 1 Social Conference at Labort 190 and All India Valin Court of the Co C nf renco at Barelly in 19 sit er J lil e Med 1 193 and Aw rded Sil er J lil e Med I 193 and Coronation Medal Author of Child M rriage Restraint Act popularly known as the Surda Act I M ons Illindu Superio ity Ajmer Illindu Superio ity Ajmer Illi torle I and Descripti e Maharana Suga Waharana Kimblu te Editor of the Dyanand Commerce tion Volume and Se ret ry of the Paropakarini S blis of India Commemorati n olume was presented to Ll e Almer

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Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1914-18, A D C to Duke of Connaught during his Indian tour, 1921, Asstt Military Secy to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921-22, passed Staff College 1922, Mil See to the Vicerox, 1926-31, Commandent, Central India Hoise, 1933-36 commanded Indian Contingent at Coronation of King George VI, 1937, G S O I, Meerut District, 1936-39, Comd Wana Bde, 1939-40, Comd 8th Ind Div (Overseas), 1941-42 Club Cavalry Address Military Adviser in Chief, Indian State Forces, New Delhi

HASAN, SAIYED NAJMUL Educated in Patna Graduated in 1933 m 1926, 6 sons and 1 daughter Travelled extensively in Europe,



England, Egypt, Iraq and Iran Elected to Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1937 Nominated Municipal Commissioner, Patna City Munlcipality, 1938 Member, South Bluar Regio nal Transport Authority, 1944 Director, The Hindus tan Bieyele Manufacturing and Industrial Corporation Limited, Patna Proprietor of N Hasan & Sons, Patna, Director, Calcutta Refinery, Calcutta and Patria Tiansport Co, Patna Bihar Provincial War Joint

Secretary, Biliar Provincial war committee Member, Industrial Research Utiliza Com tion Committee Served as Member Fishery Sub C'ttee appointed by Govt of India Hobbies — Motoring and Bridge Clubs Cal Hobbies — Motoring and Bridge Clubs Calcutta Club, Patna Club, Royal Western India Turf Club (Stand), Royal Calcutta Turf Club (Stand), Cricket Club of India Address Sultan Palace, Patna

HAY, MAJ-GENL ROBERT, MB (Edin), DPH, DTM&H, CIE (1942), Surgeon-General with the Govt of Bombay, since July 1944 and Hony Surgeon to HM the King, b March 8, 1889, m Mary Carnegle Mc Ausland. Educ George Watson's, Edinburgh, Edinburgh Univ, First Commission in October 1914, Served in the Great Wai 1914-18, Iraq, Kurdistan, 1918 21, N-W F P 1980, various medical appointments in the Political Dept, 1925 35, Chief Medical Officer of Rajputana, 1935-38, Dy Dir General, Indlan Medical Service, 1939 42, Inspector Genl of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1942 44 Address Sea Veiw, Malabar Hill, Bombay Bombay

HAY, LT -COL WILLIAM RUPERT, CSI, CIE, 1934, Indian Army, Indian Political Service Agent to the Gov -Gen Resident and Chief Agent to the Gov-Gen Resident and Chief Cmmsrr, Baluchistan, since 1943 b 16 Dec 1893, s of William Alfred Edward Hay and Louisa Tucker m 1925, Sybil Ethel, d of late Sir Stewart and of Lady Abram Reading, three s, two d Educ Bradfield, University College, Oxford Served European War in Mesopotamia, entered Political Dept, Government of India, 1920, Political Agent, South Wazlristan, 1924-28, Assistant Commissioner or Joint Deputy Commissioner, Mardan, 1928-31, Political Agent Malakand, 1931 33, Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1933 36, Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India in

the External Affairs Department, 1936 40 Resident in Waznistan, 1940 41 Resident in the Persian Gulf and H M's Consul-General, Bushire, 1941 42 Revenue and Judicial Chimson, Baluelistan, 1942 43 Publications Two Years in Kurdistan, 1921 articles in the Royal Geographical and Royal Central Asian Society Journals Recreations Tennis and Shooting Address The Residency, Quetta

HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, BA, LLB MBE (1919), MLA, Advocate, Lahore High Court b Oet 1838 Educ at Lahore Forman Christian College Pasced LLR, 1910, starfed practice at Ludhlana, elected Municipal Commissioner same year, elected Jr Vice-President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice President Was first non-official President of Ludhinn Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923 30, Director, The Muslim India Insurance Co, Ltd and the Northern India Electric Supply Co, Ltd, MLA (Punjab) and Hon Minister for Education Address Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, The Mail b March 7, 1887 m Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928 Educ London and Paris Freelance journalism, London, till 1912, joined staff of The Madras Times, 1912. Asst Editor, The Mail, 1921, becoming Editor, 1928, Chairman, Automobile Association of South India Publications "10 000 Miles in Africa" Address Suuny-side, White's Road, Rovapettah, Madras

HENDERSON, THE HON JUSTICE SIR ALAN GFRALD RUSSELL, M 1 (Ovon), 2nd class Hons Moderation, 1906, 2nd class Lit Hons, 1908 Judge, Calcutta High Court b March 22, 1886, m Joan Margaret Takle Educ Westminster School, Christ Church, Oxford Joined ICS in 1910, appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1922, Legal Remem brancer & Secy to Govt of Bengal, 1932, Judge, Calcutta High Court, since 1933 Address High Court, Calcutta

HERAS, HFNRY, SJ, MA, Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian His torical Research Institute, St Xavier's College, torical Research Institute, 't Xavier's College, Bombay University, Professor of History and Anelent Indian Culture, University of Bombay, Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, and of Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid b September 11, 1888 Educ Barcelona (Spun), Cleveland, Ohio (USA), Professor of History, Sacred Heart College, Barcelona, Principal, Our Saviour & College, Saragossi (Spun) Publications History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish) 3 Vols The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijaya nagara, Vol 1 Studies in Pallara History, Beginnings of Vijayanaqara History Inghi on the Mohenjo Daro Riddle The Religion of the Mohenjo Daro People Mohenjo Daro, and Sumev, More about Mohenjo Daro, etc., etc. Address St Xavier's College, Bombay

LDGAR JOHN CRUICKSHAM II Amer I E E J P Mana io to L ineer n C I td b I th ll Ed c W lington G umm r hool and S will Wester hool and S will Wester hool and S will Wester hool and S will Wester hool and S will Wester hool and S will Wester hool and S will Wester hool and S will Wester hool and S will Wester hool and S will wester hool and S will wester hool and S will we have hool and s will be seen hool and s w HERRING MIEL Director Jost Mrh 1891 Chel ea



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Institute of Architects in 1925, President Indian Institute of Architects, 1942 43 Member, Bandra Municipal Council, 1920-1930 Address 7, Colaba Chambers, Colaba, Bombay HOSAIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SAIYLD MUAZZAMUDDIN, Delhi Durbar Medal, 1912, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1936, Khan Bahadur Medal, 1927, and Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1933 Minister-in charge of

HORNIMAN, BENJAMIN GUY, Editor, "The Bombay Sentinel" b 1873 Educ Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen's Service House 50 years of intensive activity in journalism following on early experiments in other walks of life Connected at different times with various leading journals of Britain and India Political Leader in India, now in a position of detachment President, Journalists' Association of India Address "Marlow", New Worli, Bombay

HORSLEY, THE RIGHT REVEREND CEGIL DOUGLAS, MA (1931) (Cantab), BA (1927), Bishop of Colombo b 26th July 1903 Edue Brigiton Coilege, Queens' College, Cambridge, Westeott House, Cambridge, Asst Curate, Romsey Abbey, Hampshire, 1929 33, Asst Curate, St Saviour's, Ealing, London, 1933-34, Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood, Diocese of Canterbury, 1934-38, Consecrated Bishop of Colombo in Westminster Abbey, 1st November 1938 Hon Senior Chaplain, Ceylon Defence Force Address Bishop's House, Steuart Place, Colombo, Ceylon

HORTON, RALPH ALBERT, CIE (1928),
Dy Prime Minister, Holkar State from May
1943 b Oct 5, 1885, m Mabel St Aubyn
Wemys Horton Educ King Edward VI
School, Birmingham Joined Indian Police,
United Provinces, November 1906 as Assistant
Superintendent, special famine duty, 1908,
special duty, Delhi Darbar, 1911, Supdt
of Police, Jhansi, 1913, Cawnpore, 1915,
IARO, 1918, Capt, 1st/31st Infantry
(Police Battalion) Assistant to DIG,
CID, 1923-25, special duty, Lucknow,
Kakori Conspiracy Case, 1926 27, special
duty, Intelligence Bureau, Government of
India, Meerut Conspiracy Case, 1929-30,
Deputy Inspector-General, CID, 1933,
Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces,
1935-1940, Inspector-General and Member inCharge of Police, Holkar State, 1941-42,
Vice-President and Minister-in-Charge,
Foreign, Police & Civil Defence Depts,
Holkar State, 1942-43 Address Indore,
CI

HORWILL, THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE LIONEL CLIFFORD, A R C Se, B Sc (1st Hons Maths), Bar at-Law, Judge, High Court, Madras, b 19th September 1890 m to Vera Merrick Walker, M B Ch B (Ed) Edue Plymouth Technical School, Royal College of Science, University College, London, and Wadham College, Oxford Entered I C S in October 1911, served in the 21st and 22nd Cavalry In India and Mesopotamia, 1916 1919, Asstt Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies, 1919 1924, appointed Acting District Judge, 1925, confirmed, 1929 Acting Judge, Madras High Court, 1936-40, Judge, Madras High Court, since February 18, 1940 Address Madras Club, Madras

MUAZZAMUDDIN, Delin Durbar Medal, 1912, Silver Jubilce Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1936, Khan Bahadur Medal, 1927, and Kaiseri-Hind Medal, 1933 Minister-in charge of the Deptts of Agriculture, Rural Reconstruc-tion, Vetermary and Fisheries, Government of Bengal, b Oct 1882, m Begum Sherika Bano, Educ Dacca Coll Lintered Govt service, 1904 and held important posts in the Executive, Revenue, Co operative and Settle ment Departments and rose to be District Settlement Officer, retired from Govt service prematurely, 1936, and entered politics, phematurely, 1938, and entered politics, elected member, Bengal Council, 1927, and again in 1940, Member, Land Revenue Commission, leader, Bengal Council, 1943, Opposition leader 1941, member, Bengal Economic Inquiry Cttee, and Working Cttee, Bengal Provincial Muslim League, Pres, All Bengal Madrasah Teachers' Assocn, Founder Osmania Madrasah and Ashtogram Founder Osmania Madrasah and Ashtogram H E School, Pres, Islam Mission, Bengal Publications The Economic Problem of Rural Bengal (1937), Note of Dissent to Bengal Land Revenue Commission Report (1941) Office Address Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta Permanent Address Village and Permanent Address Village and Calcutta P O Aslitogram, District Mymensingh (Bengal), India

HOWARD, SIR (STANLEY) HERBERT, KT, (1943), BA (Hons Nat Sci), Oxon, Diploma Forestry, Oxford, Inspector General of Forests, b April 17, 1888, m Florence Kathicen, widow of late James Mackay of Duntanlich, Perth, Educ St George's School, Rhodesia and Exeter Coll, Oxford Joined Indian Forest Service 1911, Imperial Seri culturist, Dehra Dun 1919 26, Conservator of Forests 1929, Chief Conservator 1940, Inspector Genl of Forests and Pres, Forest Research Institute 1940, Many technical publications including "Forest Pocket Book" in fifth edition and "Post-war Forest Policy for India", 1944 Address Dept Education, Heath & Lands, New Delhi

HUBBACK, RIGHT REV GEORGE CLAY (See Calcutta, Bishop of)

MUQ, ABUL KASEM FUZLUL, ex Chlef Minster, Bengal b October, 1873, in the famous Kazi family of Chakhar, District Barisal (Bengal) Edue at home and Barisal Zilla School, graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta, with triple honours, 1894, MA, 1895 in Mathematics, BL, 1897 m 1896, eldest daughter of late Nawab Syed Mohammad Khan Bahadur 1 s and several ds of whom one survives Enrolled Vakil, High Court, 1900, Professor, Ragchandra College, 1903 4 Editor, Balal, 1901-6, Jt Editor, Bharat Surhid, 1900 03, Dy Magt Collector, 1906 Asstt Registrar, Co operative, Bengal, Bihar and Assam, 1903-12 Resigned Government Service duc to difference with higher authorities, joined Bar, gave evidence before Royal Commission on Public Services in India, 1913, elected member (Jt electorate) old Bengal Legislative Council, 1913-20, elected Member, Montford Reformed Council, 1920 35, Central Legislature, Delhi, 1935-37 Education Minister

19 4 Secretary Provi cial Muslim League 1913 16 Pr sident Muslim League 1916 1 President All India League Salon Belhi, 1918 General Scretary Indian National Congress 1918 President Bengal Provincial Conference Midnapore 19 0 Signatory to the Indian League Corne Park Visibary Conference Middapore 19 0 Signatory to the f mous League Co gress Pack, Lucknow 1916 M mber Round Table Conference f930-31 and 1931 3 Founder Leader and President Krishak Iroja Party at ce 19 7 Mayor of Calcutt 1935 36 elected m mber

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P tha Coli g Ba kipore Paths Poets

(1890) LL D Osmania (19 6) Righ Court Vak i (1890) Advocate (19 8) Deputy Col lector and Mischistrate 1850 9 A set Secy to the Niz m 1893. Person 1 Secy to Nizam 1895 Chief Secretary to Nizam a Govt 1905 P bheat on 1812 Discourage of Islam Philioone of Hyde abad dele ales to the Fir t Round Table Conference London 1930-31 Member of the Hon ble Sarfikhas Committee 1904 1936 Retired 193; Address Munzil Hyderabad Decian

Freident Krishak Iroja Party ac men Mayor of Calcutt 1935 80 elected on more mayor of Calcutt 1935 80 elected on populatin a date of the more mayor of Calcutt 1935 10 and 1936 Retired Dec. an March 1916 Event of the populatin a date at the April 1948 Add of oppositin a date at the April 1948 Add of oppositin a date at the April 1948 Add of oppositin a date at the April 1948 Add of the Calcutt 1949 and 194

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Balliol College As Hombay University Baillof College Oxf rd District Offier Bridges 19 9. 3 Under Sec etary D velopm at Department for emment of Madra 19 3 U de S r tary to the Government I India Department of Education Health and Lands 19 4 Agent of the Government of India in 19 4 Agent of the Government of India in Corl n 19 7 9 Secrets y to the Imperial Council f Agri ultural Res arch 1929 31. Joint Secret y to the Indian State Deleation to the 1 dl n Round Table Con fe en e Lond S cond Ses Ion 1931, Joint Secret: 'Ito the Indian State Dele ation to the J did Round Table Control to the J did Round Table Control to the J did Round Table Control to the J did Round Control to the J did Round Control to the J did Round Control to the J did Round Table Control to t

Civil Supplies Department 1942 to Oct '15 Address 8, King George's Avenue, New Dellu

HYDERABAD HIS EXAITED HIGHNISS, NITAM OF (See Indian Princes Section)

HYE, KHAN BAHADUP ABDLE HASNAT MOHA MAD ABDUL BA (Inst Class Hons), b Sept 25, 1884, m Schme Kurjahm Begum, Educ Dicca College, Bengal Joined Bengal Civil Service in Dec 1905 iffer a short service in the I mance Dept of the Gost of Tast Bengal & Assum from Oct to Dec 1905, continued to hold special posts till 1930, one of the Comments of the Tubun it to tra the famous Chitigong Armonis Raid Case, 1930-32, Addi Dist Mate, Dates, Teppiah & Buckeignni, deputed to Assembly (New Della) for 2 Central Leg sessions in 1932 33, apptd permanently m the listed post in 1934, and continued as Dist Mgte & Collector of Bubhum till 1939 Member, Public Service Commission, Bengul, 1989-1913 1 ddress Member Public Service Commission, Bengal, 131, Siddiq Bazar Road, PO Rimna Dacca

IDAR H H MAHAPATA DHHAT SHPFP HIM MAT SINGHJI SAHPB BAHADUR OF (See Indian Princes' Scelion)

IGNATIUS, W. P., Sole Proprietor Jana Bharatham Co., Bangalore City b. Aug. 1989
British Coehm., Ldue Coehm., Callett, Prichy, Madras, Graduated. 1919 and com.

pleted B L 1921, but left without taking degree to join the Non co operation Movement, m 1926, one s 2d, a prominent Congress man since 1921, elected to the All India Congress Committee several times and attended many Congress Sessions, a strict "no changer, formed a separate party in South India in 1923 to oppose compromise arrived at

the Delhi Congress, imprisoned twice, led the first batch of South Indians in the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha in 1923, was for 5 years prominently connected with the A I S A and Khadi movement in South India, organised the Tiruppur Khadi Vastralayam, the biggest Khadi producing institution in Iudia, Chief Organiser, All India Khadi Exhibition held at the Madras Congress, 1927, organising Secretary of the Hindi movement in South India 1928 29 and was largely responsible for its present growth and popularity, is known as an outstanding organiser, has travelled widely in India, is a good public speaker, has journalistic bent and writes to well-known Daihes, keenly interested in literature and arts, a staunch supporter of the Swadeshi movement, which led to his starting the now well-known Jaya Bharatham Co. Addiess 190, Margosa Avenue Road, Malleswaram P.O., Bangalore

IMAM, SYED NAQUI, BA (Hons) (Centab),
Barrister, b 30th August 1902 Educ
Oxford Preparatory School, Leighton
Park Public School, Reading Manchester
University and Cambridge University
Member, Silver and Gold Medalist of Royal

Life Saving Society, Member of Bihar Leg Conneil and Deputy President Secretary, AILTA (Bihar and Orissa), travelled nearly all over Lurope, Near Fast and Lgypt, performed the Haj in 1935 Deputy President, Bihar Leg Council, 1937-40 appointed District Indee in 1940 Indiress Monghay (Bihar)

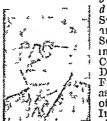
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HIP HIGHNESS SHPIMANT SAU INDORL BHAGYAWATI MAHARANI INDIRABAI HOLKAR ls the grand-daughter of the lite Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna J.P. and of the late Rio Baliadar Makandrio Ramachandr i Educated F privately, and manued to Highness. Maliaraia Inkon R to Holkar in 1913 Has been thrice to I more Her Highness managed the Educational, Medical Charitable and Household Departments of the State in 1923 21 The Ahilya Seva Sadan of Indore, the Raja wade Historical Research Institute and the Research

wade Historical Research Institute of Dhulia, the Maliarastri Saluta Parishad, the Vedic Research Society of Poona, the Dharmakosha Karvalaya of Wai, the All India History of Indian Philosophy, the Village uplift and the Red Closs Society Work of Indore speak of the richness of the charites and Ideals of Her Highness Address Lalbagh Palace, Indore

INGLIS, SIR CLAUDI, ht, CII (1936), BA, BAI, MINST CF, MAIN Soc CI, MIE (I) Director, Indian Waterways Experiment Station, b March 3, 1883, m Vera St John Blood (1912), Lduc Shrewsburv and Trinity College, Dublin, ISF (1906), Director, Central Irrigation & Hydradynamic Research, Poona (1938) Publications numer ous technical papers contained in Bombay PWD Technical Papers and Annual Reports (Technical) of CI&HR Station and Indian Waterways Experiment Station Address Clo Grindian & Co, Bankers, 54, Parliament St, London or Poona

IRANI, KIIAN BAHADUI ARDESHIR MERWAN,
Merchant and Managing Partner, Ivotl
Studios (formerly Imperial Film Co),
Partner, Majestie Cinema, Bombay
pioneer in Indian einema and film production
b Dee 1886, m Banubai,
d of the late Mr Beheram
Strosh, Lduc Sir J J



b Dee 1886, m Branda,
d of the late Mr Beheran
Saiosh, Lduc Sir J J
and the Bharda New High
Schs, Bomba, Started hie
in the Asiatic Petroleum
Co Later joined the Pollee
Depirtment for some time,
First entered film business
as an importer and exhibitor
of foreign films, Apptd
India Burma Cevlon agent
of Carl Laeinmle's Univer
Started producing Indian

sal Film Co, "Started producing Indian pictures as early as 1920 and was the first Indian producer to have a well equiped Studio

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JACOB, C KORULA, BA (Mad ) 1911, Dip in Theology (Oxon) 1924 Bishop of Anglican Diocese of Trav & Cochin, b April 27, 1886, m Miss Mariam Chakko in 1910 Educ Kottayam Coll, Madras Christian Coll, Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Wycliffe Wall, Oxford Ordained as a Minister of the Anglican Church in 1914, in charge of District. Anglican Church in 1914, in charge of District of Mckavu for 5 years, Principal, Deo Theo Institution for 20 years, Archdeacon of Mayei kara 1932, appointed Vice Principal of Bishop's Coll, Calcutta in 1939, elected Bishop of Tranvancore & Cochin in 1945

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College, Bombay, passed BA 1908, m in 1908 Sanmukhgavarı d of Thakordas Mathuradas, Citairman, Gujerat vestment Trust Ltd, Exofficio Director in Gujerat Safe Deposit Co, Ltd, and The Surat Dairy Co, Ltd, Managing Director, The

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Bank Ltd, and Chairman, The Gujerat Urban
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of Surat City as also the Co operative Institutions of the Bombay Presidency and Portic. tions of the Bombay Presidency and Particularly of Gujerat Worked in Indian Speele Bank, 1908-13, Teacher Union High School, Surat, 1914-15, Started College of Commerce and Financing and Accounting Agency in 1915 Founded Surat People's Co operative Bank Ltd, Rao Saheb in 1927 in recognition of lis services to the Co operative movement, Floated The Gujerat Investment Trust Ltd., 1934, Floated in 1936 Gujerat Safe Deposit Co, Ltd., and in 1941 The Surat Dairy Co, Ltd. Address Safe Deposit Chambers, Bhagatalao, Surat

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JAGTAP, DEWAN BAHADUR BALKRISHNARAO PIRAJIRAO, I S E (Retd), I C E, M R San I (London) Irrigation Adviser to Holkar Govt, Indore Passed Civil Engineer examination, The Research of the Research of Sanifary



Bombay University, specialised in Sanitary Engineering at London, returned to India in 1913, served in Kolhapur State on Radhunagari Irrigation on Radinanagari Irrigation
Tank work till 1918, Joined
Bombay P W D in 1918
Served as Executive Engineer at Poona, Satara,
Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Bombay Served as

and Bombay Served as Canai Irrigation and Special Irrigation Engineer, also as Sanitary and Roads and Buildings Engineer, was appointed Presidency Engineer, Bombay in 1937 where he was responsible for the construction of the Marina Boinbay and several other works

He succeeded in pop larising the B D Worll Chawls to labor Was a nominated member of Bombay Corporation and also Bombay Port Trust Treatded over Rating 1:1 District Agricultural Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | 1 - c over All India Lambidion in 10.95 | in 1938 is largely responsible for the All India Shivaji Memorial nd est bitshmeni India Shbaji Memoriai nd est bilshmeni of the Freparat y Shbaji Milliary School Foona Retired in 194 June. Freided o te the All India M ratha Folitical Convention first Session at Di rin D ember 194 Frepared the Scheme lor a II me for the William Willows and wie of addiers on w r Marchael and India Agriculturish Association Address 6 Tooliwala Road Poons

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University Pr I ssor of Lconomic Lahore
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concerns owns Cotton Mills,
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Factory, China clay mines,
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Society, Calcutta, and Marwari Vislandanand Saraswati Hospital, Director,
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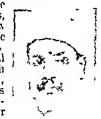
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ILAN, Dansath, b 1996 in Ratangarh, fill aner, r of late Seth Hardeodas Jalan 1 r i d Latered business it the age of 14, Senior partner, Messas Socialmuli Augustunil Ouncis of Shree

Hamman Jute Mills, Hamman Jute Press, New Judla Jute Press, Shree Hamman Foundry Works Managlug Agents for Bengul Jute Mills Co, Ltd North Bengul Sugar Mills Co, Ltd., Set abgang Sugar Mills Ltd., Set abgang Agricultural Tarm Ltd., Copalpur Agricultural Jarm Ltd.,



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JAMES, SIR FREDFRICK DRNEST, KT, MA, OBI (1918), Chevaher de l'ordre de Leopold (1920), b 1891 m Eleanor May Thackrah (1919) War service, 1914-20.

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WARIHAY DOWAOFP I ANSAUER OF JAM LUAYDI 6 189 , Capt Parasha am JAMKHANDI

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AMMU AND KASHMIP I.T GENERA: H H Shrez Mahiraja Harisinghj Bahadur Indar Mahindar Sipar i Saltanat LT GENERAL HARISINGHJI BRIGOUR INDEX RIGHT OF GCS1 (1983)
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b at Cnnes (S France) 9 Mar 1931
Address Jammn Tawl and Brinagar (hashn ir) and London

AMSHED Neserwanier
7th January 1886 Educ at Karachi
Member of Municip lity 1914 1934 Prosideau of Municipality 1922 83 MayoKarachi 1933 34 Provincial Commissioner
of Scouts in Sind Chairman Buyers and
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Rando Merchant JAMSHED NUBSERWANJEP of Scouts in Sind Chairman nuyers and Shippers Camber President Karachi He ihn a cchnion President Sub Tuber The Chairman Chairman Chairman Chairman T Jibhandas Ojha Sanatori m Fresident Poor P ti nts Society President Jiy Days Mandal V to P celdent Leper Asylum Sec et zy July Ri u Foot Well re As od tion Sec et zy July Ri u Foot Well re As od tion Sec et zy July Ri u Foot Well re As od tion Sec et zy July Ri u Foot Well re As od tion Sec et zy July Ri u Foot Well re As od tion Sec et zy July Ri u Foot Well re As od tion Sec et zy July Ri u Foot Well re As od tion Screeny Sagol for the Billing Secretary Kar chi Purala en for Women and Children P bl. tens. Ha acht Municipality as at pl. and if five and reconstruction of Cuc Life. Add ess. Bonus Road Karachi

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JARIWALA, LALLUBHAI CHAKURAM Consulting Chemist and Businessman Director and Technical Adviser, I strel (Batteries Limited, Bombas b 31st December, 1900 Educ at St Naviers and Sydenham

St Xavier's and Sydenham
Colleges, Bombay, University of Vicinia (Austria),
University of Trunkfort
on Main (Germany) Took
Doctor ite in Science (Che
mistry) at the University
of Frankfort Tirst Indian
to establish successfully
on a large scale Dry Cell
and Battery Industry,
and to start manufacture
of several pyrotecimies

of several pyrotecimieal articles and drugs in India Has made several trips to Europe and has travelled extensively in many European countries for the study of conditions in several industries and on business Address Rameliandra Lane, Malad, Bombay (B. B. & C. I. Ry.)

JASDAN, DARBAP SHRIE ATA KHACHAR, RULER OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

JATAR, KASHINATH SHRIRAM, CIE (1926), Government Pensioner b 6th August, 1871, m Umabu Jatar, Educ Deccan College, Poona Attached to the Resident at Hyderabad, Superintendent, Residency Buzaar, Hyderabad, Dn., Dy Commissioner, Berar, Inspector-General of Registration, CP, Income-Tax Commissioner, C P & Berar, Commissioner, Clattisgurh Division, CP, Official Member, Legislative Assembly, Dellu, retired in 1926 Address 388, Nurayan Peth, Poona 2

JATAR, LT-COLONEL NILKANTH SHRIRAM, CIE (1938), LM & S (Bombay), LRCP (Lon), MRCS (England), BSc, Inspector General of Prisons, CP & Berar b 26th May, 1887 m to Durgabai (died 1922) 2nd Vimala, d of Mr B S Dixit of Saugor, C.P (died 1941), 3rd Minna Bai, d of Mr Goti of Dewas Educ Poona High School Wilson College, Bombay and University College London Received Commission, Indian Medical Service, 1914, served in the Great War with the Indian Expeditionary Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-1918, awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th Class with swords, a DSO, and mentioned in despatches, was a prisoner of war in Turkey after the seige of Kut, served with the Waziristan Field Force, 1919-1920, and was awarded bar to his DSO, Joined Jail Department, CP & Berar, 1922, Inspector-General of Prisons since 1934 Address Nagpur, CP

JATH, RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHARAO RAV-RAO, RAJA OF (Sce Indian Princes' Section)

JAVI.E, Moreshwar Chintaman, Dr., JP and Hon Presidency Magistrate since 1912 b 28th Oct 1880 m Miss Mogre Educ Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools, studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay Private

medical practitioner for over 30 years I lected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910, re cleeted at subsequent general elections till 31st March 1939, Charman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922 23, Charman, Schools Committee, 1922, Charman, Medical Rehef and Public Health Committee, 1929 30, Chilrm in of the Improvements Committee, 1929 30, Mayor of Bombay, April 1933 1934, President, Hundu Gymkham Dadar, Member Advisors Board Ruia Coll, Matunga Address Mayor Building, opposite B B & C I Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14

JAWHAR, FIT-LT RAJA SHRIMANT YESH-WANTRAO, RULIR OI (See Indian Princes' Section)

IAYAKAR, THE RT HON'BLF MUKUND RAMENO, MA, LLD, DCL, PC, Lduc at Bombay University, practised as a Barrister in Bombay High Court, took to public life in 1916, elected to Bombay Legis Council in 1923 and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council and Leader of the opposition until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925. Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930. Dy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930. March Leader of the Opposition in 1930. Simla Session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Cttee Member, Indian Delegation Co operating with the Joint Parliamentary Cttee on the White Paper Appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India, from October 1937. Appointed Member of the Judicial Cttee of the Privy Council in January 1939. Resigned in March 1942. Publications Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. Address. Writter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEEJEEBHOY, SIR JAMSETJEE, 6th Bart, JP b 10th May, 1909, s of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 5th Bart, KCSI Succeeded his father in 1931, assuming the present name in lieu of Cowasjee Educ Cathedral and John Connon High School, Bombay, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, (BA 1933) Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1934, re elected 1935, retaining the seat till 1939, JP, 1934, Hon Presidency Magistrate, December, 1935, Appointed Dist Scout Commr, Bombay City, Sept., 1934, and Provincial Scout Commr, Bombay Presidency, Jan 1937, which he resigned as a sequel to the Baden-Powell dispute, Commander, Bombay Civic Guards, Northern Dn, 1940 Public Activities Charman Board of Trustees, Sir J J Parsee Benevolent Institution, Sir J Charity Funds, N M Wadia Charities, The Bombay Pinjapole (an asylum for old and disabled animals, founded by the first Baronet), the District Benevolent Society, etc Trustee The Parsee Panchayat Funds and Properties, Sir J J School of Art, Deccan College, Nowrosjee Wadia Matternity Hospital, Bai Jerbai Wadia and Motilbai Wadia Hospital, etc., Director of a number of

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JEH LAGIR, COWA JI SIR (Part ) VI & (C n th Coll. (1914) KCI L (197) CIP (19 0) O.B.I (1915) M.I.A. Member attor-I D.f. c. (ou. II. b. I I r. ary 19.9 [1] [II.a.] I Is tillind (Cold. M. 1911) n lliral i li illind (told M la)
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JEHANGIRABAD MARAGA SIE MORA IN DE LIAE RASUL KUAN TALLODAR CF (S Voll Sectio )

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Watson's College Edinburgh Elinburgh U her it; Appointed D puty Di ector o Acri niture Indian Agricultural Service ou It Die 19 0 Deputy 'ceretary Indian C atral Cott o Committee iii May 19°8 Or el tel Secretary Indian Central Cott n C ramilte in 19 6 and a Director Institute of lisht In instry I dore 10 7 Appoint I Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind 1350 Director of Agriculture Dombay If ince 1936 P bleet Name o s rticl s on agricultur a d allied s bjects Office of Director of Agriculture Adl B I LOOD

III a Prof. Assats and M. A. D. Litt (Hov.) b. R. S. L. Noc. (h. C. Bor. Allah had t. V. b. b. cl. 190 m. s. sablama D. 1(d. 1930), 11 d. 190 m. s. sablama D. 1(d. 1930), 12 d. hab. s. r. r. r. s. cl. 100 m. s. c In at I list All I lia Confe ce I 1 I let 11st All 1 lia Conic es I 1 cul 1 Ta h 1340 ember of Le gu 1 vil 1341 l'7 ide t U P Lawn Tennis 1 oct ton All India I wa Tunis A octation Allahab d Gan khana All Estay and def sees (1910) Lite ary Sild s see a seris (1 the pr ) idd ss Maya Leofg To m All h had

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19, 1908, Educ Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot, JHUNJHUNVALA, MADANIAL, Merchant and St John's Coll, Cambridge, recruited Banker and Commission Agent b 1915, s of Seth Banjaath Thunjhunwala Educ pri India States Agency, was for some time a member of the Wadhwin State Council, served in various caprelties in the Agency at the Baroda Residency, Sadra, Palanpur and Rajkot indiress Rajkot, Kuthirwar

JHALIWAR. II H MAHARAJ RANA HARISH CHANDRA OI (Sec Indian Princes' Section)

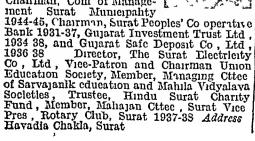
KRISHNALAL MOHANLAL, DIWAN (1929), MA, LLB, JP JHAVERI. BAHADUR Judge, me Sometime Officiating Court, (Retired) Judge, Chlef

Small Causes, Bombiy Dec), (1928)Judleial Adviser, Palanpur State (1929)ь December 1886 1868 112 EducSurat, Broach, Bharnagar, Bombay BA (First Class Honours English and (1888) Gart Gold Medallist Persian) Garri Shankar Gold mount Darry Prizeman Daks Jurisprudence, Dakshina Elphinstone Fellow,

College, Advocate, Bombay Lectured on Persian Advocate, Appellate Side, Bombay High Court (1893-1905) Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1905) Syndic and Member of Academic Council, Dean, Faculty of Law, Chairman, Board of Studies in Gujarati and Library Committee, University of Bombay Knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, English and Persian Languages Has travelled extensively. Connected with Has travelled extensively Connected with about fifty-five Public, Social and Educational Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombar and outside Address Pitale Mansion, Kan dewadi, Girgaum Post, Bombay 4

JHAVERI, DIWAN BAHADUR NATUERIAL MOTILAL, BA, LL B, Advocate (OS) b Oct 1886, cdue Gujarat & St Xavier's Coll m Indumati, d of Chunial Lallubliai, and 2 d District

1 s and 2 d District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Surat, Pres District Bar Assorn 1942 & 1943 Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals 1935, 1936, Titles 1940 & 1944 Nominated Municipal Councillor 1930, Pres Surat Municipality Borough 1935 38 and 1942-44, Chairman, Com of Manage-



Seth Brijnath Thunghunwala Vately it Dinapore Cintt Proprietor of

Messrs Manirani Buijnatli Din ipore and Baijnath Midanfall Patna Pirtner of Bujnath Messes Gangadhar Madan lall Bombay, Irlan & Co, Petur, Swastika Mills Co Dinapore Director, Biliar Juvestment Trust, Ltd, Patur Member, Manag-Patur Member, Manag-ing Cttee, Biliar Chamber Commerce and or a number of local institutions Takes active part in Com-

mercial, industrial and and social The Bihar Flying Club Club. Patna social activities 19 1d Clubs Patna The ď Dinapore Cantt Address

JIND HH FAPZAND-I DILBAND RASILE UL-ITIKAD DAULAT I INGLISHIA, RAJA I RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJFNORA BAHADUR BRIGADILI, GUSI, GUIL b 1879 s 1887 Address Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, President, All India Muslim League, b Dec 25, 1876 Educ at Karachi and England, Called to the Bar in 1896. Enrolled Advocate, Bombay High Court 1897 Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910 Lifected President, Ali India Muslim League, 1916 Re elected President, Special Session of the Muslim League, 1920 Since 1934 has been elected President of the Muslim League every year Attended the Muslim League every year Attended the Round Table Conference, 1929 30, Member, present Central Legislative Assembly and Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Author of Palistan, which advocates Muslim Stites where Muslims are in a majority in their homelands, by dividing India into Hindu India and Muslim India Address Malabar Hill, Bombay

JIVATLAL PURTAPSHI DALAL, Meinber, The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay b 1886 First ventured as a Bullon broker



In 1915 he commenced business in the share bazar He is a citizen of Radhanpur and to some extent acted as an adviser to His late Highness the Nawab Saleb, on whose recommendation the Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded to him Director of the Bulllon Exchange Ltd for 19 years Member of the East India Cotton Associa-tion, Vice-Chairman, Messrs Amco Ltd , Panga-

Messrs Amco Ltd, Fangalore, Chairman, The Brouch Electric and Dev Corp Ltd, Bombay, Chairman, The Chhotani Electric Co Ltd, Bombay, Director, The South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd, Bilta, Director, The Jagdishpore Zamindari Co Ltd, Arrah, Director, The Marsland Price & Co Ltd, Bombay, Director, The Aluminium Corp of India Ltd, Calcutta, Director, The

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JODHIUR BUIL MARAPAJAUNAR HANDANI n 16th June 19 3 Ed c t the Mayo College Afrier and subsequently at the 1 as .cd Interm diate Science



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Government of India 1935 36 Inspector General of Ci ii Ho pital Punj b 1937 1939 App inted Dire tor General 1 NS 1939 43 Pidde to Vun rou at lintio s to the 4dd ess hel I Crove Si la m dical Pr

JONES SIP CTRIL EDGIR WA (Cantab) 1 C I E (J. e. 1911) (SI (1911) (IF 103) Secretary to (corrected for 104) (IF 103) Secretary to (corrected for 104) (IF I Find the secretary to (corrected for 104) (IF Cambridge Lutterd I CS 1914 Market Collected for 104) (If the secretary of 104) (If the secretary of 104) (If the secretary to the Government of Madras Finance Department 1934 1939 Secretary to the Government of Madras Finance Department 1934 1939 Secretary to the Government of Madras Finance Department (IF the Secretary of 104) (If the Secretary of 104)

sister of JOSHI SIR MOROPANT VISHVANATH OSHI SIR MOROFART VISHYAMATH AV KCIF D 1 LLB Hon LLD ('Agpur bult 1940) b 1461 Ed c Deccan Coll Peona and Hiphin tone Coll Bomb 5 Practised Ad ocate 1 Judy 1at Comm's Practised Ad ocate | Judi | 31 Commr. court in Beraf from 1884 10 0 Homo Mem br C 1 Go t 10 0 5 Presiden All Id ilhe 1 Pederation 10 5 Ch lirm n Ag of Consent Committee 19 8 29 Advoc te Asper Ilh. C 7 Provi Le der Vitonsi War Front C P A Berar ded est C mp Ampacil

AUSHI NALIYAN MAIDAR BA MLA JP 6 Jun 15 9 Edv Poons hew English School and Decean Coll T ught in private chools and Gort High Schools and Formation of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the College of the C 1930 1931 and 193 Att ded the meti s

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Municipal Corporation (1932-45) Attended I L O Conference at Geneva in 1930 as the Attended ILO Conference at Geneva in 1930 as the Indian workers' delegate Organised and worked in Trade Union organisations of workers in Rallways, Post & Telegraphs, Port Trust and Municipal Bodies, etc.. President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Publications Law publications (Recent Cases) Address Scirctariat, New Delhi

JUNAGADH, MAJOR H H SIR MAHABAT-KHANJI RASUIKHANJI III, NAWAB SAHEB OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

KABALUE, PURSHOTTAM MTGHJI VALLABHA-DASS, Teclinical Adviser, Air Services of India Ltd , Principal, Aeronautical Teclinical Institute Chairman, Indian Ghding Association, 1143 Cells April 1006



tion Itd , b 8th, April 1906
m Shrimati Narayanee, d
of Deoji Shivdas Javeri
3 s and 1 d Aviator, Engineer, Aeronautical Merchant & Landlord

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tical Engineering & Aerial

Survey at Junkers Fluzeug-

werk A G at Junkers Fluzeugwerk A G at Junkers Luftbild G M B H of Dessau, Germany Obtained Flying licences, public transport in England Took experience in Aerial Transport Systems at Imperial Airways Ltd of England at Luft Hans, A G of Germany and at Society Aeronautica Transporta of Italy Visited & critically observed the workings Visited & critically observed the workings of important acroplane and automobile factorics, all over Europe Obtained Gliding (cugineless aeroplane) flying licences, in India Thereby had the honour to become first Indian to get public transport flying & glider flying lleences Founded Indian Gliding Association The Air Services of India Ltd & The Aeronaurespectively Associate & Fellow of several allied Royal Societies Member, Merchants Chambers—Cricket Clubs & Flying Clubs in India & Europe Correspondent to Aviation Journals of Europe & America, and Contributor to News Papers and magazines on matters concerning aviation Political detenue since 25th June 1943 Address Valabhbag, Gliatkopar (Bombay Sub-Dist)

LADRI, SIP MAHBUBMIAN IMAMBUX, BA, ILB, Khan Salieb (1916), Khan Bahadur (1918), O BE (1924), Kt (1934), Retured Dist & Sessions Judge and Landholder b 4th November 1873, m to Kamrunnisabegum Bukhari Educ Gujerat College, Alimeda bad, St Kayler's, Bombay, Government Law School, Bombay Assistant Master, Lombay Educational Department, 1893 96, Principal Mahabat Madresa, Junagadh, 1897-1901, Tutor to Heir-Apparent Junagadh, 1901-1903, Sub Judge Bombay Presidency, 1903 18 Assistant Judge, 1918-19, Member, Special Tribunal for Riot Cases, 1919, Assistant Judge, 1910 24, District Judge, 1924 27, Chief Justice, Junagadh, 1927 31 Member, Age of Consent Committee,

1929 30, Hon Secretary, War & Relief Fund, Ahmedabad, 1914-18, Anjumane Islam Sunni Muslim Wakf Committee, Child Protection Society, Ahmedabad, Sabarmati Central Jail Moral Instruction Muslim Education Committee, Guierat Society, Chairman, Amenities for Troops Committees since 1940 Publications \*\* Rise and Fall of Musalmans in India," "Life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan," "The Conciliators Guide" Address "Malibab Manzil," Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad

KAJI, DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL LALLUBHAI,
MA, BSc, Advocate (AS), FRGS, FSS,
FRSA, JP, IES (Retd), Kausar i Hind
Medalist, II Class(1930), Founder Chairman,
Vasant Insurance Co, Ltd
Vice Chancellor, Indian
Women's University, Vice
President, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation,
Bombay President,
All-India Cooperative
Institutes' Association,
President, Bombay
Cooperative Marketing Marketing Co operative Director, Society Ltd, Bombay Provincial Co operative Land Mortgage



operative Land Mortgage
Bank, Ltd Formerly Principal and Professor of Economics, Gujerut College, Alimedabad, Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay b 10 April 1886 m Miss Vasantgavri B Sheth of Surat Fellow, Bombay University, Chairman, Board of Studies in Commerce, Andhra University, President, Malillavidyalaya Mandal, Surat A Co-operative leader and writer Member, Cttee of Co operative Development, Govt of India, (1945) Founder, Bombay Co operative Insurance Society and its President (1930 35), Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1934) and Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior (1937), Bombay Geographical Conference (1935), Bombay Insurance Policy Honorary (1942), Andhra Desa Insurance Policy holders' Conference (1942) Honorary Fellow, Bombay Provincial Cooperative Institute Member, Sub Committees on Insurance and Commercial Examination Indian Merchants' Chamber, Rombay Member Colorument Prohibition tion Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Member, Government Prohibition Research Advisory Committee, Ahmedabad (1939 41), Member of the Board of Government Diploma in Cooperative Accountance, Bombay Publications Exercises in Geometry (1911), Outline Atlas of Indian Propire (1928), Primer on Cooperation (1928), Cooperation in Bombay (1930), Cooperation in India (1932), Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackerses (1934), Principles of Ultra Border (1938), Great Myster General Geography (1938), Great Myster General Geography (1938), Lands by and the Border (1938) Residence Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bomba)

AJI ASHON HIRALAL M Sc Man el g Director Vasant Insu ance Company 14d Bombay sin e Oct 1941 B Sept 3 1918 J yavatl d there f Mr Ranchhod la f Popaw la ol S rat 15d Popaw L of S rat I AJI ASHOL HIRALAL



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of the Star of India Dairy Co b 9th July 1890 of ht Subedar 9 S hajrolker of 103th M tha Light Infantry Ed c at the S I G Mb lo Infantry Ed e at the S I coclety Dapoli Ratnagi i Dist Is Leculy

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KAMALADENI, SRIMATHI, b 3rd April, 1903, Pduc Cambridge Course in Sociology, Bediord College, I ondon Univ Originalis devoted herself to purifying the stage by acting herself, first made her entry into Congress political life in 1922, the first woman to contest an election to the Legislative Council in India, 1926, actively interested in educational and social problems, particularly the cause of women, Organising Secretary, All India Women's Conference, from the begin ning to 1930, took a leading part in C D Movement, "Ploneer law breaker" in Bombay according to the Police Prosceutor, imprisoned several times, 1930 34, one of the initiators of the Movement against Child Marriage and the propaganda in favour of Sarda Act, stauneli Socialist Founder-Organiser, All-India Congress Socialist Party, member, All-India Executive Party keenly interested in rural work, member, All-India Cong Comm, in charge of the Women's section of the Volunteer Dept of the Congress, one of the leaders of the Youth Movement, presided over several conferences, earried on propaganda to change the Congress ereed to Independence, President, All India Women's Conference, Recreation and Hobbics Acting, Collection of original pletures and curios Add Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburban Dist

KAMBLI, SIR SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, Kt, (Feb 1937) BA, LLB, b Sept 1882 Educ The Dharwar Govt High School and the Deecan & Fergusson Colleges, Poona and at the Govt Law School, Bombay Practised as a pleader in the Hubil and Dharwar Courts, Pres of Hubil My 1922 to 1930, Pres, the Dharwar DLB in 1929 & 1930, elected member of the old Leg Council from 1921-1937 and of the new Leg Assembly since 1937, Min for Education to Bombay Govt 1930 to July 1937 Member, Provi Food & Commodity Advisory Committee Address Hubil

KANDATHIL, Most Rev Mar Augustind, D D , Archblshop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam, Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911, b Chemp, Vaikam, Travancore, 25 Aug 1874 Educ Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon, Priest, 1901 Parish Priest for some time Rector of Prep Sem, Ernakulam, and Private Sec to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911 Consecrated Bishop, December 3,1911 Succeeded Rt Rev Dr A Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9 Dec 1919, Installed on 18 Dec 1919, was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec 1923, (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam), Installation 16 Nov 1924 Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, 3 Dec 1938 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration) Address Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State

Trilingual Journal KANGA, SIP JAMSHEDJI BYRAMJI, KT (1928) ii) holds hereditary viceregal Darbars armorial Bearings Elphinstone High School, Wilson College, and Government Law School, Bombay Advocate, High Court, Bombay, Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1921, Advocate General, 1922-1935 Address Walkeshwar Road, Bombay

KANGA, KHAN BAHADUP TALFJAR DOPARJI BSe (Leon), Phil Unl (Brin), FR Leon S (Lon), FCTS (Ine), PCT, FCI (England), Gold Medallist, Principal, Homeland Board ing School, b 1892 m 1920, Pilioo Sorabij Dadiburjore

ing School, b 1892 m 1920, Pllico Scrabn Dadiburjore lormerly Principal of the New Mazagon Boys and Girls' Schools, Joined the Bombay City ARP Organisation in Sept 1939 as Group Warden, Mazagon Division, Apptd as Deputy Divisional Warden of that area and has been lendering very valuable services for over 5 years



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Rendered valuable services to the Civil Defence
Organisation in Bombay, assisted in the
rescue Operations at the Bombay Dock
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Aid Sety, Associate of the United Lodge of
Theosophists, Member, P E N Club, the
All India Oriental Conference, the Indian
History Congress and the Indian Economic
Assen, has placed his services at the disposal
of the Bombay CID (Spl) branch) for a
number of years, keen and enthusiastic writer
and speaker on Education and Ticology
Recreation Badminton Address
Mount Road, Mazzgon, Bombay

ANIA, THE HON MR JUSTIOF HARILAL JERISONDAS, Kt, BA, LLB, Judge, High Court, Bombay b 3rd Nov 1890 m eldest d of Sir Chunllal V Mehta, KCSI About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1930, 1931 and 1932 Address 50, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

KANIKA, RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, Kt (1933), O B E (1918), RAJA OF b 24 March 1881 m d of late Raja Ladukishore Mandhata, Ruling Chief of Nayagarh State, Orissa, in 1899 Educ Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack Assumed management of Kanika Raj from Court of Wards, 1902, Conferred with the personal title of Raja, 1910, Member, Legislative Assembly and Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council at various times, Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919, Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919, Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to eo opt with the Simon Commission, 1928 Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice-President of the Executive Council, December 1931 to January 1934 Conferred

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Ban alore City KAPURTHALA APURTHALA H H MAHARAJA JAGATIT SI GH BAHADUR Malaraj SeInd n Pr ce S ct n) Malaraja of KARANJIA. BFHRAM NAOROSJI, MLC, JP, FCIS, is a leading businessman and Director of many Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, a prominent member of the Municipal



Corporation and an Hony Magistrate Presidency Liceted Mayor, 1939 Karanjia has worked for 28 vears either as Chairman. Secretary or Treasurer of reilef various funds War Loan & Secretary, Food Control Committees. 1914-19, Our Day Fund & Peoples' Fair, 1921, when H B H the Prince of Wales visited Bombay. Governor's Sind Reifef

1930 31, King Fund, George Silver Jubilee & Memorial Funds, Quetta & Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds, Treasurer, Hospital Maintenance Committee, Vice President, St John Ambulance Asso-Hospital President, St He ls e ls a great public worker (nominated), Versova Beach 1924 34; Trustce, Bombay Chairman Port Trust, Member, Standing Committee, etc, and Chairman, Works & Improvements Committees of Bombay Municipal Corporation, on whose behalf he was also on the Advisory Committee of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children During the communal riots he did his best to restore good relations between various communities Was Member, Bombay Board of Fllm Censors, Was Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors, Advisory Committee of the G I P Ry and also B B & C I Ry, Vice-President, W I A A, 1945-46 Excise Advisory Committee, President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1932, Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, 1932 & Railway Passengers & Traffic Relief Association, Slik Merchants' Association, Chairman of the Public Holiday Enquiry Committee (1939) was an Hon visitor to Jail He deals on a large seale in silk and general merchandise, and as a result of his first hand knowledge, has exposed smuggling in silk and other heavy dutiable goods going on through land-frontiers such as Siam Burma, Baiuchistan Sind, etc., and thus helped Government to secure additional revenue In regard to goods entering India through Kathiawar Ports he insisted on a cordon being formed at Vlramgam as a result of his conference in 1927 with Sir Basil Biackett, the then Finance Member of the Government of India He gave evidence before the Tariff Board's enquiries into the Cotton Textile Gold Thread & Silk Industries Cotton Textile, Gold Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedgwood Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees Assessor, Rent Control Committee, 1914-19 President of the Managing Committee of Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital, was Joint Hon Treasurer of "Children's Aid Society and David Sassoon Industrial School" Elected member on the Executive Ctte of the Children and Society Recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, Kaiser-i-Hınd Medal. Governor-Generai's Certlficate of Merit, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King's Coronation Medal Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund from its inception,

and an active member of several other War Committees Member of the Managing Committee "Times of India Storm and Pension Seheme Fund" At present a Trustee of the At present a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber representing "Pleec-Merchants' Chamber representing "Pleecoods Section" Member, Indian Refugees Committee, Director, National War Front— Kalbadevi and Giatkopar Sections President, Rotary Club, Bombay Member of the Executive Committee of "Bombay Red Cross Week" General Manager, Member Milis, Gliatkopur Address Hattersby "Shangre 4. Carmiehael La", Bombay 6

KARAULI, H H MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL, K C S I b 18 June 1866 s 21 August 1927 1 s, Maharajkumar Shree Ganesh Pal, who has recently been entrusted by H H with full powers of administration and 2 gd s Address Karauli, Rajputana

RARVE, DATTATREYA GOPAL, MA (Bombay)
Principal, Britan Mainarashtra College of Commerce and Asstt Unit Commander, Poons Civic Guard b 24 Dec 1898 Educ
New English School and Fergusson College, Poona, Godben Medalist 1921, Wedderburn Scholar, 1923, Professor of History and Economies, Fergusson College, Poona, 1923
1935 and 1940 43, Principal, Willingdon Coll, Dt Satara, 1935 40, Lieut and for some time Acting Adjutant, Univ Training Corps, 1924
28, Fellow, Univ of Bombay, 1935 40, Seey, Decean Education Society, 1940 44
Pres, Indian Economic Assen, 1945, Publica tions Two Maratin books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929) Federations, a study in Comparative Politics (1933), Poverty and Population in India, 1937, Edited Historical and Economic Studies, 1941, Ranade, the Prophet of Inberated India 1942 Address. Brihan Maharashtra Coilege of Commerce, Poona 4

Miliowner LATBHAI, KASTURBHAI m Srlmati Sarda Vadilal Zaveri Sardaben, 22, Dec 1894 Chimanial at Gujarat College, οf Ahmedabad Educ at Gujarat Conest, Ahmedabad, Hon Secy, Ahmedabad Famino elected EducAhmedabad, Hon Sec., 1918 19 Relief Committee, 1918 19 Vice-President, Ahmedabad Association, 1923 26, Assemb 1918 19, Millowners Member, Elected Assembly Legislative representative of the Millowners' Association representative of the Millowners' Association (1923-26), Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929, Nominated delegate to the 18th International Labour Conference, 1934, Elected President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-35, Elected President, Almedabad Millowners' Association, 1935 1934, Eiceted President, and of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-35, Elected President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935 and 1936. Consuitative Member, British Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937. Indian Trade Bank of India, Adviser to the Govt of India in the Indo Burma Trade Negotiations, 1940, lead the Ahmedabad delegations on all matters of import such as Tariff Boards, Royal Commissions, Trade Tariff Boards, Royal Commissions, Patron of the Ahmedabad delegations, etc., Patron of the Ahmedabad

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KAWARDHA THARUR SAHED of (See Ind an Princes Section)

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EELKAR NARSINHA CHINTAMAN BA LL B (1894) et V.L.A. Editor Kes Foona è 4 Aug 187 m B gèl d' M pant i de Educ Miraj Poo a B mbay Di t C rt Pleadet till 1896 ditor M hatt loona i m 1897 to 1919 ditor K y to the control of the control I oona 1 m 1897 to 1919 ditor K 17 from 1897 to 1899 d n n fr m 1910 to 1921 Mnnleipal Councillor from 1898 to 19 4 jobi Mandejad Counchlor Irom 1898 to 19 4 Pre ident P on City M 1 in High 1918 at a gr 1 Irom 10 to 10 4 Pre ident P on City M 1 in High 1918 at a gr 1 Irom 10 to 10 4 Pre ident P on High 1918 at a gr 1 Irom 10 to 10 Irom

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Landmarks of Lol many a's life, 'A Passing KHAIIIPUR H Phase of Polities" "Pleavures and Privileges | KHAN TAILLE, of the Pen" Retired from public life (1937) | Princes' Section) Address Inal Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poonal

KENNLDY SIR HOMAS SINCIAH, KT, MIL. (Ind.), I. R. S. A., J. P. Director and for Manager Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd., Rombay, A Sheriff of Bomb is (1941) b 1894 at Klim ir nock, Scotland I due letter Coli, I dln burgh, received curly truluing at Glenfield & Reinedy Itd., klim rinost., Ast. Lingineer, Robinson Deep Gold Mines in South Africa for 2 years, joined Glenfield & Kennedy Itd., Bombas, in 1911, served Luropean War, 1914-19, has been on the Advisory (tree of the Coll of Lucincering Poons for the last 15 years, President, Bomby Lugineering Congress, 1937 Member of Institution of Lugineers (India) Hony Presidency Magistrate since 1929, Cirirman, Bembas Branch of the Luropean Association for 2 years, extinember, Bombay Legislative Council and Leader of the Luropean Group member, Advisory Committee, and later Managing Committee of the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, till 1938, number of committee of various organi sations including the S.P. C. A., the Bombay Scottish Orphanage and the Caldonian Society, and an ex-President of the last mentioned, member, Luropean Advisory Committee for the Bomb iy Wir Gifts I und, Chairman, Bombay Lyacuees Reception Committee, since Nov 1940 Address Wallace Building, 9, Wallice Street, Lort Bombry

KLONJHAR RAJA SHRII BAIABHADRA NARAYAN BHANJ DLO, RULLR OI (See Indian Princes' Section)

LONJHAR STATE, RAJKUMAR LAMI NATAYAN BHANJ DIO, I R L S., M R A S. (Loud) of b 25th July, 1912 Lduc R 11-kumar College, R 11-pre (C P.) Gradu ted KLONJIJAR



with distinction from the Scottish Church College, Culcutta University in 1935 College, Proceeded to England for higher studies and joined the Middle Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economies' for trining in public Adminis tration After returning from Lugland he underwent a course of administrative

training for sixteen months in Mysore State under Sir Mirza Ismail Was helping his biother in the administration of the State since 10th January, 1940 as Development Commissioner which post he relinquished from 1st March, 1944 Defence Officer from Lebiuary, 1942 till December, 1942 in addition to his work of Development Commissioner Has been nominated fellow of the first Senate of Utkal University by His Excellency, the Changeller address of the mrs. See Chance Excellency the Chance Excellency the Keonjhar Chancellor Address Keonjhargarli, State, II S A India

FARH RAJA BIRENDRA BAHADUR RULER OF (See Indian Princes' KHAIRAGARH Singh, Section)

H MIF LAIZ MOREMMA BHAN TAILLE, RULLE OF (See India Princes' Section)

HATAN, BRIGWATT PRASAD, BA, BL (Cil Iniv) b 9th July 1901, son of Re Baliadur Schi Paurang Rei Khantan decrese Attorney it Law (enrolled 3 4 30), Advocat (carolled 11 2 36) Notary (enrolled 11 9 36) Notary Public (appointed 50 5-1931), partner ot 71c- r-Khaltan & Co. Solicitors, Director of Bhartli Licetric Stel (o, of Ltii , Bharit Sugar Milis Opper Gings Sugar Ltd., Steel Products Calentta Tanneries Ltd Milli Itd. Biria Cotton Spinning 4 Ltd Weiving Mills Itd

Indian Steel Makers, 1- ociation, Member, Council of Liw Reporting, Cilcutta High Court, Member of Board of Trustees, Bleschwarfal Motified Hain 1849 Charity Trust, the Raghumuii Charles Trust connected with various educational & sporting institutions in Chientth Address 13, Zakaria Street, Calcutta

KHAITAN, D.P., M.L.A., Bengai b Aug 14,
1888 General Manager of Birla Brothers,
Ltd., Member, Bengai Legislative Assembly,
Italiow of Calcutta University Member of
Provincial Wir Supply
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Sugar Committee of Impe rull Council of Agricultural Research, Public Relations Committee of Bengil, Central A R P Committee I oodgrins Policy Committee Central Food Advis ory Council, Rice Purchis lng Board (Bengal), Bengal Central Relief Lnid Cential Relief

Committee of Lederation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Pition of Bengal Hving Club, Chairm in of Sugar Linquiry Committee, Chairman of House Insurance (War) Committee, Member, Sugar Control Board, Committees of the Indian Jute Mills Association Indian tion, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Indian Sugar Syndicate, Indian Chamber of Commerce, etc President of Federation of director of several cotton Mills and sugar Mills, etc He was a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation from 1921 24 and 1936 to 1938 and M L C, Bengal, 1922 26, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1928 and 1930 Member, Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva International Labour Conference in Geneva In 1928, Governing Body of the International Labour Conference 1929, Central Banking Commission in India, 1929 32, The Jute Enquiry Committee, 1933, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1934 and Commissioner of

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KHARE, Ho'BLF Dr Napalan Bhaskar, Ballard Pler, Fort, Boml KHARE, Ho'BLF Dr Napalan Bhaskar, Ballard Pler, Fort, Boml KHARE, Ho'BLF Dr Napalan Bhaskar, Ballard Pler, Fort, Boml KHARE, Ho'BLF Dr Napalan Bhaskar, Council Council, Department of Commonwealth Relations since May, 1943 b 1884 CP Medical Service, 1907 16 Resigned from Government service in 1916 Member of the Legislative Conneil of CP and Berar from 1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaraj Party tieket Imprisoned in 1930 Civil Disoledience Movement Member, Central Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1937 where he placed on the Statute a bill called the "Arlya Mairlage Validation Bill" First Prime Min of the CP and Berar, 1937-38, resigned on account of differences with Mr Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee on the Issue of demo Working Committee on the Issue of demo eracy in the Congress helped to resolve the deadlock between Indian Press and Govt of India over Blansali Fast affair, which resulted in a compromise satisfactory to Piof Blansali who was fasting to death as a protest against Govt's attitude in declining an enquiry into alleged police excesses in connection with the Chimur disturbances, Has been responsible to put on the Statute Book the Reciprocity Act which provides for the same treatment in India to the South African Europeans as is given to Indians in South Africa by the Union Govt Address New Delhi, India Mahil, Dhantoll, Nagpur, C.P.

KHAREGAT, SIR PHIROTE MIRWAN, KT (1943), C I E (1935), B A, I C S Addl Sceretary, Dept of Education, Health

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KHATAU, SETH DHAPANSEY MUIPAJ, Prominent Millowner and Industrialist I I lpilinston Coli and the Royal Institu Science Liested Chairman Millow Asce, Bombay (1937 33) at a very young age At I

present he is Director of nearly 40 limited companies and combines including Cement Companies, Textile Mills, Insurance Companies, Shipping Compinies, The

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KHER, BAL GANGADHAR, BA, LLB, Experiment of Bombay b 1888, Educ at Wilson College Sanskrit Scholar Vurjeewandas Madhavdas

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Commissioner's Court (Oudh) and have been practising since then, Sect., U.P. Provincial Muslim League 1923 10. Member of the U.P. Muslim League Working (tree elected member of the Lucknow Municipal Board 1928 14, elected as member of the U.P. Leg Council in 1940 on Muslim Teague ticket Actively interested in social, educational and political upilit of Indians, specially of Muslim community. Address. Quinton Road, Lucknow.

KIDWAI, RAI AIMAD, b 1894 I due M A O College, Allgarh, Zamindar, gave up attending law lectures as non-co-operator, 1921 Secretary and President, U P Congress Committee, 1922-26, Sentenced to one vers imprisonment under Crindual Law Amend ment Act, 1922, Member and whip of Swarzi Party, Leg Assembly, 1926-29, Minister, U P Goyt, 1937-39, Add Mazuli, Barabanki Dist

KIMATRAI ASOUMAL, RAO BAUADLE, JP b October 1884 A leading member of Sindhi Punjabi Community Liceted by joint electorate from various words to Karachi Municipal Corporation and

Municipal Corporation and served there on Managing Committee Garden Committee, and other Committee, and other Committee, and other Committee Special I last Class Magistrate 1913 38. Life Member of Ida Rien Poor Welfare Association and Member of Standing Committee Lafe Member and Hony Treasurer of S.P.C. 1, Hony Secretary and Treasurer of Karaein Branch of Managing Treasurer and Trustee.

Overseas League, Hony Treasurer and Trustee of H M King Linperor's Anti Tuber culosis Fund (Sind Branch), Hony Treasurer. Sind Provincial Tuberculosis Association, Hon Secretary, Sind War Fund for city of Karachi (Hindu Section), Member of The Tuberculosis Association of India, Member of Organising Committee of Sind War Week & Karachi (War Week Fete), nominated Member of Managing Committee of Poor Patients Rehef Society and Member of Shri Nathdwarn Managing Committee Recipient of Coronation Medal, Afrinamia and Gold Watch Address 65, Britto Road, Jamshed Quarter, Karachi

KING, THE HON MR JUSTICL ARCHIBALD JOHN, KT, BA (Hons) (Oxford), ICS, Judge, Madras High Court b 27 July, 1887 m Mary Annette Halliwell (1915), Educ Liverpool College, Lincoln College, Oxford Appointed to ICS 1910, Arrived in India, Nov 1911, Appointed to High Court, July, 1934 Address The Albany, College Rord, Cathedral PO Madras

KIRCHNER, BERNARD JOSPPH, CBE b Nov 23, 1894, m Vivienne Mary, y d of the late Lt Col T Ffrench, IA, 2 ds Educ Clapham Coll and Imperial Coll of Science, London Served in European War, 1914 19, Artists Rifles, South Stuffordshire Regt and RAF, BEF France, 1914-15, Joined The State men 1922 Mgr., The Luglishman, 1928 30. Mg. I ditor The State man Delhi, Dir The State-man, Ltd. Hon Freesurer, Indian I astern Newspaper Society, 1939 41. Member, Delhi National Service Advisory Committee, 1979 41. Chief Press Adviser, Goyt of India 1941 44 Clubs I D.G., Tollygunge, Saturday Publications I dited the Artists Rifles Roll of Romour (1920) Addres (n. Inc.) Statesman' Ltd., Chenta

RIRLOSKAR L. K., founder of Ririoskar Brog Itd b 1500 at Gurliosur in Beignum Diltrict Start dearer is driving teacher at Victoria Iublice Technical Institute, Rombay, where he served for 14 veurs, accurring mechanical and Insurering Inowholded during his spare time After having service attempted to manufacture buttons and pill boxes started Cycle business at Bilgaum, 1808 Brought out a hand chaff cutter, 1900, started manufacture of Improved aron piour hs, 1904 I stablished at Kirloskarwadi, Annah State, 1910 and incorporated the business into a limited hability concern, 1920 Founder of the Mysore karloskar Ltd in Ridhaba Kirloskar, died 1933 has four sons and one daughter. Three of his sons are Managing kirloskar Bros Ltd and the fourth is conducting a farm near Bangalore. Spends a retired life in his farm. Hobby Agriculture. Id Iross. Kirloskarwadi, Aundh State.

ICS, MA (Bom), BA (Ovon), Bur at Law (Lincoln's Inn) Industrial Adviser to the Govt of Indla since 1945 b 28 January 1888 m to Guli H Gldvani Educ N H Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karnell and Merton Coll, Oxford Asstt Collr and Magte, Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918, Municipal Commissr, Surat, 1918 to 1920 Collr and Dist Magte, Kalra, 1923 24, D. Secretary to Government, Rev Deptt, 1924 26, Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Scerctary, Indian Central Committee, 1929, Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930 31 Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931 34, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April 1935. Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind, 1936 38 Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1938 41 Chief Secretary to the Govt of Bombay, 1942 Adviser to H E, the Governor of Bombay, 1943, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1943 44 Address C/o The Bank of India, Fort, Bombay

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIKAM, CIE,

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KOTHAVALA, PHELOZE DHANJISHAH, Khan Bahadur (1941), B A, LL B, Dewan, Rajpipla State b 19th April, 1886

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m Tehmi, daughter of late Mr $\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{R}$ Kama of Ootaermund One son, one daughter Educ Rajpipla High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Practised on the Bombay appellate side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to appellate

Seerctary to H H the Maliaraja of Rajpipla, 1916, Naib Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927, Dewan, Rajpipla, November 1930 Has taken keen interest in the welfare of the cultivators of the State and has been instrumental in introducing measures for allevlating agricultural indebtedness Elected member of the Ministers Committee of the Chamber of Princes as Representative of the Gujarat States Group in 1939, re elected, 1942 and 1944 Address Rajpipla (Gujarat States Agency)

KRIPALANI, J B, AGHARYA, M A, (History and Economies), Director of the Shri Gandhi Ashram, Village and Khidi Olganisation in the provinces of UP, Delhi, and Hindusthani CP, also the working General Secretary of Indian National Congress Educ MA, 1912, Professor in Behar under the Calcutta University, 1912-17, joined Mahatina Gandhi in Champaran Satyagiaha, 1917, was with him in Kaira (Gujrat) worked as Private Secretary to Pandit Madan Mohan Malariya, 1918, Professor of Politics in the Benares Hindu University, 1919, Left the University, the Sri Gandhi Ashram, Benares, and started Khadi and Village work, 1920, In charge of the Guirat Vidvapith as Acharya (Principal), 1929-27, parental and appreciate under the control of the Couract Control of the Couract Control of the Couract Control of the Couract Control of the Couract Control of the Couract Control of the Couract Control of the Couract Control of the Couract Control of the Couract Control of the Couract Control of the Couract Couract Cour 1922-27, arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules in Aug 1942 Released on 15th June 1945 Add Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut, or Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad

KRISHNA MUNON, RAO SAHIB E, FOCS, Deviswom Commissioner, Cochin State, S

India b in 1896 Private
Sceretary to His Highness
the late Maliaraja, while
he was heir apparent, and
Manager of his Estates
from 17th August 1915
Travelled all over India
Palaee Controller of His
Highness the late Maharaja,
May 1932 to 10th February
1936 Aecompanied His India b in 1896 Private 1936 Aecompanied His Highness in all tours to Upper India Commissioner of Devaswoms (all charman temples)



of Devaswoms (all charitable institutions and temples) from 10th February 1936 Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries, London (1935) Extensive tour in England and Continent where he was on deputation as Secretary to Sir R K Shan mukham Chetty, one of the Indian Delegates to the League of Nations, 1938 Special interview with His Holiness the Pope at

Additional Special Officer in connec-Rome tion with His Excellency the previous Viceroy's visit to Coehin Rao Saliib in 1939 Trichur, Cochin State

KRISHNA RAU, SIR MYSORE NANJUNDIAH Kt, Cr 1934, Diwan Bahndur, 1924, Raja karyaprasakta, 1922, retired member of Connell, Government of Mysore b 27th Jnn 1877, Educ Maharaja's College, Coincil, Government of Mysore o Zimi Jan 1877, Educ Maharaja's College, Mysore Held appointments under the Government of Mysore as Comptroller, Financial Secretary, President, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, Member of Council, Chairman of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works, and Dewan Address Basavangudi, Bangalore City, S India

RISHNAMACHARI, TIRUVALLUR THATTAI, BA, Merchant, Senior Partner, T T Krishnamachari & Co, b Nov 26, 1899, m Sri-Rajammal (dead 1931), Educ Madras Christian College Madras, entered business in 1921, was elected representative of the Indian Commerce Constitutions to the Medras RRISHNAMACHARI, Indian Commerce Constituency to the Madras Leg Assembly in 1937 and played a prominent part in legislative and other work in the Madras Assembly during the time of the Congress Ministry, has been taking keen interest in the Indian mercantile organisations in the Madras Presidency and the economic life of the Province in general, elected to the Central Assembly in October 1942 in bye election for Tanjore Triclinopoly non-Mohammadan Rural Constituency and has since been a prominent member of the Nationalist Group in the Central Assembly Indian Commerce Constituency to the Madras Nationalist Group in the Central Assembly Address No 2, Cathedral Road, Madras

Vangal THIRUVENIATA CHARL, KCIE (1936), Kt (1933), CIE (1926), BA, BL b Feb 8, 1881, m Sri Rangamnial, 1896, 3s, 2d Educ Plesidency Coll, Madras and Law Coll, Madras Entered Madras Civil Service as Dy Collector, 1903, Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State, 1908 11, Undersect to Govt. 1916-19. Seev to Govt of Revenue Officer, Cochin State, 1908, 11, Under-Secy to Govt, 1916-19, Seey to Govt of Madras, 1924-27 Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences and Joint Parliamentary Select Cttee, and Member of the Provincial Constitution, the Services, the Federal Structure, the Federal Finance Sub Cttees and Reserve Bank 'Cttee, 1930, 34 Delegate on behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1934, and 1936, Attended H.M.'s Coronation, 1937, Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937, Member, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt of India since 1940, Chairman, Minister-Cttee, Chamber of Princes since 1941, Dewan of Baroda, 1927-44 On leave preparatory to retirement from Baroda State since April '44 Indian Delegate to San Francisco Conference, April 1945 Indian delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the United National Organisation, Nov. 1945 Address Lloyd Organisation, Nov 1945 Road, Madras

RISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, SAKKOTTAI, MA (Madras, 1899), MR AS (1903) I R Hist S (1904-36), Hon Ph D, Calcutta University (1921), FRASB (1931), Misore Title, "Rajasetasakta" (1932), Devan Bahadur, June 1936, Editor, Journal of Indian KRISHNASWAMI

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KPISHNASWAMI AITAP bir Alladi Kt (193 ) Advoc te Cen Mad s (Petd ) & M s 1883 m Venkalakih mma Ed e Madra Christian College Law Coll ge Madras Apprentice at law under the late Justice P R Sn d ram Iye ppointed Advoc to Gen ral 1 19 9 Memb of th Legiltv Council awarded K a ! Hind Siver Medal in recognition of he piti nthr pi work 19 6 Dewan Bah dur in 1930 Enighted 193 wa m mber f the Syndicate f the M d as University for sev al ye ra M mb rofth S te of the Madras Univer aity t k a interest in public ocial nd tell lous movements such 5 Pam krishna Mylap re has aub crib d Students Ho larg am unts to ch rit ble instituti ne has e dowed in th M dra Andh 2 and Anna help 1 seve at por m lal Halversiti tud nts m mb r of th Cosm pol t n Club M d a del vered the Co vocation addre ttle Andh U ve ity in 1930 member of the p to Committee appoint do by the Government f I da to amend the Lw (Committee April 10 law p taling to the saie i goods Adv cat Gen Madra 19 9—July 1941 Has ndow d P 000 to the Bar C uncil, the last z from which to be utilled ho o imm bles mily to say; two results in the said that the said to the said that the said to the said that the said to the said that the said to the said that the said to the said that the said to the said that the said to the said that the said to the said that the said to the said that the said to the said that the said that the said that the sai f tile Andh U ve ity in 1930 member pa ativ Jurisprudence o i t m tional I w Add & Ekamr N Myl por Madras

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Pa m sumbits of the P h ta A H t ry
of T upat Sera V 1; in ent Ind as d KUMAPAPPA Joseph C M A (Columbia) UUALAPPA JOSEPH C. M.A. (Columbia). D. e. Busher Admit Intian (Syrvense N.Y) b. S. A. (Lond.) b. Jan. 4, 180. Ed. Doveton & Wesley Coll; get, Modras C. lumb. University, be. No. hand Syr ones Univ. N. Sered Articles in Lond. n. and qu lifted as n. Incorp rated A countant 1018 was n. Incorp rated A countant 1018 was n. In suc. as n. In orporated. A countant in p. rtn. rabl. in London. n. in the control of the countant in p. rtn. rabl. in London. n. in the control of the countant in p. rtn. rabl. in London. n. in the control of the countant in p. rtn. rabl. in London. n. in the countant in the control of the countant in the control of the countant in the control of the control of the countant in the control of the cont at the property of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the prope

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Specialized in Philosophy, Sociology and Education Appointed Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College, 1915, Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University, 1921 Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, U.S. A., 1924, and to the 19th World Conference of the Y. M. U. A., Helsingfors Finland, 1926 Member of the Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926 Travelled extensively in Europe and America, Invited to lecture at Cornell, Syraense, Columbia and other American Universities Appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University, 1931 and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Institute in 1936 and its Director in 1941 Has contributed mimerous articles to journals on Philosophy, Education and Social Work Address Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay 8

UNZRU, HON PANDIT HIRDAY NATH, LL D (Hon), BA, BSe Member, Council of State President, Servants of India RUNZRU. Society Jan, since 1936 1887 University, Edue Aliahabad 1905, Studied nt London of School Leo nomies, 1911-12 Joined the Servants of India Society, 1909 Member, Liberal Party's Delegation to London in connection Party's Delegation to London in connection with Montagu Chelmsford Reforms, 1919. Member, United Prov. Leg. Council, 1921-23 Presided over the East African National Congress April 1929 Member, Central Leg. Assembly, 1927-30, Delegate of the East African National Congress in London 1929 and 1930, presided over the National Liberal Federation, 1934, National Commissioner of the Hundustan Scout Assn., General sioner of the Hindhistan Scout Assn., General Secretary All-India Seva Samiti Chairman of the Indian Delegation to the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference held at Sydney, 1938, Delegate to the Pacific Relations Conference, Hotspring, Virginia, 1945 Publications Public Services in India Address Servants of India Society, Allahabad

KURWAI, HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SARWRA-ALI KHAN (See Indian Princes' Section)

KUTCH HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAO (See Indian Princes Section)

KYNNERSLEY, THOMAS RALPH SNEYD, OBE, MG, AGGI, MINSTCE, MISTRUCEE, MIE (Ind), Chief Engineer, Concrete Association of India b 23rd Dec 1886 Educ Rugby



School and City and Guilds
School and City and Guilds
Engineering College, London

m Alice, d of the Revd
Canon Barker, 2 daughters
Pupil of Sir William Matthews is Cit G, of Coode
Son and Matthews, 1909 11
Assistant Engineer, Tanjong
Pagar, Doek Works, Singapore, till 1914 Royal
Engineers, 1914 to 1919
Evecutive Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust,

1927-29 1921-

by Improvement Trust, 1920 to 1927, Chief Engineer, 1927-29 1921-29 R E Field Co A F (I), Major Commanding this unit, 1925 29 Toined Concrete Association of India 1929, Chief Engineer, 1936 to

date President, Bombay Engineering gress, 1930, Rotary Club of Bombay, Il Bombay Branch of the Institution of neers (India), 1938 39 President of Indian Roads and Transport Develonation Ltd from 1944 Pre Institution of Engineers (India), Address 20, Hamam Street, Fort, Bo

LACEY, WALTER GRAHAM, CIE (ICS, Bihar b July 17, 1894, m Frances John, d of D Pell-Smith T Educ Bedford School and Balliol Oxford Served in the Great War, 191 Lintered Indian Civil Service (Bihan Orissa) in 1919, Commissioner, Turhut 1944 Address C/o Grindlay & Co, Cal

LAHORE, THI RIGHT REFEREND GI DUNSFORD BARNE, D.D., M.A., C.I.E. O. V.D., Bisliop of Lahore b. May 6, 1871 Dorothy Kate Akerman Educ Clifton and Oriel Coll., Oxford., Assistant M. Summer Fields, Oxford., Chaplain, In Ecclesiastical Establishment, Principal, rence Royal Military School, San Address The Close Lahore

LAKHTAR, THAKORE SAHEB SHPI IN SINHJI SAHEB, THAKORF SAHEB OF 15th April 1907 Educ at Rajkumar Co Rajkot m in 1926 Bai Shri Vijayakuni

Sabeb, daughter of Raoli Shri Takhatsinhi Saleb of Mansa Attended the Reception Darbar held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot in 1936 in company with his father, the late Thakore Saheb. Shri Balvirsinhi Saheb. Ascended the Gadion the 2nd July 1940 on the death of his father. Has one son Yuvra Saheb Shri Balbhadrasinhii.

Saleb Sittle Barbhattashing.
Saleb (Herr apparent) born on the
November 1929, and two daughters Addi
The Palace, Lakhtar, Kathiawar, India

LAL, RAI SA LAKSHMI NARAYAN Pleader and Zemindar b 1870 Srimati Navarani Kunwer Patna, and Gay 3 Aurangabad, nominated Member of the first Li lative Assembly, and non official Chairs Local Board, and Central Co operative B Aurangabad, and Chairman of its Advi-Glories of In Committee Publications Medicine, Sahyog, Samudrajatra, Tu Maln Points of Co operation, Updesh Mar and Charkha Mahatmva Hindu-Musal Ekta, Sri Gltaratnawali, Sri Gandhi and Artodhar Arti Address Aurangal Dist Gaya (Biharl

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LALKAKA JEHANGIP ARDESHIR & 3 M rch 1884 Grandso f El n Bahadur el Nowrojae Pestonji Vakli Cib m Miss Tehmi Jama tji kharaa of Bandra I'de Ahm d b d High S h ol Liphinston Coll Lombay Sir J J cho i of Art Bomb y a d St J I a Wood a d We Iminster School I Art Lo do P Inted vo trait of H I Sir J mes Si if n for Coum II is I Farm port aid of Lord Brabo me for Bomb v Secrit rist. Si mb rot the Gor me to Bomb v Secrit rist. Si mb rot the Gor me I was a secret rist. Si mb rot the Gor me I was a secret rist. Si mb rot in Gor I was a secret rist. Si man in Gor I was a secret rist. Si mb rot in Gor I was a secr

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4 Harkness Ro d Bomb y Athenaeum Pall Mall London

LAIIH. ANYA BABAH M.A. LL B (Bombay)
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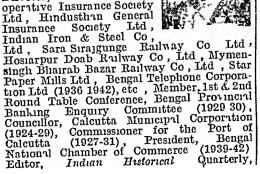
AW, DR BIMALA CHURN, Landholder, Calcutta and Zemmdar, Bengal b Oct 26, 1891 Educ Presidency Coli, Calcutta, University Law Coli, Calcutta, M A (1st Class 1916), Ph D (1924), Bache lor of Law (1918), D Litt (1911), Sir Ashutosh (1911), Sir LAW,

(1911), Sir Asliutosh Mookerjee Gold Medalist, Griffith Memorial Prizeman (Calentta Univ), Bonerjee Research prizeman (Luck now Univ), Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and Brltain Royal Asiatic Society of

Bengal, Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay, Royal Geographical Society of London, Hony Correspondent to the Archaeological Survey of India, President, Calcutta Geographical Society, Hony Member, Blundarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poons, and Ganganath Jha Research Institute of Aliahabad, Historical and Archeological Secretary, Royal Aslatic Society of Bengal, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal (1935) and Coronation Medal (1937), Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, Vice-President and member, Executive C ttee of the British Indian Assocn, Vice-President, National Defence & Savings Week C ttee, Calcutta, Member, Calcutta War C'ttee Member, General C'ttee of the Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance, Silver Jubilee C'ttee of King George V, Founder of Free-Studentships in several Government institutions, Donor of many bods in Calcutta Member, Calcutta Author Of and Archeological Secretary, Royal Asiatic Government institutions, Donor of many beds in Calcutta Hospitals, Author of more than forty important works on Ancient Indian History, Geography, Archæology, Buddhism and Jamism, Editor, Indian Culture and Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology of the Kern Institute of Holland Address 43, Kailas Bose Street, Calcutta

LAW, NABENDRA NATH, MA, BL (Premchand Roychand Scholar), Ph.D, Merchant and Zemindar s of late Raja Reshee Case Law, CIE Educ Presy Coll, Calcutta, Director, Reserve Bank of India, Partner, Prawn Kissen Law & Co, Managing Director, Bangeswari Cotton Mills Ltd, Calcutta Oriental Press Ltd, and Cold Storage

Ltd, Calcutta Oriental Press Ltd, and Cold Storage & Creameries Ltd, Pro prietor, N N Law & Co, Director, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society



Author of learned books o Publications ancient Indian Polity and other historical an 96, Amher: economic subjects 1ddress Street, Calcutta

LEACH, THE HON SIP (ALFRED HENRY) LIONEI KACH, THE HOY SIP (ALFRED HENRY) LIONEI Knighted (1938), Chief Justice, High Courl Madras b 3 Feb 1883, m Sophla Hedwi Klei, d of Prof Dr Heinriel August Kiel, Bont Called to the Bar, 1907 Appointed Judge the Rangoon High Court, 1933, appointe Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, 1937 Address Brodie Castle, Adyar, Madras

LEWIS, H E SIR (WILLIAM) HAWTHORMS K C S I (1940), K C I E (1938), C S I (1934), C I E (1931), I C S, Governor c Orissa b Kasauli, India, 29th June 1888 m Alice Margaret Rose Hewitt, widow c Licut Ronald Erskine Houltt B N and daughter

Hewitt, R N and daughter of the late George Edward T'duc. Woodhouse Oundle School and Caus College, Cambridge Arived in India, December 1912, served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Censor Duty, Bombay, 1915-16, Under Secretary to Government of Binar and Orissa, 1918, Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur,



Binar and Orissa, 1918,
Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, 1923
Revenuc Secretary, Government of Bihar and
Orissa, 1925, on special reforms duty, Hom
Dept Government of India, 1927, Join
Secretary, Government of India, Reform
Office, 1930, on deputation to the India
Round Table Conference in London, 1930 and
1931, Reforms Commissioner to Governmen
of India, 1932-35 and 1936 41 Appointed
Governor of Orissa from 1st April, 1941
Address Governor's Camp, Orissa

LIAKAT ALI, SIR SYED, MA, LLB, Kt (1934) Member of Cabinet, Bhopal State Member, Aligarli Muslim Univ Court and Delhi Univ Court b 1st July, 1878 m t Akbari Begum (now deed) Lduc Bareil Coll, Bureilly, UP, and Muir Central Coll Allaliabad Entered service of Bhopal State in 1903, held many different posts and receive the titles of 'Nasirulmulk' and 'Motamt dus Sultan' from the State in recognition of distinguished services Address Bhopal, C.

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, Kt KBE (See Nobles' Section)

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, SIR, BA (Cantab CSI, CIE, ICS (Retd), I.stablishmen Officer and Evaminer of Capital Issues, Govt (India b Aug 30, 1883 m Violet Mary, d of the India b Aug 30, 1883 m Violet Mary, d of the India b Aug 30, 1883 m Violet Mary, d of the India b Aug 30, 1883 m Violet Mary, d of the India b Aug 30, 1883 m Violet Mary, d of the India Capital Service Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College, Can bridge Appointed to Indian Civil Service Burma, 1907 Member, Central Board Revenuc, from 1923 to 1938, Commerce Revenuc, Government of India, 1939 4 Address Delhi

LOBO, THE HON MR JUSTICE CHARLI MANUEL, BA, LLB, Judge, Chief Court Sind (Retired) b 11th Aug, 1884 m Heler D Abreo Educ . St Patrick's High School

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LOWNDES, RICHARD CHARLES, JP, Senior Partner, Messrs Killick Nixon & Co, Bombay b 22nd January 1886 Edue at Shrews



bury School m Norah, daughter of the late Mr Gifford Nicholson Served in the last War with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Foree, 1918 Joined Killiek Nixon & Co, 1908, Trustee of the Port of Bombay from 1935, Member of Committee of the Bombay Commerce, Chamber of

Agencies Ltd, The Central Provinces Railways Co Ltd, The Hingir Rampur Coal Co Ltd, The Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd, The Shiorajpur Syndicate Ltd, etc, Director, The Associated Cement Companies Ltd, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd, Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd, etc Address "Himat Nivas," Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay Hill, Bombay

OYALKA CHIRANJILAL RAMOHANDRA, Merchant and Landlord b in 1901 Only LOYALKA son of Ramchandra Bhagwandas Loyalka Director, Regent Estates, Ltd and proprietor of the firms of Messrs Bhagwandas Ram-

of the firms of Messrs B chandra and C R Loyalka For sometime Hon Secre-tary of the Rajputana Shikshamandal, Bombay Treasurer of Hon the Bombay Presidency Scouts' Association Bov till 1939 and at present Hon Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Hindustan Scouts' Association Director of the East India Cotton



Association, Ltd in 1936 Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935 39 President of the All-India Cow Protection Conference at Muttra in 1939 and at Nagpur in 1940 Vice-President of the All-Indla Varnashram Swaraj Sangh Member of the Jaipur State Constitutional Reforms Committee Address Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay

LUCKNOW, THE RT REV SYDNEY ALITED BILL, MA, Bishop of Lucknow b Feb 21, 1884, m Margaret d of the late Canon G E Ford Educ Trinity Coll, Cambridge, Curate of St George's, Birmingham, 1907-9, St Leonard's Bilston, 1909-11, Chaplain on Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment in H P 1011-28 Capper of All Saurts' Cathedral UP, 1911-38, Canon of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1922-26 Archdeacon of Lucknow, 1926-37, Vicar of St Matthias, Plymouth, 1936-38 Address Bishop's Lodge, Allaha-Bishop's Lodge, Allahabad

LUNAWADA, LIEUT HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRA-SINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB Of Lunawada State (See Indian Princes Section)

Y M C A , Vice-Pres , Bombay Brancli, Royal Asiatic Society Address Lyndewode House, Bomanji Petit Road, Bombay

MACINTYRE, M A , Euing Fellowship , Glasgow University Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor of Burma b 30th April 1892 , m Agnes, d Counsellor to H E the Governor o of E MeGuire, Glasgow Lduc Greenock Academy, Ecole Centrale Technique, Brussels and Glasgow University Passed ICS in 1914, Territorial Force, 1912-1919, awarded CIE (1935), KCMG (1945) Address US Club, Simla

MACKAY, SIR IVEN GIFTARD, BA (Sydney), DSO & Bar (1917), CMG (1918), Croix de Guerre (1918), KBE (1941), Greck Military Cross (1941), High Commissioner for Australia in India, b April 7, 1882, m Marjorie Eveline d of Brig Gen JB Meredith and Mrs Meredith, Raymond Terrace, NSW Educ Newington Coll, Sydney and St Andrews Coll, Univ of Sydney, Resident master, Shore School, North Sydney, 1905 10, Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics, Univ master, Shore School, North Sydney, 1905 10, Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics, Univ of Sydney, 1910, served in Galipoll and France during World War I, 1914 19, Commanded 4th Australian Inf Bn, 1916 1st Australian M G Bn, 1918, Brig-Genl, commanding 1st Australian Inf Bde, 1918, Student Adviser, Univ of Sydney, 1922 Headmaster, Cranbrook School, Sydney, 1933, Maj-Gen Commanding 2nd Australian Division, A M F, and 6th Australian Division, Division, AMF, and 6th Australian Division, Australian Imperial Force in Egypt, Libya, Greece, 1940, Lt.-Gen C.-in-C Home Force; in Australia, 1941, GOC in C Second Australian Army and also New Guinca Force, 1942 43 Address Gwalior House, 37, Rajpur Road, Delhi

MACKINTOSH, ANDREW BANNERMAN, MA, JP Formerly Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore (Retd) b 12th September, 1886 Edve St Andrew's University, Merton College, Oxford Address C/o Maharaja's College, Oxford Address College, Mysore, S India

MACKLIN, THE HON MR JUSTICE ALBERT SORTAIN ROMER, BA, Judge, Bombay High Court b 4 March, 1890 m Marjoric Vivian, d of the late G H Kent, April 14, 1820, one d Educ Westminster and Vivian, d of the late G H Kent, April 14, 1920, one d Educ Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford Arrived in India, 1913, served in Bombay as Asst Collector and Magistrate, Asst Judge and Asst Sessions Judge, 1922, Asst Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923, Offg Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1926, Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929, Judiclal Asst and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929, Offg Secretary to Govt, Legal Department, 1931, Judiclal Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932, Offg Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934, Judge, High Court, 1935 Address High Court, Bombay

MADAN, Sir JANARDAN ATWARAM, Kt, BA, CSI, CIE, ICS (Retd), Chairman, Bombay Sind Public Service Commission since April, 1942 b 12 Feb 1885 m Champubai, d of late HP Pitale, JP Educ Ciphinstone College, Bombay, Oxford (BA), and Cambridge Assistant Colicetor in Bombay, 1909, served as Assistant Settlement Officer, Assistant Registrar of Co operative

Societies 1919 Collector and Registrar of | MADRAS NORTH Co-operative Societies 19 6 Member of the Bombay Legi lative Connell 19 5 Joint Bombay Leel lative Connell 10 S Joint Secretary of the Roy I Commission on Agri culture in India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 6 S Collecto and India 10 8 Collecto and India 10 8 Co

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Chancelior of the Chamber of Princes and was associated with the Indian States Delegations to the Round Table Conferences as Secretary to the Chamber of Princes' delegation and one of its three witnesses at the Joint Parliamen tary Committee He was the Indian States delegate at British Commonwealth Relations Conference in Canada in 1932 A leading member of the Amritsar District Board He received the Punjab Government's Sanad for distinguished War Services Address Council House, New Delhi

AHMUD, DR SYED, Ph D (Germany), Barrister-at Law, b 1889, m niece of the late Mr Mazharul Haque in 1915 Educ Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany General MAHMUD, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936 A member of the Congress Working Committee, Education and Development Minister in Biliar, 1937-39 started & successfully worked mass Literacy Campaign in Bilar Publications "Khilafat and England," and "A plan of Provincial Reconstruction" Address Chapra (Bihar)

MAHMOOD, VAJID, b December 1904 Man aging Director of Adarts Ltd, Member, Managing Committee of the Association of Indian Industries and of All-India Manufacture. turers' Organisation Graduated from the



National Muslim University, Aligarli, standing first in the University Joined Kings College, London, and passed qualifying examination for Ph D degree in Literature President of the Indian Students' Central Association, London, for three years and Hon Secretary, of the Indian Social Club, London Takes keen interest in Sports and in Political

and Social questions Ad"Shalimar," Marine Drive, Bombay dress

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNEST, DSO
(1918), Indian Army (retired), on staff of
Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since
1930 b 1878, s of R H Downes Mahon of
Cavetown, Co Roscommon m Frances
Amelia, d of Rev Robert Harloe Fleming
Educ Privately Licut, 5th Bn, Connaught
Rangers, 1899, Lieut, 87th Royal Irish Fusi
liers, 1900, Lieut, 4th Punjah Infantry, 1903,
transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles, 1904,
Second-in-command, 59th Royal Scimd Rifles,
1922, Commandant, 1st Bn the Frontier Force 1922, Commandant, 1st Bn the Frontier Force 1922, Commandant, 1st Bn the Fronticr Force Regiment (PWO Sikhs), 1923-27, served South African War Operations in the Transval East of Pretoria, Operations in the Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with four clasps), European War, Operations in France and Belgium, 1914-15, Battles of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St Julien (1914-15 Star, General Service Medal, Victory Medal and Palm), wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres (despatches), Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917 Attack on Nanu, action near Shrawani Pass, German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, DSO),

Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20 C tions near Mandana Hill, Action Oper Rothan, Capture of Alman Tangi, Operation at Asa Khan, Capture of Barari Tang (Commanded 109th Infantry, despatche India General Service Medal with three clasp Brevet of Lt -Colonel), Razmak Field Forc 1923, Colonel, 1924, retired, 1928, Silve Jubilce Medal, 1935 Publications Numeror articles and short stories in various paper and magazines in Engiand and India, includin The Field, Morning Post, Truth and Yachtman, under nom de plume "Mea" Address Manall, Kulu, Punjab

NARAYAN, BA (Hons), Zamindar and Banker b June 12, 1901, m Srimath P M Burman Educ Muzaffarpur Mem ber, Leg Council, Blhar, 1930 36, for four years Member, Patna Univ Senate and Syndicate, Board of Secondary Education, Text-Book Committee. Fellow, Patna Univ, Member, Executive Cttee Indian Institute of International Affaits and Indian MAHTHA. Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs, Mem, Empire Parliamentary Assen, Vice Chairman, Parliamentary Assen, Vice Chairman, Muzaffarpur Dist Board, 1927-38, Secy, The Central Co operative Bank for the last twenty years, Member, Retrenchment Committee, apptd by Bihar Govt, President, Theosophical Society and Hindu Sabba, Leader, National War Front, Member of the Progressive Party in the Council of State since 1937, Treasurer and Guarantee-Broker, The Central Bank of India Ltd for Bihar Muzassarpur (Bihar) Address

AJUMDAR, DWIJA DAS, Rai Bahadur, M.Sc., Deputy Controller of Stationery, Government of India b 2nd Feb 1890 at MAJUMDAR, Nadia, son of Sarbesswar Mathergram Majumdar, Subordinate Judge, Bengal

Abhamayee, d of late Promatha Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur, two sons,—Saibal & Shya-mal & one daughter, Sheila Educ Krishnagar Colle School, Krishnagar giate College, and Presidence College, Calcutta Entered College, Calcutta Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915, Bengal Survey Office as Asstt to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse

Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917, Acted as Hon Bengal Junior Civil Service Secretary, from 1924 Asstt Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Govt of India, 1924 1926 Offg Manager, Central Publication Branch, March 1930, Acted as Munager, Forms Press, Calcutta, July 1934 and Deputy Controller, Printing, New Delhi, April 1938 Placed on special duty as Planning and Pro-Piaced on special duty as Training office, Jan to visioning Officer, Stationery Office, Jan to June 1944 Awarded Silver Jubilee Mcdal, 1935, Goronation Medal, 1937, Rai Bahadur, January 1941 Address 'Prantik', P 124 January 1941 Address 'Prantik' P Lake View Road, Ballygunje, Calcutta

MALANI SETH KANCHANLAL VAPAJDAS & IN 1893 at Surat m Shrim il lasautgauri Fd at Bomb y in the L pi n de High School Joined Insur ne bisi e s of lis



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lie was partner in the fi ro of Me srs M I'a ii t Co who et the Managing Agents of the Uni rs i He and Ge ral insurance Co Lt 1 Het k great de l of l t rest in soel l s d rell lous matters. He is a sta h V Lln its Add ers Jogeshwari (BB & CI)

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MALLIK SATYENDRA CHANDRA MA (CI) (Ca tab) Mathematic 1 Tripos Government Pensioner b th Febr ry 1874 m Kehanapi bha Gupta Educ St Yavirs College nd Pr idency College Calcutta and St. John's Coll ge Cambridge Obtained Olichrist Schol rship and with that scholarship proceeded to Fngl ud and joined St Jolua College C mbridge in 1894 p s d fhe I CS Examination-open compet! tion-in 1896 Matlem tical Tip DA Degree in C mbrid e in 189 f ined ICS in 189 ft r holding ppointment s Asstt Magistrat Joint Magistr te and Di trict M g t ate w confirmed as Dietr ct & Se si na Judge | 1911 became Judge C leutta HI h Cour 19 8 Reti ed fr m se ie in March 1934 Add es 5 Allp : Avenue Alipore Gibralt r Hazari bagh Diha

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MANDLIK, SIP NARAYAN VISHVANATH, BA, LLB, JP (adopted son of the late Hon Rao Saheb V N Mandill, CSI), Knighted 1937 Coronation Medal, 1911, Sliver Jublice Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, Cobden Club Medal (for Political Company 1802) Advento



Leonomy, 1893), Advocate, High Court, Inamdar and Khot m late Indirabai, (daughter of Mr and Mrs G Y Jog, Dist Satara)

Tdue I iphinstone High School and Liphinstone College, Bombay, Member, Bombay, Municipal Corporation, 1904-1926 Chalrinan, Municipal Standing Committee, 1915, and Chalrman,

Municipal Schools Committee, 1920, Chairman, David Sassoon Industrial & Reformatory Institute and of the Shepherd After care Assoclation, 1918-21 Sheriff of Bombay, 1928. Member for several years of the Bombay Board of ber for several vers of the Bombay Board of Flim Censors, Member of several other public bodles, eq., Governor s Hospital Fund, G T Hospital Nursing Association, Pecchey-Phipson Sanatorium, Nasik, B D Petit N G Library, (Mahableshwar), Bombay Natural History, Society, Society for Protection of Children in W India, Bombay Sanitary Association, Released Prisoners' Aid Association, Children's Aid Society, Bombay Vigilance Association East India Association (London) Hony Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 1904, Fellow of the Bombay University, 1932 Is a Freemason Was specially thanked by Government for valuable services rendered as 2 J P Volunteer in the early days of Plague in Bombay, 1898-1899 Served on the Reception Committee at the time of the Royal visit to India of H I M the late King George V and of H I M Oucen Mary in 1911 Served V and of H I M Oucen Mary in 1911 Served on the Bombay Presidency Relief Administrative Committee during the Great War, 1914-1918, and on several Committees In connection therewith presented a valuable Library (in the name of his late father) to the Fergusson College, Poona Clubs Willingdon Sports Club Clubs (Bombay), Orlent Club (Bombay), Royal Western India Turf Club (Bombay), Ladles' Club (Poona) Address "Hormltage," Club (Poona) Pedder Road, Bombay

MANEKLAL LALLUBHAI Rao Bahadur (1925), O B E (1932), b 9th November 1879, Educ Poona, Bombay and Naslk, m 15th May 1914, Kamlalaxmi, ono son Vlpin, Asstt Collr, Central Excise and one daughter Vietoria

Joined Bombay Salt Department, Feb 1897, Asstt Collector, Salt Rev, 1915, Chicf Account Officer, Cust, Salt and Ex, 1919, Asst Collector, Salt and Ex, Salt and Excise, Thana, 1920, Dy Collector, Salt Rev, 1932 and Collector, 1934 Retired, Rev, 1932 and Collector, Salt Rev, 1934 Retired, January 1939 Dewan, Cambay, Feb to April 1939 Revenue Member, Junagadh State Council, June 1939

to July 1924, Member, Country Craft Develop-ment Committee, August to November 1942 Country Craft Organisation Officer, December 1942 to October 1911 Chairman, Wharfage Committee, 1931 38 Chairman, Ports
Development Committee, Bombay, 1937
Discovered Mangnesium Chloride in India
at Klurnghoda, 1914 Compiler of Bombay Salt Manuals Address Kamlakuni, Lady Jaliangle Road, Matunga (Bombay)

MAMPUIL, His Highness Maharaja Bodh Chandra Singh, b 1008, m Sreematl Iswarl of Ramhagar, ascended gadl, 1942 Educ Raiphr College, Ralphr and at an English private school in Hohrnemonth placed entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Govt, icader, National War Front, Manipur State Publications Singel Nachom (Manipurl Poems), Saluto 11 gains, area of State 8,638 sq miles, population 5,12,127 Address Impiral, Manipur State, Assam

CHONDATH IRAV MANNADIAR, CAPPAIN RAMANUALI, of Chondath House, one of the oldest families of Chieftalus in the Cochin State Proprietor," Ram Raj Mills," Kozlunjampara Cochin State ADC to the present Ruler

Cochln and Cmmsur of the Cochin Special Guards, first apptd ADC in 1929 to Sir Srl Rama Varma, GCID, the then Maharaja of Cochun, Pres, Taluk, Recruiting Attached to His Cttcc Majesty's ITF for a long time and was apptd Member of the Unit Advisory



Cttee of the 13th Maiabar Battahon in 1941, Recently attrelied to the 13th Malabar and the 3rd Madras Regiment Apptd as first Vice-Patron of the Boy Scouts' Assoca, Cochin P O Nallepilly, Via State in 1941 Address Palghat, S Malabar

MANOHAR LAL, THE Hon'BLE SIP, MA (Punjab), D Litt (Honoris Causa), 1942 (Punjab University), BA (Double First Class Honours), Cambridge, Philosophy and Economies, Bar at Law Finance Minister, Punjab from 1937 b 31 Dec 1879 Educ Punjab University and St. John's College Cambridge Founda at Law Finance Minister, Punjab from 1937
b 31 Dec 1879 Educ Punjab University
and St John's College, Cambridge Founda
tion Scholar and McMohan Law student, St
John's Cumbridge, Brotierton Sanskrit
scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge,
Whewell scholar in International Law, 19041905, Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala,
1906 1909, Minto Professor of Economics,
Calcutta University, 1909-1912, Advocate,
High Court, Lahore, Fellow and Syndie,
Punjab University since 1915, Member,
Punjab University since 1915, Member,
Punjab Council and Assembly for the Punjab
University, 1921-1923 and from 1927, Minister
of Education, Punjab Govt, 1927-30, Presi
dent, All-India Economic Conference (Dacca),
1935 Pathications
subjects Address
7, Club Road, Lahore,

MAN MOHAN LAL RAIZADA RAIS Banker Landlord & Millown r nd s of late Rai Bahadur Dewan Lala Piyare Lai Edi Bahadur Dewan Land College Delhi privately at the Hinda College Delhi m Rajkum ri Supray



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Fellow of the Instituto of Bankers, Vice-Chancelor, Bombay Univ, 1939 42, Trustee, Prince of Wales Museum, N. M. Wadia Chari-V100-1 Prince of Wales Museum, N. M. Wadia Charitles, President, Anthropological Sctv, Bombay, 1929 36, Governing Body of the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute, Bombay Vigilance Assen, and Boinbay Presy Adult Education Assen, Jt. Hon Seey and Trustee, Society for the Protection of Children in W. India and the Parsi Girls' Schools Assen, Seey, Bombay Food Prices Committee, (1914-17) Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919 Dy Municipal Commissioner (1919-25) Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1922 Mgr, Central Bank of India Ltd, 1926-28, Seey, Bombay Provi Banking Enquiry Committee, Jt. Seey, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930 31, Vice President, Local Board of the Reservo Bank of India, Dir, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Oriental Industrial Investment of India, Dir, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Ltd, Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd Sometime Editor, Kaiser i-Hind and Indian Speciator Publications Child Protection, Folklore of Wells, The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, The Conference of the Birds a Sufi Allegory Licolution of Local Self Govt in Bombay, The Religion of the Good Life, Zoroastrianism, Court Poets of Iran and India, Dadabhai Naoron The Grand Old Man of India Gujarathi, Dolatno Upayog (Use of Wealth), Gharm tatha nishahni Kelavin (Home and School Education), Tansukh mala (Health scries), Education), Tansukh mala (Health scries), and novels named Abyssimano Hobshi, Bodhlu, Chandra Chal Address 68F, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay

MASTER, NAGINDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, BA, LL B, Scienter Present BPCC, b Oct 1875 Took part in the Home Rule League, 1875 Took part in the Home Rule League, 1916, Fellow of the Senate, Bombay University, Member, Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Member, First Bar Council, Bombay Presidency, began to take part in Congress movement since 1930 Chairman of the Boycott Committee, Director, 10th War Council, 1930, went to Jail thrice, 1930 and in 1932 in the Civil Disobedience Movement, again in Aug 1942, released in April 1944 Member, Municipal Corporation. Bombay Mayor of Bombay released in April 1944 Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay Mayor of Bombay 1944-45 Recreations and Hobbies Liter-Address Walkesiwar Rd , Bombay ature

MATHUR, MOHAN PRAKASH, Hon'bie Minister for Commerce & Industries, Member, State Executive Council, Banswara State, b July 19, 1908, Educ

l, Banswara State, v July c at the University of Edinburgh, Fellow Royal Economic Society, London, formerly, Asstt Controller of Purchase, Supply Dept, Govt of India, Director of Industries & Commerce, d to Registrar Companies, itead of the Mining Dept, and Controller of Iron, Steel & Aluminum, Jaipur State, Spanish Govt Trade Commissioner, at

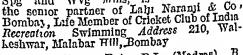
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Alfonso XIII Sales Agents to the Govt of
French Republic at Paris, 1937 Honoured

Stock

by the Govt of France by the award of the Diplomme Commemorative, and nominated for the title of the 'Chevalier de Legion de Honneur' 1938 Managing Director of Public Limited Companies, 1937-41 Has travelled very widely since 1926 and has been twice round the world, speaks French, German and Spanish Sponsor of "Cultural, Industrial and Art Exhibits of India" at the Industrial and Spanish Sponsor of Cultural, Industrial and Art Exhibits of India." at the International Exhibitions of Barcelona '29, Antwerp '30, Paris '31, Chicago '33 34, Toronto, London, Bruxelles '35, Paris '37, and San Francisco '39 40 m Srimati Mohan Devi Mathur of Udaipur, who has also travelled Address Banswara. extensively very Rajputana

Merchant MATHURADAS DWARKADAS 21st December 1908 Lduc at Bharda New High School and St Xavier's Bombay m 1925, Miss Premabai, only daughter of the late Lahi Naranji, 2 sons, 2 daughters Joined Laiji

Naranji & Co, in 1922 and became a partner in 1928, also became a partner in the Cloth selling agency of the Bombay Dyeing and Mig Co, running under the name and style of Chatrabhyi Chardbandes Ghordhandas Chatrabhuj A Co, ex-officio Director of
Jam Shri Ranjit Sinhii
Spg and Wvg Mills, is
the senior partner of Lain Naranji & Co,



MATTHAI, John, BA, BL (Madras), B
Litt (Oxon), DSc (London), CIE,
b 10 Jan 1886 m Achamma John, 1921
Educ Madras Christian College, London
School of Economics, Ballol College,
Oxford High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14,
Officer on special duty, Co operative Department, Madras, 1918 20, Professor of Econo
mics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25,
Professor of Indian Economics, University
of Madras, 1922-25, Membre, Madras Legisla
tive Council, 1922-25, Member, Indian
Tariff Board, 1925-31, President, Tariff
Board, 1931-34 Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935-40
Retired from Government Service and joined Retired from Government Service and joined Trita Sons Ltd., 1940, of which appointed Director, 1944 Publications Village Government in British India, Agricultural Co operation in India, Excise and Inquor Control Address Bombay House, Bruco Street, Fort Portland Street, Fort, Bombay

MATTHEWS, B, s of E F Matthews, Southsea, England Iduc King's Coll, London, and London Univ Came to India, 1914, served European War, 1914-18, Major, Royal Engineers, Consulting Architect, Army Headquarters, India, 1919 25, Architect to Bengal Nagpur Rly, 1925 30, Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects, Fellow of Surveyor's Institution, Member, Town Planning Institution, partner, Ballardie Thompson and Institution, partner, Ballardie Thompson and Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta, Hohy Consul General for Bohvia Address Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta

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and Secy Delegates Government Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International 1931 Labour Conference, Geneva, deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on lcave out of India, 1931 Secy, Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee from December 1938 to August 1940 Assistant Commissoner of Labour, Govt of Bombay till Jan 1943 Registrar, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act from April 1938 to Jan 1943 Address Mount Vilas, Bandra Hill, Bandra

MEHROUTRA, UMA SHANKER, Dt Manager, Hlndustan Commercial Bank Ltd, Cawnpore, Partner M/s S Varma, Cawapore, b 1906, Educ mostly privately, m Smt Shivrani Devi, d of Capt Harnamdas



Seth of Lahore, entered Peoples' Bank of Northern India in 1928, joined the Central Bank of India Ltd in 1934, which he left in 1943 to take up his present post, takes leading part in his city's social, educational & other activities, held various offices in the Merchants' Chamber of

United Provinces, elected its President for 1944, re elected its President unanimously for 1945, is the Vice-President, unanimously for 1945, is the Vice-President, Anjuman-jamai-Adbia, Jt Secy, Dist War Cttee, Life Member, Hindu Sangh, Jt Secy Balika Vidyalaya Inter College, Member, UP Advisory Committee, East Indian Railway, Life Member, Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares, Wg Chairman, 20th All India Educational Conference, is a prominent Freemason and Rotarian, Hobby Riding & Motoring Address 3, The Mall, Cawnpore EHTA, KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR PHEROZE.

Motoring Address 3, The Mail, Cawnpore MEHTA, Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Pherozeshah, BA, Ll. B, Bar-at-Law, JP Hon-Presy Mag, Retd Dy Sheriff, b 1873, m Goolbai Jehangir B Marzban, Educ St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, After practising for 3 years as a pleader on the appellate side of the High Court, qualified for the English Bar in 1910, practised for 3-4 years on the original side of the Bombay High Court In 1914, appointed Dy Sheriff of Bombay and on retirement in 1934, reverted to the Bar Address "Shallemar", 9, Huges Road, Bombay 26 Bombay 26

MEHTA, BHAICHAND MULCHAND, b 1910 at Amrell, Baroda State Educ Amrell High Seh, m Miss Kanta, 4 s 3 d Started life in Bombay as Chief Agent for Indian and Foreign

Insurance Offices, Started in 1930 Neptune Assurance Co, Ltd, as a Provident concern, Changed the company into a regular Life Office in 1932, Now in 1945 started General Insurance business such as Fire, Motor etc., went to Japan in 1937 to arrange for the best saving clocks, and gained much knowledge in business,

Working as the founder Secy of the company since its inception, Director, The Union Provident Society Ltd Residence

Ghathopar, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL B, KT, JP, Merchant, Sheriff of Bombay, 1935 36, Knighted (1942),

President, Indian Merchants Chamber (1940), President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (1941-42), Vlcc-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Member, Governing Body, Imperial Council or Agricultural (1935 38), Research Executive Committee, Red



Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch), Editor "The Financial News", Bombay, "Indian Cotton Review", Managing Director —Chinnlial Mehta & Co, Ltd Director, Scindia Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd, Investment Corporation of India Ltd , Sirpiir Paper Mills Ltd , Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd , Aleock, Ashdown & Co , Ltd , and other concerns Has travelled round the world in 1927 and again visited Europe and America in 1930 He attended International Business Conference at Rye, New York (USA) as the leader of the Indian Delegation in Nov '44 Address 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

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MFHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJBHUGANDAS, KT, JP, KCSI (1928), MA, LLB, Agent and Chairman, Century Spg & Mfg Co, Ltd, Bombay b 12 Jan 1881 m to Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala Educ St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, Captain, Hindu XI, elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907, Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912, President of the Corporation, 1916 Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916, elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918 and 1931 Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920, Ex Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ, Ex Provincial Scout Commission, Minister, Bombay Govt, 1921-23, Member, Executive Council of Govt of Bombay, 1923 28, Chairman, Bank of India Ltd, Western India Match Co, Ltd, and New India Assurance Co, Ltd, Director, Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co, Ltd The Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd, The B E S T, etc, President, Indian Territorial Force Address 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

MEHTA, GIRDHARLAL D, RAI SAHEB, MANAGER, The Januagar and Dwarka Rallway b 5th September 1879 Educ at Vlsnagar and Ahme



dabad Joined the Postal Dept in 1896 and served Six years Joined the B B & C I Rallway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist Traffic Superintendent's Office, Chief Distributing Officer of Grain Shops, 1021, and speelally mentioned in despatches, was finally pro-moted to Superior Grade in 1924 and transferred to the Rallway Head Office in Bombay in 1926 where he served till 1934.

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SIFUTA INDRIVIDAY NARATANDHAI Baras Law Ch 1 Presy Mgte (r td.) Now practi at in homiary lil' in Contriand working as lil h Court Judge Janjirs and Jaffrabe it and all ow ling as Jadge Hurar or it time 30 hts. 72 at Ahm dabad loom Bombay and London Irselfard on at off in an April tasfearof the Bombay lil h Court from 101 10 0 Appid Presy, and F pistands leller Cort as lives Jatt from 10 J 1020 Appid City Irms 10 J 1020 Appid Bombay As 11 1020 Addr F 1 Bans grad d' Isbello th Boad Chowpaily is milay

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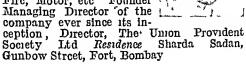
from 1927-29 Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29, Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932, Vice President, Bandra Municipality, 1934-38 Address 61/2, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 25, and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay

MEHTA, DR JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L M & S (Bom), M D (Lond), M R C P (Lond), F C P S (Bom), Ev-Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay b 29 Aug 1887, m Miss Hansa Manubhai Mchta Educ High School education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coil, Bombay and London Hospital, Formerly Ag Asstt Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London, and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, Pres, Indian Medical Assen 1930 and re elected Pres for the years 1943 and 1945, Vice-Pres, Bombay Nurses, Midwives&Health Visitors' Counci, 1942, Gujerat Research Society 1937-43, Member, Medical Council of India 1938-43, Bombay Medical Council since 1937, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, India, since 1942, Syndicate, Univ of Bombay 1928-29, Academic Council, Univ of Bombay 1935-42, Editorial Board, Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research, Advisory Board, Journal of the Gujerat Research Society, Fellow, University of Bombay since 1926, A delegate of the Bombay Univ at the second inter universitics Conference held at Delhi in 1929 Arrested and imprisoned for almost two years in 1932-33 and detained for over twenty months in 1942-44 under the Defence of India Act Address C/o Bank of Baroda Ltd, Bombay

MEHLA, SIR MANUSHAI NANDSHANKAR, KT (1922); CSI (1919), MA, LLB, b 22 July 1868, Educ Elphinstone Coliege, m first Harshad Kumari and on Bombay her death again Dhanvanta, 4 s and 7 d Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-99 Sec to H H Maharaja Gaekwar, 1899-1906, Rev Minister and First Counsellor, 1914-16 Diwan of Baroda, 1916-27 and Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State, 1927-1934, Home Minister. Gwalior from April 1937, Foreign and Political Minister from January 1940, Awarded the title of Ameer-ul-Umra by H H the Maharaja Sandia Indian Delegate to the Indian Round States Table Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932, Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933, attended the World Hygiene Conference, 1933 Publications The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes) Address. Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

Vice-President of the Bombay MEHTA, MANSUKHLAL TARACHAND, b 1911 at Amreli, Baroda State Educ Amreli High Sch, m Miss Lilavathi, daughter of Mr Devkaran Mulji, Mil Agent, 2 s and 2 d Started life as asst to Mili

Started life as asst to Mili Agent's Firm, at Bombay, Chief Agent of an Indian Life Office, 1928 30, Started Neptune Assurance Co, Ltd., in 1930 as a Provident concern, Changed into regular Life Insurance Co 1932, Now in 1945 started General Insurance business such as Fire, Motor, etc Founder Managing Director of the



MEHTA, DR MOHAN SINHA, MA, LLB (Allahabad), Ph D (Lond), Barrister-at Law (Middlo Temple) Indian State Service b 20th April 1895, m Shrimati Hulas Kumari Mehta (died, August 1924) Educ DAAY High School and Government Collegiate School, Ajmer, Agra College, Agra, Ewing Christian College and University School of Law, Allahabad and The London School of Economics and Political Science, London Lecturer in Economics, Agra College, 1918-19, Government College, Ajmer, 1910-20, Scorc tary, All-India Seva Samiti (Headquarters, Allahabad), Headquarters, Hon Scout Commissioner for India S S B S A 1922-38, Mewar State Service in 1922 as District Magistrate, Assistant Settlement Officer, 1923, Revenue Officer, 1928, Offg Revenue Commissioner, 1935, Diwan, Banswara State, June 1937 to Aug 1940, Revenue and Education Minister since April 1941 and Minister for Supplles 1942-44, Mewar State, Founded Vaidya Bhawan Soclety (a progressive Co educational Institution comprising a High School, a Teacher's Training Coli a Handicrafts Institute, a Basic School and Nursery Section) at Udaipur in 1931 of which he is the Founder-President, Vice President, All-India Seva Samiti (Allahabad), Member (representing States in Rajputana Group) of the Ministers' Committee of the Chamber of Princes Convener, Supply Committee of the Regional Board of Rajputana, April 1942 Mem of the Contral Advisory Board of Education, Present Chief Minister, Binswara State (Rajputana) Publications "Lord Hastings and the Indian States" (Taraporevala) Address Udaipur (Rajputana)

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MEHTA VAIKUVIH LALUBHAI BA Manag ILITTA VAIKUVIII LIUUREN BA Manag ing Director Bombay Provincial Co ope-tive Bank Lid b 3 Oct 1891 m Mangla d of Pratagnal ingeshanker of Ehavanger Educ New III.h School and Elphinstone College Rombay Winner of Ellis Scholarship B.A Fv mi tion Man ger B mbay Cent ai (Provincial) Cooperati e Bank Lid 191 and Crovincial) Co-operati e Bank Ltd 191 and Managing Director since 19... Member Ldittori I B ard, 80 lal Service Quarterly Service Bombay Co-operati e Quarterly Service Dismbay Co-operati e Quarterly Service Dismbay Provincial Banklug Inquiry Committee 10 b Member Bombay Provincial Banklug Inquiry Committee 10 b 1917-40 Bom Bourd of Almageru Banklug Inquiry Committee 10 b 1917-40 Bom Board of Almageru Banklug Inquiry Committee 10 b 1918-1918 Bombay Provincia Banklug Inquiry Committee 1918 Board of Almageru Banklug Banklug Industries Association Section 1918 The Co-ope also Elementary Banklug 19 7 Add ess E (B B & O I Ballway) Murzb nabad Andheri

MENON K P S wa (Ovon) 10 s b Oct 18 1808 Educ X ian Coll Madras Christ Church Oxford 10 s 19 1 Agent General to the Government of India in China since 1943 m Sarawsti y d of late Sir S natan N is 19 3 Addl D puty Secy to the Govt of India Foreign and Folitical D pt Under S c to the Hon the Resident at Hyderab d also on the Frontier for 3 years agent to the Governm at of India in Ceylon 1929-33 Deputed by Gov mment of India on Special Missi n to Z nzibar Ke ya t Ug nda to nquire into the position of Indians there 1934 Dewan of Bha tpur State for about 3 years Addres New Delhi

MEYON at the bar in the Madras Presid ny poolint of District and Sessions Judge 19 I and later as Judge Madras Bigh Court after wards was member Publi S rvi e Commission Madras for a time on r threment was appointed Leg i Adviser Jodhbur ad then Minister for J ti and Law M mber Stat Council Clubs Cosmopolitan Stat Council Clubs Cosmopolitan Madras National Liberal London. Address Jodhpur

privately Organised the All he is Cholera Relief and Famine Funds in B mb y Is closely asso with a number of dent Educatio i Benevolent nd Philanthropic 1 ti tutio s est blished in Bombay fo the welf o the outh Indian Com munity Recratio Mus c Addr ss Vatt pparambil Bouse I ni l kuda Cochin State Hira Ban Bomb v 19



MENON PAO BHRADEL VAPAL PANGUVVI CIE 1941 R form Commissioner Secret triat i the Go ric Ge ri (R forms) in e S pt 194 b 0 Sept 1894 r ob O Sankunal M non de Simathi V pi Konshikuty Amm m 1 t 10 5 nd 1941 Stimathi kanakama too r Educ Ottap i m Hi h Sch ol Joi cd service 1944 A t S c Govi od Indi Reforms Ottap in Hi h Sch ol Joi ed service 1944 A tt Sc Govt of Indi Refrom Office 1933 Under See 1934 Dy cy 1933 40 Joi t Sc Ju e O t 1937 and June Oct 1938 Deputy S cret ry to Overa nor Gener (R form) 1940-4 Joint Sec to Govern Gene al (Refo ms) Feb June 2941 Regres Dathoots S Address Albar Ro d N w Delhi

MENZIES SIR ROBERT Kt O BE (Mii) VD CA Chairman d Managin Director Th British India Corpor tion Ltd Cawpor Director Smith Stanist t & Co Ltd Calentra Directo O McKenzie & Co (1919) Ltd Calentra Local Director (1919) Ltd Chichtta Local Director The Royal Exchance Assurance Corporatio Cale tta Chalim n The Federation of Woollen Manuf cturers in Indi Comm dant C wppo c Contin nt AFI Hon A.D O C wappo e Contin at AFI Hon A.D C to HE The Viceroy and Gover or General b Edinburgh 1891 youngest son of the late Archib ld Menzies S S U Edinburgh Educ Archib Id Mentes S S U Ediburrh Educ George W toon & College Adiburrh Norsion & Anademy Crieff & dib righ Uni exity in Alenny Hamble oddest dau, Alter Adountant in Ediburgh (1918) & Fred Adountant in Ediburgh (1918) & Fred In Grest War 1914 18 (O B.b. 1918) Dispatches 1917 1918 in 1919 Fresident Upper India Chamber ( Commerce 1939 1940 1941 1941 and 1945 C & Campor Cawapor C ledonida and I.A. C Zondon Add z Stalla area Campora

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MESSERVY. LT -GEN FRANK WALTER. DSO (and Bar), CB, Indian Army b Dec 9, 1893 . m Patricia Courtney Educ Eton and RMC, Sandhurst Indian Army, Hodson's Horse, 1914-38, 13th DCO Lancers, 1938-39, GSO 1-15th Indian Division, Comd "Gazelle" Force at Sudan and Erltrea, 9th Indian Infantry Brigade, Keren, and in Western Desert 4th Indian Div, 1st Armoured Div and 7th Armoured Division 7th Indian Division, Burma Address H Q 4th Corps S E Asia Command

MILLS, LT -COMMANDER HENRY ROBERT. RINVR, MSc (Lond) (by research Diploma in Education (Cambridge), From 1935 Principal Maharaja's College, Erna kulam, Cochin State (on leave for duration of war), b May 4, 1906, m Ida May Hodgson, B Sc (Lond) 3 children. Educ School, Univ Coll, Southampton, Prof of Physics, Madras Christian College, 1930-35, Member, Senate and Academic Council, Madras Univ, 1935-40, Volunteered for war service and granted temporary commission in R I N V R, 1939, Apptd Lt -Commander, 1942, Recipient of the "Medal of Merit" Boy Scout, 1928, Sea Scout Commissioner for Cochin State and conducted All India Sea Scout Course, 1938 Joint Publications Raman Effect and Temperature (Proe Roy Soc 1934) and Elementary Science I and II for Indian Schools (Macmillan), Address Maharaia's College, Ernakulam School, Univ Coll, Southampton, Prof of Maharaja's College, Ernakulam

MILLS, JAMES PHILIP, MA (Oxon), ICS, CIE (1941), Adviser to HE the Governor of Assam for Tribal Areas and States b 18th Feb 1890, m Pamela Moira Foster-Vesey-Fitz Gerald Educ Winchester and Corpus Christi Coll, Oxford Publications Books and articles on Anthropology Address Shillong Assam Shillong, Assam

MIRA BEN, (MISS MADELINE SLADE), daughter of a British Admiral She renounced a life of luxury, took a vow of poverty and joined Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram, one of the trusted followers of Gandhi, Edited "Young India", when Mahatma went to jail, 1930, was twice arrested in connection with Civil Dischediance movement agreements agreement of the property agreements. Disobedience movement, accompanied Mahatma to England, 1931, went on tour to Britain and America, lecturing and educating the public there on the Indian situation, 1934 35 Add Sewagram (Wardha)

MIRAJ (SENIOR), SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO GANGADHARRAO, RAJA SAHEB OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

Bombay Improvement Trust, Examiner in MIRAJ (SENIOR) SHRIMANT SOUBHAGYA-Accounting to the Univ of Bombay Address 41, New Marine Lines, Bombay Comes from an educated and cultured Sardan Comes from a satisfy of Aptes of Limb in Satara Dist Educ at Sangil and Poons Fond of fine arts & knitting work Won Gold and Silver Medals at Satara and Poons Industrial Exhibitions Has willighted two Morathy pages. satara and Poona Industrial Exhibitions Has published two Marathi painthiets on Woollen Sweaters Is also a good story-writer in Marathi Takes keem interest in the uplift of women in her State Interested in the uplift of Harijans and Red Cross Society work, especially in supplying Cross Society work, especially in supplying clothes and books to wounded soldiers Helps Rajasaheb in social and administrative work Majasaneo in soerii and administrative work Has ono son—Yuvraj Madhaorao Raosaheb (Heir Apparent)—ago 23, one daughter, Princess Rajkumari Mangaia Raje ahas Talsaheb, age 21 Both receiving education in Fergusson College, Poona Address Dewibhawan Palace, Miraj Sr State

MIRAJ (JR ) RAJA\_OF (See Indian Princes' Section )

MIRZA, M ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULIA, EARLY, K C I E (1936), KT (1930), C I E (1924), O B E (1923), Prime Minister of Japur since June 1942 b 1883 m Zebinda Begum Wesleyen Mission AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR,



High School, Bangalore, with His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, at Mysore and Central College, Bangalore Superintendent of Police, 1905, Asstt Secretary to H the Maharaja, 1908, Huzur Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1914, Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1922, Dewan of Invited to the Round

Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore, Jodhuur and Jalpur (Rajputana), Member of the Consultative Committee Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference Committee Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference, 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural,

Hygiene heid at Bandeeng (Java) 1937 Belliverd Convocation Addre es of Apmalai Madras and Calcutta Universities I 1935 1938 and 1946 r pectively and I atan and Dacca Universities in 194 Asapur University in 1943 and Agra t in britty in 1914 Add ess Natari Bagh Jajuar

MIR7A HUMAYUV 46 12 nt Indu tri 1Ad ber to the C t of India b 1411 January 190 eldest of 3 11der a and o 19 son of Amin ul Mulk Str Mirza M 1 mail h C I E 0 B E US J Prime Minster of Jaipur (Rajput ) and Lady



USL J Frime Minister of Jajpur (Rapjut ) and Lady Mirza Isma I (Laks 1 Hind Gold Med I) m 12th B c mber 1941 Zeebunnist Begum dau hte of the I Lady Ratio (H. Marsa) Ede is Mi rati (of H. Marsa) Ede is Joseph College D nga Ior The Q een Coll g Ortford and the Middle Temple London Enteted

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MISRA RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUK DR SHYAH B WA MA D LITT Retired Magistrat and Collector UP ex m mbe Council of Stat Member f the Courts B area Hindn Univ Ex President All Indi I'anv kubja Sabh All I dia Hiodi S hity S mmi and k hi Nagri F acharmi S hah Le Preside t kanyatubla Inter Got Cammitte Lucknow and ech Lucknow and ech Lucknow and the Lucknow and the Lucknow and the Lucknow and the Lucknow and the Lucknow and the Lucknow and the Lucknow and Luckno

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One of the founders of Bankers' Union Ltd i Prepared the original scheme of metropolitan elearing Director, India Equitable Insurance Address
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for India,' Address 41/2B, Hazra Road, 1945). Ballygunge, Calcutta

MITRA, PROF SISIR KUMAR, DSc, MBE,



Ballygunj, Caicutta

Address

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FNI, Ghoso Professor of Physics, University Calcutta b October 1891 m Lilabati, daughter of Rai Bahadur Harakisorc Blswas of Barlsai (died November

4, 1939) Two sons Pioneer of radlo research in Indla and well-known for his lnvestigations on the lonised layers of the upper atmospliere which guide radlo waves round the world

Road.

Author of numerous scientific publications President, Mathematics and Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1934, Congress, 1934, Member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1938 Member, Industrial Research Planning Committee, Government of India President, Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942 Chairman, Radio Research Committee, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research King Georgo V Silver Jubilee Medai, 1935, Member, Indian Scientific Mission to U K and U S A 1944-45 Director, Hindusthan Co operative Insurance Society Ltd Well-known for his Rengalee writings and radio talks on popular Bengalee writings and radio talks on popular science Address 9, Hindusthan

MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, Kt (1928), KCSI (1932), MA, BL, Barrister at-Law, Prime Minister of Baroda b May 1875 m a daughter of P N Bose, late of the Geological Survey, Educ Presidency Coi, Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn Formerly Advocate General of Indla, Advocate General of Bengal and Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934-37, Law Member, Govt of India, 1928-34 Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and

Baroda

MITTER, RUPENDRA COOMAR, M Se, M L, Judge, High Court, Calcutta b 18th January 1890 m Sudhahasinee Bose Educ at Doveton College, Presidency College, Scottish Churches College and University Law College, Calcutta Vakil and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta for sometime, Professor, University Law College, Calcutta Feliow, University of Calcutta and Member of the Faculty of Law, University of Dacea Address P 24, Central Avenue, P O Hatkhoia, Calcutta

MOCKETT, THE HON SIR VERE, Kt (1943), MA, MBE (1919), Judge, High Court, Madras, Since 1934 b 25th July 1885 m Ethel Nora Gaddum Tomkinson Educ. Educ , Oxford Marlborough, Worcester College, Oxford Called to the Bar, Inner Tempie, 1908, Practised in England, 1908-14, 1919-21 (N E Circuit), served in the War, 1914-19, practised in Madras Bar, 1921-32, officiated as Judge of the High Court, 1932, Privy Council Bar and Lecturer on Law, King's College, Iondon, 1933 34 Officiated as Chief Justice. Madras High Court, Scpt 1943 to July 1944 Address High Court, Madras

VINALAK, CIE (Jan neer, Bombay Munici-NARALAN 1945), City Engineer, Bombay Municipality b December 1890, BE (Civil) (1911), Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) (1936), F R San JP MIL (Indla),

Worked as Sub-Divisional Officer with the Sanitary Engineer to the Govern-ment of Bombay (1912-1918) Awarded State 1918) Awarded State Technical Scholarship for special training in Municipal and Sanitary Engineering for one year in India and 3

years in England (1918) In England was attached Corporation of the Hastings and worked for nearly three years as Hastings and worked for nearly three years as an Assistant Engineer with the Corporation (1910 1922) Appointed Excentive Lugineer in the Indian Service of Rallway Engineer Sanitary Engineer to the G I P Railway (1922-30) Worked as Consulting Engineer to the B B & C I Riy to prepare a sewerage scheme for their Dohad Station while In service of the G I P Rly Appointed Dy Clty Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1930) Acted as Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality (1932-1933) Appointed

(1930) Acted as Hydraulie Engineer, Bombay Munleipallty (1932-1933) Appointed City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1934 to date) President of the Bombay Engineering Congress (1938) A Vice-President, the Indian Roads Congress President, Institution of Engineers (India) (1941 & 1942) President, Section of Engineering & Metallurgy, Indian Science Congress Association (1942) Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1933 Member of the Syndicate, 1937-44 Dean of the Facuity of Technology of the University of Bombay (1940-41) Member, Advisory Committee of the Engineering College, Poona Member, Managing Committee of the V J T Institute Designed and erected Sewage Purification Works on the Activated Sludge Process (the first largest Sewage Works in India) for the

first largest Sewage Works in India) for the sewerage of the Northern Part of the Island of Bombay Address "Udyam," Shivaji Park, Bombay 28

MODY, BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN, Personai Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur b on the 28th of February, 1886 Educ at the Alfred High School, Jolned the Rajkot service



Government the Western India States Rajkot in Agency at Rajkot in 1910 Passed, the Higher 1910 Examination Joined Dharampur State
service in the year 1923
Appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness
the Maharaja Saheb in Standard 1928 Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilec

Medal in the year 1935 Awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937 Address Baidev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist) Awarded the MODY SIR HORMASJI PEPOSHAW MA (1904) LL B (1905) K B E (1935) & Sept. 3 1881 M Jerbal of Kara Ji D dubhoy Dubush 3 a Pd St Natters Cell Bombas Member Bombay Municipal Corpo tion 1913-41 and President 19 3 4 Claims M Bombay Millowners As octation 19 7 nd 19 9 34 1 re ident 1 ndian Merch t Chamber 19 8 I esid at Employers Tede ration of India 1933 41 and ag n from 1943 Number Indi Leg Assembly 19 9 43
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MOLEDINA, KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD HASHIM, Khan Bahadur, Land lord & Hony Magistrate First Class, b March 5, 1906, m Mariam, d of A R Adam Sait of Ootaeamund, Ldue St Vineent's & Dastur High School, Poona, President, Poona Suburban Municipality sinco 1941, Vice-President, Cantt Board, Kirkeo, sinco 1933, Member, Poona Cantonment Board, Secy District Walf C'tteo, Controller of Rents, Kirkee Cant Pres, Muslim Students' Union, Poona, member of the Poona Dist Local Board and the Poona City Municipality, 1934 37 and Vice Chairman of the Poona Dist School Board, awarded Khan Sahib In 1941 and Khan Bahadur in January, 1945 Publications My Impression of the Far Last, and Ready Reference to Criminal Law, Address 30, Main Street, Poona

MOOKERJEE, SIR BIRENDRA NATH MA (Cantab), MIE (Ind), s of the late SIr Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, KCIE, KOYO, MIE (Ind), FASB, DSE (Eng), b February 14, 1899, m 1925—Ranu Pritl Adhikarl, d of Phani Bhusan Adhikarl, late Prof of the Benares Hindu Univ—2 d and 1 s Educ Bishop's Collegate School (Caleutta), Bengai Engmeering Coll and Trinity Coll (Cantab), Partner of Messrs Martin & Co and Messrs Burn & Co, Engineers, Contractors, Merchants, Shipbuilders, etc., etc. Chairman, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd, Vice Pres, Caleutta Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India, Mem, Viceroy's National Defence Council, Adviser—Roger Mission, Mem, Munitions Production Advisory Cttee Dir, Darjeeling Himalayan Rly Co, Ltd, Darjeeling Himalayan Rly Co, Ltd, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Riy Co, Ltd, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Riy Co, Ltd, Kalimpong Ropeway Co, Ltd, Hooghly Mills Co, Ltd, Gondolpara Mills Co, Ltd, Chve Insurance Co, Ltd, Kinnison Jute Mills Co, Ltd, Naihati Jute Mills Co, Ltd, Kerr Tarruck & Co, Ltd, Branthwate, Burn & Jessop Construction Co, Ltd, Fellow of the Calcutta Unly, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1941 Clubs National Liberal, London, Caleutta Club, "300" Club, Caleutta, Polo Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Lake Club, Calcutta South Club and Cricket Club of India, Bombay Office Address 12, Mission Row Residence 7, Harington Street, Caleutta

MOOKERJEE, SYAMA PRASAD, MA, BL, DLitt, LLD, Bar-at-Law, b 6th July 1901, m Srimati Sudha Devi (died Aug

1933), Lduc Presy Coll (Cal), Called to the Bar, London, 1927, Advocate, Cal H C, since 1924, M L A (Bengal), since 1929, Vice-Chancellor, Cal Univ, 1934-38, Finance Minister, B on g a 1, 1941 42, President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, President, Roval Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1943 45 Address 77, Asntosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta

MOONJE, DR B 8, ox member, Indlan Legislative Assombly, Leader of Hindu Sangathan Party, Joined during Satyagraha Movement, 1930, Round Table Conference Delegate, Takes keen interest in Army matters, Founder, Biousla Military School, Nasik, (1936), ex-President, Ali-India Hindu Mahasabha Address Nagpur

MOORE, W Arthur, b 1880 m Maud Eileen Educ Campbell Coil, Belfast and St John's Coll, Oxford Pres, Oxford Union Society, 1904, Special Correspondent of The Times for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania, Persian Correspondent, 1910, 22, Russian Correspondent, 1913, Spain, 1914, Albanian Revolution, 1914, Retreat from Mons and BattleofMarne, 1914, obtained commission in Rifle Brigade, served Dardanelies, 1915, Salonika, 1915 17, RAF, 1918, with military mission (Gen Sir G T Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans, Squadron Leider, RAF, despatches twice, MBE (military), Serbian White Eagle, Greek Order of the Redeemer, Middle Lastern Correspondent of The Times, 1919 22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syrla, Mesopotamia, Persia, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan MLA (Bengal), 1926-33 Editor of the Statesman, 1933-43 Public Relations Adviser to Supreme Alhed Command, SE Asia, 1944 Publications Tho Miracie (By Antrim Oriel, Constable, 1908), The Orient Express (Constable, 1914), This Our War (1942) Address Supreme Ained Command, South East Asia

MOOS, Pestonji Nanabilov, MA, LLB, ICS, Bar-at-Law, Secretary to Government of Bombay, Legal Department, and Remembraneer of Legal Affairs b 29th August 1894, m Bacinoo, d of K S Framji, Esq, CIE Educ Elphinstone College, Bombay, Worcester College, Ovford, University College, London and Inner Temple, London Joined tho Indian Civil Service on 12-12-1921, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Broach and Paneh Mahals, 1922-1925, District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur, Kathiawar, Nasik, Poona and Thana, 1927-1940, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932, Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembraneer of Legal Affairs since Jan 8, 1941 Address "Chalet," Malabar Hill, Bombay

MOOS, S. N., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.A., C.I.E.,
I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay
Province b. 25th September, 1890, m.
Makee B. Petit Educ Elphinstone College,
Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge
Professor of Mathematics and Physics,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay;
Indian Educational Service, 1918, Inspector,
of Science Teaching, Educational Inspector,

Southern Bombay and Untral Di Islons and Sind Depity Director of 1 ut lie It true tion Indices Variou 1d Leports and article 1 dd err Reach Bombay Road 1 cone ti nal Garden

MORTO\ Sir Grover Boyd oby Mc yunger son of the lat William Morton b 1 93 Merchant and Senior Pesident Partner f Bird t to and 1 W Heft era & Co of Calcutta in Jun of Pensions 1918 1919 has been a director of Invertal Bank of India since 1930 (Vic Ires of Calcutta; ocal man since 1939 (vic free of Cafrutta Local Board 1933 41 and Pres 191 44), Joint Hon Secy Ki 2 George V Memorial Fund Bengal 1939-39 Vice-Cim I ing Emperor 4 and Tuberchies Lund for India nd Vice-Chm Production Advisory Citee of Provincial Advisory Citee for War Supplies since 1940 Pres Beng I Chamb r of Com-merce and Asso Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceyl 1941 4 Member Vational 

MORVI II II MAHARAJA SHRIP TURHDHIRJI BAHHDUP MAHARAJA OF (See Ind Pr. ces

MOTANDAS T JP Landlord B nker and Contractor Prop 1 tor T Motand & Co Karschi Man 1 cturers



Representative and M factive of Indian Wies Liquor and Ch mi l b 1893 at S kkur Foli w Toli w I gin lif ther shootst ps ente db inc sat the go of 14 Hs travelid througho t I di Ceylon and Afghanistan Membe

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Fi till 1939 1941 (desp teles twice) Chief f C mlined Ope ation ('t mber f Cil f f L ff Co mmitte ) 1911 1943 1ddre South La t Asla Comm. nd Headquart rs

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MUDALIAR THE HOY SIR A RAMASWAMI DWAN BAHADER K C SI (1937) (Supply) M bb r and Vicel Presid to the Viceroy I ecutive Cou II b 14 October 1887 Ld V deft. College Law Coll g Medras Ad te Mad as Member Legislatte Council M dra Coll g Medras Ad te Mad as Member Legislatte Connell M dra 19 0-6 M yr Corporation of Madra 19 0-6 M yr Corporation of Madra 19 0-6 M yr Corporation of State 1930 Member I disable Legislative Assemble 1931 Member I disable Legislative Assemble 1931 Henry But Committee Member I disable Ledical Strut e Committee Led India Dig din t B ditth Commonwe th Medra 1942 M new 1942 n th Imperial Wa C bin t & P ciff War Con in 194 3 Appol ted S pply Membon My 1943 on cturn f in W Cabl t Pro eded to A n Fr i sleader of the I din D lig din M h 11 194 4 mober of the D le thin h 1 M 194 4 mober of the D le thin h 1 M 194 4 mober of the D le thin h 1 M 194 4 mober of the D le thin h 1 M 194 4 mober of the D le thin h 10 M 195 Commit Section f 1 th Coun i I follow the D le thin h 1 M 195 Commit for the United N till OK La the how 1945 Add r New Delhi

MUDIE, THE HON SIR ROBERT FRANCIS, KCIE (1944), CSI 1941, CIE 1935, OBE 1919 Home Member, Govt of India Governor-Designate, Sind b 24 Aug 1890, s of Patrick Spence Mudie and Margaret Lind Heron, m 1919, Mary Spencer, one d Edue Fettes College, Edinburgh, King's College, Cambridge Wrangler, 1911, Assistant Master Clifton, 1911, Eton College, 1912 13, 2nd Lt, 6th City of Londou Rifles, 1914, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915, Assistant Magistrate, Jhansi, 1919, Joint Magistrate, Benares, 1920, Magistrato and Collector, Agra, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Fateigarh, 1922-26, Settlement Officer, Agra, 1926-29, See, Round Table Conference, 1930 31, Mgtc and Collector, Aliahabad, Bulandshair, Cawnpore, 1931-36, Government of India Secretariat, 1936 and 1937, Collector, Agra, 1937-38, Revenue Secretary, UP Govt, 1938-39 Cluef Secretary to UP Govt and then Acting Governor of Bihar, Publications Agricultural Debt in the Agra District Recreations Riding, Motoring, Mathematics Address New Delin

MUHAMMAD MURARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZUD-DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Pahasu
Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar, Raipur (Jalpur
State) b 2nd Sept 1895 m d of late Koer
Latafat Ali Kinn, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd
marringe, d of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of
Khairi Dist, Sharanpore Educ Mailaraja's
Coll, Jaipur and M A O Coil, Aligarh,
Was Foreign Member of the Council of State
Jaipur, 1922-24, visited Europein 1924 & 1938
Publication's Sada-i-Watan Tangeed Nadir,
Swarajya Home Ruie Address Palnesu House,
Aligarh, Mumtazbagh, Jaipur (Rajputana)
and 'Darul Faiz', The Fort, Pahasu (Dist
Bulandshahr)

MUHAMMAD NAWAZ, LT-COLONGL SIR, Kt, M L A, Khan of Kot Fateh Khan, Sardar of the Gheba Clan, Proprietor of the Kot Estates, Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly,



Magistrate, Sub-Judge, Assistant Collector, As sistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies b 12th August 1901 Only son of the late Sardar Muhammad Ah Khan Married the younger daughter of the late Nawab of Kalabagh Four daughters Educ Aitchison Chicfs' College (Lahore) and Royal Mihtary College (Sand-

Military College (Sandhurst) Entered Army in 1921 Appointed in August 1926 to the Army in India Reserve of Officers Elected in November 1926 to represent the Punjab Landholders in Central Legislative Assembly Appointed Honorary Major in June 1933, Honorary Lt-Colonel in March 1941 Elected in 1937 to the Punjab Legislative Assembly Address Kot Fatch Khan, Attock District, Punjab

MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT-COL, CBE (Civil) (1926), M.VO (1923), OBE (Military) (1918), Officer of the Crown of Rumania, 1920, Commander of the Crown of Belgium,

1926, b 12th June 1879 Educ Haileybury College and the RMC, Sandhurst Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Royal Ludhiana Sikhs (IA) Retired, 1931 Address ,C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla

MUKANDI LAL, BA (Oxon), Bar at-Law, ex-M L C, ex-Dy President, U P Council, ex Judge, Tehri (Garhwal), State High Court, b 14th Oct 1890, m nee Miss Ball (1915), Educ At Schools, Pauri and Almora At Colleges, Allahabad, Benares, Caicutta and Christ Church, Oxford Hist Hons, 1917 Called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1918, returned, 1919, enrolled Adv, Allahabad H C, 1919, M L C for Garhwai, 1923 30, Dy President, U P Council, 1927-30, appointed Puisne Judge, Tehri (Garhwal) State, High Court, 1938 44 Mgr, Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co, Ltd., P O Clutterbuckgan, (Bareilly) since March 1944 Writes to Hindi and Engilsh periodicals, and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art Permanent Address P O Clutterbuckgan, (Bareilly), U P, India

MUKERJÉA, SATYA VRATA, RAJYA RATNA (1931), B A (Oxon), FSS, FRSA, London Senior Councillor of Baroda, retired Dewan of Kutch 1943 44 b 6th Feb 1887, m Sm Aruna Devi. MA, nec Bezbarao, grand meec of Tagore the Poet One son St Xavier's and one daugister Educ Presidency Colleges, Calcutta and Exeter College, Oxford Entered Baroda Scrvice (1911), conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921, 1931 and 1941), Rose to Senior Councillor 1944-45 Was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, and the local Boards and for constitutional reform proposals now sanctioned Decorated "Rajya Ratna" for exemplary services (1934), Rotary Governor, 89th District of India, Address Esha, Race Course Road 1942-43 Baroda

MUKERJEA, TARAK NATH BSG, MBE, MLA, Ex-Revenue Minister, Government of Bengal, cldest grandson of late Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjen, MA, BL, CSI, of Uttarpara Ry, b April, 1898 in Uttarpara Legislative Bengal Member, (Bengal) Council, 1923 1930 and Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1940, Chairman, Hooghly District Board; since 1924; Leading Zamin dar, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assen, Director, B P Railway, President, Bengal Central A M Society, Trustec, Barendra Research Museum, Con neeted with most of the Important organisations in the Province and founder of many schools, charitable dispensaries and other public institutions Address "Rajendra Bhaban", Uttarpara, Hooghly (Bengal)

MUKERJI DHIREVDRA NAFAYAN & 1899
Uttarpara Raj family of B ng 1 C v up
College career in the P sidency Colle e to join the non-co operation movem at of the Indian National Con



gre s in the year 19 1 Suffered incarceration i 19 1 and 1930 mo eme t He offe ed Satyag ah launched by the Co gres on 10th January 1911 nd at the call of nd at the call of M hatma G ndhl he joined the August 194 may ment and iter being arrested at Puri on 30 10 4 h remained s a Secur ty

Prisoner and was relea ed on 4th June 1943 Prisoner and was refea ed on 4th June 1915. The Hooghly B nk Ltd i Is his creatinn He is a supporter of indi enous Indust es wa eje et uncontested to the Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1857 on Gong er Clickt D. Co. Ed a supporter of the Lorentz Co. Ed a supporter of the Lorentz Co. Ed a supporter of the Lorentz Co. Ed a supporter of the Lorentz Co. Ed a supporter of the Lorentz Line assectated with other business concerns. Has published any article is no fin. es and must of many articles on fin ce and mmer of mmer o Hooghly Bengal

MULLAN JALPHIROIE HAM MA F B E S
Prof of Zoology & X viera Colleg
b 6th March 1884 E St viers
College Bombay Frof or Examl er
U iv ruly f Bomby Publications
Al in 1 Type 18 St dents
Aft of March 2004 Complete
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MULLICK PULIN BEHARY MA. BI. M.L.A
MA (Econ) 19 3 BA (H ns) (Econ)
19 1 B L in 19 5 J n 1 1901 m
Sudharani Mullick
Educ Presy Coll Calcutta Advocat Calcutta High Count IIIO Calcutta High Count IIIO Calcutta High Count IIIO Calcutta High Count IIIO Calcutta Corporati 1936-4 Chairman Public Health Sta ding Cites 1939 1940 Ch Irm Estates General Purposes Standing Ctt e 1040-1941 M L A Beng l since 1937 Minist r Publicity Dept Govt of Beng l April 1943 March 1945 Address 59 Badridss Temple Street Calcutta

MUVJEE CASSAMALLY JP Honor ry Pre l de y Ma l t ate Bombay Educ in B mbay U ed Kbatijabai d t hter of Haji Mukhi Ladak H s 4 sons and 3 daughter Has vared. ommercial interests !

3 daughter Has var ed ommercial in terests chairman Bor de Direc Barraman Bor de Direc Barraman Bor de Direc Barraman Bor de Direc Barraman Bor de Direc Barraman Bor de Direc Barraman Bor de Direc Barraman Bor de Direc Barraman

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Chairman, Institute of Agriculture, Anand, 1939-43, Chairman sines 1943, Chairman, Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti 1944, Birla Public School, Nasik and Kasturba National Memorial Trust Trustee, Hansraj Morarji Public School, Bombay Publications— (Gujarati) Novels, Dramas, Essays, Memoirs, Prithin Vallabh, Bhagvan Kautilya, Gujratio Nath, Adadhe Raste, etc (English) Gujarata And Its Interature, I follow The Mahatma, Akhand Hindustan, Imperial Gurjaras, Indian Deadlock, etc Address 26, Ridge Road, Bombay

MUNSHI, MRS LILAVATI, Authoress in Gujerati language and public service b 1899, language and public service of 1899, m Mr K M Munshi Was Secy, Sahitya Sansad, and Stri Seva Sangh, of Bombay Member, A I C C, M P C C, for several years and later a member of the B P C C also Was Secy, All-India Swadeshi Sangh, President, Swadeshi Market Cttee, and first and only lady member of the Cttee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1934-36), Joined Satvagraha Movement in 1930 and Joined Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and was appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council, 1930, Was arrested on 14th July, 1930, and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, Elected Member, AICC in 1931, Again arrested under the Ordinance in 1932, and sentenced to the Ordinance of 1932, and sentenced to the Ordinance of 1932, and contented to the Ordinance of 1932. and sentenced to one year, Elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation (1935), where she served on Medical Relief Cttee, and became its Chairman in 1939-40, has also served on the Works Cttees, Tramways Telephone Ctteo, and pont of the Standing Cttee.

1. Member, National Counce Ctte and beeame Chairman 1940 41, Member, National Council Women in India and Managing Cttee Council Bombay Presidency Women's Council, 1939, Represents the Corporation on several public todles, Was elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 as a Congress Candidate, Represents the Bombay Legis-lative Assembly on the University Senate, Member, Board of Studies in Gujarati Arrested under the Defence of Indla Act on 10th Dee 1940 and detained as a political detenu in Yerarda Central Prison till the 17th of March 1941, when she was released on account of her husband's serious illness Elected President of the Bombay Hundi Vidya-Elected President of the Bombay Hindi Vidyaplth, 1941, Member, Managing Cttee,
Bombay Presidency Women's Council, 194142, Elected to the Improvements Cttee
of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1942-43
elected to the Schools Committee, 1944-11,
1944-45, Law, Revenue and General Purposes
Cttee, 1942-43, 43-44, 44-45 Member,
Minaging Cttee of the PVB 1942, Secy,
Mayor's Lacuee's Relief Cttee, 1942, Secy,
Mayor's House Collapse Cttee, 1942,
elected Chairman, Bombay Women's Assen, Mayor's House Collapse Cttee, 1942, Secy, Mayor's House Collapse Cttee, 1942, elected Chalrman, Bombay Women's Assen, 1943 Organised Health Home and Social Welfare I khibition in 16b 1944, and Vegetable, I ruit and Flower Show in March 1944, Alpointed President Harijan Sevak Sangh April 1944 Chairman Children's Aid Scelety, and David Sas-oon Industrial School, President, 5 5 Kasakendra Prilarations Pethachura and Priz Leto, 'Kingariea, Jugangadah, Jajeh, 'Relfa Chiro' Address 26 Ridge Hoad, Malabar Hill, Bonda, 6

Anand, MURSHIDABAD, IHTISHAM-UL-MULK, RAIS PAUDIC MORAL, AMIR-UL-OMRAH, NAWAB ASIF KADR SIR SYED WASIF ALI MFERZA, KHAN MORARI MORARI MAWAB BAHADUR OF, premier noble of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 38th in deseent from the Prophet of Arabia, b 7th Jan 1875 m 1898, Nawab Sultan Dullin Fugfoor Jahan Begum Sahba Heir-apparent Murshidzada Asif Indian, under private tutors and in England, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford, has six times been member of Bengal Leg Council an all round sportsman, a great lover of the fine arts and oriental pictures, and also an Urdu and Arabic Scholar Address The Palace, Murshidabad

MURTI, A S N b 1894 Member. Non Party Leaders Organisation, Council of World Affairs and Institute of International Affair-Was President Orlssa Millowners' Association

and Vice-President, Orissa Chamber of Commerce Secretary Orissa Exhibition, 35 Was Senator, Andhra University Conducted Ganjam, Dt Board Secretary, Dt Association President, S Orissa Agriculture Association Dt President, Orissa Prov Andhra Conference and President, Orissa Andhra and Liberal Associations Was Visitor to Coimbatoro Agriculture Station



batoro Agriculture Station Witness before Civil Justice Commuttee Constructed Maternity Ward, Zenam Hospitai Interested in Politics, Industrial and Sociological Problems Member, Orlssa Domicile Liquiry Citee and Provincial Civil Supplies Citee Address Vishnu Vilas, Berhempus

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, OBE, ISO.,
Dy Dir-Gen, Post Offices, 1916-1921 (re
tired) b 18 Dec 1864 Educ Doveton Prot
Coll, Madras Ent Govt Service in Post
Office, 1864, Pres Postmaster, Bombay,
1913-16 Address "Looland," 8, Cunnings
bam Road, Bangalore

MUTALIK, V N ANNASAHEB, BA, First Class Sardar of the Deccan b 6 Sept 1879 riss Ramabulsheb, d of Mr K Bhiranhi Educ at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll, Poona Member, Bombay Legisletive Councilfor the Decean Sardars, 1921 1925, and of Central Assembly, 1924-26 President, Inam dars' Central Association, 1914 to the Present day Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-25, to represent Legis Assembly on the Committee, President of the 1st Provincial Confee of Sindars Inamadars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Inamadars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Confee, 1926 Liected Chairman of the Confee, 1926 Liected Chairman of the Confeence, Sardars and Inamadars, 1927 and Confeence, Sardars and Inamadars, 1927 and Inamadars, 1927 and Inamadars of the Deputation to Hr Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Functions Committees of 1919 Inade of the Deputation before the Sardars and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamada and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Francisca and Inamadars Interests before the Inamadars Interests before the Inamadars Interests before the Inamadars Intere

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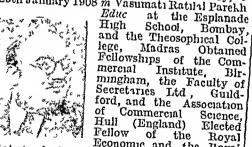
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yappas and Christian Coileges, Madras, Law Coll, Madras, Univ Coll London, and also the Middle Temple, London Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904, officiated as Vice Principal, Law Coll, Madras, 1909, Law Reporter, 1915-16, apptd Prof, 1916 20, Govt Pleader, 1919-23, Advocate-General, Madras, 1923 24, Judge, Madras High Court, 1924-1939 President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Calcutta, 1940 11 Address C/o India Office, London C/o India Óffice, London

NANAVATI, SIR MANILAL BALABHAI, BA, LL B (Bombay), MA (Penn, Pa, USA), Kt (1941) b 11th January, 1877, Educ Baroda, and St Xayler's College, Bombay and Wharton School of I mance, Pennsylvania (Pa) Joined Baroda State Service, 1904, Director of Commerce and Industries, 1912, after holding minor posts in Judicial and Commerce Depts, from 1912 to 1931 held at various times posts of Registrar, Co op Societies, Director of Commerce and Industries, Develop-Director of Commerce and Industries, Development Commissioner, Collector and Accountant-General, Secretary and then President, Okha Harbour Board, in charge of the Development of Port Okha, 1926-1930, Revenue Commissioner, 1932-33, Naib Dewan (member of Executive Council), 1934-35, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1936-1941 President, Indian Society of Agricultural Economies Publications Report on the Agricultural Indebtedness in the Baroda State (1913), Report on the Sociological Survey of the Servants of the Khanga Department (1917), Report of the Khangi Department (1917), Report of the Industrial Development in the Baroda State (1919), Thedian Rural In Problem, Joint inther with Prof J J Anjaria Address "Leela," Juhu, Bombay

NANAVATI, ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL, FCI, FFCS, F Com ScA, FR Econ S, FSS (London), Corporate Secretary, b 25th January 1908 m Vasumati Ratilal Parchi



Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935 Appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretarics Ltd in 1936 Received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, King Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934) Served Dharamour State as His Highness the Served Dharampur State as His Highness the Maharana's Secretary from 1928 to 1938 Recipient of the International Honour of the Order of Officer of L'ordre Universal du Merite Order of Officer of L'ordre Universal du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938) Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co., Inc. (1938-39) Served Nagod State, CI as Political and Foreign Secretary and Vice-Pres., State's Legislative Assembly (Ra) Praja Parishad), from 1940 to 1943 Travelled several times to Europe—cruising, as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, St

Settlements, China and Japan Publications "A Few lieelances" Cottage", 14th Road, Address ", 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21 CHOONILAL DEVKARAN,

Lindlord, Merchant and Banker b 1889, Lidest son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, Educ at St Xavier's Bombay m 1908 Ramkor, daughter of Mr Karsondas Laxmidas Thar She is one of the founders of and on the Committee of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other Women's Associations doing social welfare work one son and two daughters Joined his father's firm at the age of



College,

Now the Senior Partner In the firms of Dovkaran Nanjee & Sons Chugondas & Co, and Messrs Derkaran Vice-Chairman and Director Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co, Ltd, Director, Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co, Director, Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co, Ltd, Denasons Limited & Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co, Limited Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple, and Managing Trustee of Fort Sanskrit Shala and Devkaran Nanjee Charities Trustee and Chairman of Desai Chugondas Nanjee Modh Svagnati Udyog Uttejak Fund and Shah Pitamber Laijee Modh Svagnati Anath Ashraya Fund Reereation Sanskrit and Religious Literature Edited and Published the Third Edition of "Manusmriti" with its Guiarati translation and learned commen its Gujarati translation and learned commen taries by Pandit Nathooram Mahashanker and the late Shastri Pranjivan Harihar Hobby Is a philatelist of over 40 years standing and is well known among philate lists as C D Desai Fellow of the Royal Philatche Society, London Member of the Philatche Society of India and the Dum Dum Stamp Club Has a highly specialised and valuable collection of India stamps Awarded Silver and Gold stamps Awarded Silver and Medals in International Exhibitions made rosearches and discoveries in early Indian stamps, articles on which have appeared in the Philatelic Journal of India Residential Address "Satya Vilas," Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay Office Address Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

NANJEC, PRANLAL DEVRARAN, Merchant, Broker and Landlord Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Merchant, Magistrate for the City of Bombay Raja mantri of Porbandar State



mantri of Porpridar State
Recipient of Silver Medal
from H H Gaekwar's
Government b 11th June
1894 Second son of late
Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J P
I'duc at St Xavier's at St College, Bombay m 1911, Jayavatı, daughter of the late Mr Govindi Jhaver chand, Munsiff and Magis-trate of Jamnagar State She is one of the Founders the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal *I'duc* 

and Chairman of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal

and Member of various other Women a Associations doing Social Welfare work Joined his father's firm at the age of 18 Now one of the Senior P rtn rs in the firms Bowkaran Nanjee & Sons Chragondas & Coand Mes re Devkaran N aj e Chairm n
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NARANG DR GOKUL CHAND HA
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1878 Educ Punjab Uni rsity Calcutta
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1908 19 Vice-P e ident Dist ict Boad Pres dent Di tri t Educati nal 1919 9 Con ell 19 30 Memb Andh Univer N tional Co gres Sessions from 1903 to 1917 Member of the All India C ngre C mm ttee Member of the All India C mere C mm tree f r b years 191 1913 and 1917 Joined Ladd upstlomal 191 1913 and 1917 Joined Ladd upstlomal 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 B nk 19 1 31 Pre Ident Annaharur Di int t Co operati e Conf Ass into 1993 36 and Fir t Alstina District A dhra Blabasabha Conferen 1985 gave evid nee before the Lothian Committee on Fr a bise in 193 a d th Andir Uni relty C mmittee in 197 A w evitensions in Kurnool Town to named N rasimha appeta Kurnool Town to named a rashma appeta President 3rd Madras Provinci I Co-operative Confere c 1939 Vi e P es Bistrict War Committee fr m 1940 Member Madr a Vill ge P a h yats Bill Advisory Committee 1942 Membe District Board 1943 Address Fairo !

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of Council and Life Member of the Geological Mining and Metallurgical Society of India Minicral Adviser, Sandur State Address Mines House," Malicswaram, Bangalore

NARAYANASWAMY CHETTY, DIWAN BAHA-DUR G, CIE, JP, Merchant and Landlord b 28th Sept 1881, was member, Council of State, 1930-37, President, Corporation of Madras, 1927 and 1928, ex-Member, Madras Legislative Council, Honorary Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Provincial Visitor, Madras Presidency Julis, President, Depressed Classes Mission Society, Prevident, Madras Presi Mission Society, President, Madras Presidency Non-Official Jail Visitors' Association, President, Madras Hindu Devasthanam Madras Hindu Committee, Vice-President, SPCA, President, Purasawalkam Permanent Fund, Chairman, Victoria Public Hall Trust Special First Class Magistrate, Saidapet, Alderman, Corporation of Madras, Member of the Advisory Board of the M & S M and S I Rlys and of the Madras Provl War Committee, Chairman of the Chingleput Dt Publicity and Propaganda and recruitment Sub Committees, Member Thirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanım Committee Address Gopathy Villa, San Thome, Madras

NARENDRA DEVA, ACHARYA MA, LLB, MLA (UP), Lawyer, politician and educationist b 16 Nov 1889, s of Shri Baldeva Prasad, lawyer & landlord, Fyzabad (UP), m Prema Devi of Agra, 2s, 3d Educ Allahabad Univ, A great seliolar of Buddhist philosophy and laterature Member ALC 1916 and literature, Member, A I CC, 1916, Practising lawyer, Fyzabad, till 1921 when he gave up practice for literary and educational work, Foundation member and Principal, work, Foundation member and Principal, Kashl Vidyipth, Benares (1921), Pres, All India Socialist Conference, 1934, U.P. Provincial Conference, 1936, Member, Indian National Congress Working Cttee, 1936 and again from 1942, Elected member of the U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937 and Pres of the Univs and Intermediate and High School education Cttees of the UP Govt (1938-39), Polltical Imprisonment in 1930, 1932, 1941, 1942 Publications Various pamphlets and articles in current periodicals on philosophical, Walking in the hills Address Kashi Vidyapitha, Benarcs Cantt and Baldeva Nivas, Fyzabad

NARENDRASINGH, RANJITSINGH MAHIDA KUMAR Belongs to Mahida Fumlly who were previously Rulers of Mandree State (Surat District), while how anneved by the British Govt in 1848 b 1913 c School & College m Surva Kumari d of Thakore Shri Madhaysinhil of Madhaypura Two s, one d Recipient of Cash Madhavpura Two s, one d Recipient of cash allowance from the British
Govt possesses landed
properties in Broach and
Surat Dists and Baroda
State Closely related to
Ruling families of Chhota Udepur, Rajpipla

and upliftment of Rajput community President, Gujarat Rajput Kelavni Mandal Director, Air Services of India Ltd., Bombav Clubs Cricket Club of India, Rotary Club of Baroda, etc. Address Malida Nivas, Mandwa-Chandod, via Baroda NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, BA, LLB, MLA, Bombay b 1888 A leading Congressman of Bombay, has been prominent in the man of Bombay, has been prominent in the political and civic life of Bombay President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for a number of years, also Member of Working Committee and A I C C for some years and Chairman of Reception Committee, Bombay Congress, 1934 For some years member of the old Legislative Council and leader of the old Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council Member, Bombay Leg Council representing Bombay City, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for many years and Mayor in 1935 36 As Mayor he started the slum clearance service and drive against

the slum clearance service and drive against the slum clearance service and drive against illiteracy. He fought the case against the Development Department in what is known as the Harvey-Narman case President of the Students' Brotherhood and Youth League. Was convicted four times in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932. Address. Near Worll village beach, Worll Bowbey.

and Maliya, also connected with many Ruling Princes in Gujarat and Kathiawar Has extensively travelled in India and Europe

Author of many Gujarati short stories and Publication Shri Motisinhji Mahida

Smarak Granth Recently donated Rs 20,000 for the encouragement of Gujarati literature

1932 Address Worli, Bombay

NARSINGARH, His Highness Sri Huzur SAHIB BAHADUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH (See Indian Princes' Section).

NASSIRUDDIN, Mp Canteen Contractor,
Proprietor, Md Nassiruddin & Sons and
Deccan Cycle Works b Nov 6, 1907.

Educ at Gwallor and in Contractor,

*Lduc* at G the Punjab to Belongs Gwalior's well known mer chant family of Karmoo Ramzan, who has had the long contact with has and Gwalior Army received tokens of appreciation from the Gwalior Durbar first Canteen Con Gualior tion

Durbar first Canteen Con tractor in India on active service with the 14th Army in the Assam Field Area, 1944, awarded Frontier Service Medal for Khajuri operations (1931) with 1st In Khajuri operations (1931) with 1st In Khajuri operations (1931) with 1st Ingade K S L I, and 2nd Indian Infantry Brigade of Rawalpindi, has extensively travelled in the Far Fast, including Singapore, Canton in the Far Fast, including Singapore, Canton in the Far Fast, including Singapore, Canton and Shanghal rewarded by the Gwiller Durbar for work in the cause of Hadio Muslim unity Publication bridge and articles of interest to Urdu news and articles of interest to Urdu news and and periodical Holbius Travel and and periodical Mullahld Manzil, Plake and periodical-Politics Address -Bazar, Laslilar, Guallor

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NATARAJAN SWAMINATH B A Editor The I d Soci Intermet Bomb y b 1st April 1907 Fauc C their little School and Elphin tone Coll ge Hon Secy Imperi Indibin Citizenship A sociation ath I wet 1 Sne Lalubh | Sam 1d 2 So 1si P bolisms (Oct 4 Primphi t o Indian Aff 1s) Add I The Iod in Soc 1 Retorm Coffee Ramskhill o 5 B bd Retorm Coffee Ramskhill o 5 B bd

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d of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, K C S I m 1911, (late) Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore Educ Queen Mary's Coll, Lahore Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah, gave up purdah in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters, Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees, first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All-India Muslim League, first woman to be elected Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929, acted as her father's secretary when he attended the Imperial Conference, London, 1930, Woman Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32), Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee, 1934 Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator, 1932, attended International Labour Conference, Geneva as Indian delegate, 1935, M L A (Punjab), 1937 and was Parliamentary Secy (Education, Medical Relief and Public Health) till 1943 Apptd to National Defence Council on behalf of Indian Women, 1941, Delegate to Pacific Relations Conference, Canada and Herald Tribune's Forum, New York, 1942 Publications Husan Ara Begum in Urdu, several pamphlets on educational and social matters, regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India Address 53, Lawrence Road, Lahore

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MUNTAZIM BAHADUR, 1939, Diler Jung,
1940, WAFADAN-I-DOWLAT (1944),
A D C to H H The Maharaja Holkar of
Indore, Mil Sccy to H H The C-in C,
Indore Army, All-India Cricketer b Oct 31,
1895 m Gunavati Educ Hislop College,
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Agricultural Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other committees b 1 May 1898 m 1936, 1 d. 2 s Educ M. A O College, Aligarh, Government College, Lahore, Peterhouse, Cambridge Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930, Asst Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930 1931 Publications "Cotton Research in India" and various scientific and technical papers Address Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay

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Intermediate Coll, Cawnpore, Director of
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Director of Rajmahendry Paper Mills Ltd
Address 7/73, Civil Lines, Cawnpore

NICHOLS HEPBERT JOHN, D Sc (Lond) MIC E, A MIME J.P., Member, Railwa) Board, eince Nov 1945 b 1st June 1895, in Pivillafreeland, d of Maj Gen Sir Henry Freeland Freeland, d of Maj Gen Sir Henry Freeland RCIF, CB, DSO, MVO, Agent B b & CI RCIF, CB, DSO, MVO, Agent B b & CI RR, 1920 25 Educ London Unit Joired B B & C I Riv as Asst Ing in 1920

subsequently po ted as B idge Engr in which ; capacity was responsible for the reconstruction of some of th Rly s large t bridges notably os some of th. Mry sistge t bridges molably the Silv r Jubilee Brid over the varbadd fiver completed in 1935 On special duty tith Mry Boa d Delhi 1930 and 3 Men be of line Bridge Si and rd Cttee of Rry B rd 10 3 1944 By Gen M rn 1939 44 General Man ger\* BB & Cl Rry 1944 4 I om time t it sated 3 Co s Ming Ing. for various Municpl Lodics el in the prepar ti n of bidge p oject. Served in 1914 18 Europe n War with Field trilliery and with the Indian trmy in Mesopot m. Publ. at is Technical papers co trib tel-Public of is Technical papers county to it du hat the 1st 0 ye rs to the inattintion of Cl II En In til tions of Loco Ing Q a terily Tech i IB lictin (Indi) L E glectime etc ad Treis n Pretesia Erido Girdos 4dies Rail 3 Boad Yew D II

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1945 Publications Canada and India, Wisdom from Fools India Illustrated, Scented Dust Address Lahore

NOPANY, Merehant RAMESHWARLALL, Mill-owner and b in 1902 at Calcutta son of late Seth Daulatram Nopany, Educ Church College, Scottish



Calcutta, Partner Messrs Daulat' ram Rawatmull, Calcutta. ram Rawatmull, Calcutta, Managing Director Shree Hanuman Investment Co, Ltd, Director Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd, Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd, Shree Bajrang Jute Mills Ltd, Mothlari Estates Ltd Mahabir Colleries Ltd, Shinee Hanuman Ralings Ltd Shree Balings Hanuman Hindusthan Mercantile Bank

other industrial Ltd. and several commercial concerns commercial concerns Member of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry since 1942 its Honorary Treasurer (1933-34) Member, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee dent Indian Chamber of Commerce (1942-43) President Indian Hemp Association (1941-43) President Indian Sugar Mills' Association (1940-41) Takes active interest in social work, was Honorary General Secretary of the All-India Marwari Federation (1940-42) Has founded Charitable Trusts and Institutions for social and educational uplift and medical relief Address 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta

NORMAND, SIR CHARLES WILLIAM BLYTH, M A, D Sc (Edin), FNI, CIE (1938), Director General of Observatories b 10th September 1889 m Alison McLennan Educ Royal School and Edinburgh University, sie Scholar and Fellow, 1911-1913, Angle Scholar and Edinburgh University, Carnegie Scholar and Fellow, 1911-1913, Meteorologist, Simla, from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927, I A R O, with Mesopotaminn Expeditionary Force, 1916-19, mentioned in despatches, 1917, Director-General of Observatories, 1927-44 Awarded Symon's Gold Medal 1944, by the Boyel Meteorological Secrets. 1944 by the Royal Meteorological Society Pres, Math and Phys Section of Indian Science Congress, 1931 and 1938 Delegate to International Meteor Congresses in Copenhagen 1929, De Belt 1933, Warsaw 1935, Berlin 1939 Created Knight Bachelor on 1st Jan 1945 Publications Scientific metalog many protections of the control of the on 1st Jan 1945 Publications Scientific articles, mainly on meteorological subjects The Observatory, Lodl Road, New Delhi

NURIE, Mohamed Yassen, Ba, LLB, Barrister-at-Law b 12th November 1895, Educ Ma O College, Aligarh passed LLB in 1920, started practice at Almer and Beawar as a Vakli of Allahabad High Court, was called to Bar in 1927—Grays Inn Joined the Khilafat Movement, after leaving College at Bombay started practice in 1921 was member of the Municipal Committee, Beawar for 6 years, left for England in 1926, was Vice-Chairman of the M Committee for 3 years, returned from England mittee for 3 years, returned from England in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court, took part in political and social activities in

Ahmedabad, presided at the first All India Muslim Youths Conference at Bombay in 1932, was Chairman of the Reception Committee of Gujarat Political Conference in 1933, Member of the Working Committee of All-India Khilafat Committee Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay, Hyder Mansion, Fazai 1937-39 Address Road, Bombay

OGILVIE, SIR CHARLFS (MACIVOR GRANT), Kt (Jan 1944), CSI, (Jan 1941), CBE (June 1928), BA, Oxon, 1913, MA, Oxon, 1931, BA, Cantab, 1933, Defence Seey, Govt of India b 6th May 1891 m Gladys Evelyn Mary Thomson Educ at Bedford School, Exeter College, Oxford, 1910 14 and 1931 33 and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, ICS, 1914 Deputy Compissioner Gurdssout, 1919 at Corpus Christi Coliege, Cambridge, 1 CS, 1914, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, 1919 20, Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, 1922 23, Administrator, Nabha State, 1923-24, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, 1925 28, Home Secretary, Punjab Government, 1929 31, Finance Secretary, Punjab Government, 1933 36, Imperial Defence College, 1936, Secretary, Defence Department, Government of India from April 1937 Address Simla/New Delhi Delhi

RCHHA His Highness, Maharaja of (See Indian Princes' Section) ORCHHA

(See Indian Princes' Section)

OWEN, Rowland Hubert, H M Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma & Ceylon b 1903, m Kathleen, d of the late W A Scott, of Omagh, N Ireland, Educ Royal School, Armagh and Trinity Coll, Dublin, Joined Dept of Overseas Trade, 1926, Private Seey to Sir E Crowe, Comptroller General, 1930, Seey, Gorell Cttee on Art and Industry, 1931, attended Imperial Defence College, 1934, Commercial Seey, Residency, Cairo, 1935, Private Seey to the Secretary, Dept of Overseas Trade (the late Captain Evan Wallace), 1936, transferred to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, 1939 successively Head of Prize Dept and Head of Shipping Enemy Resources and General Departments, Ministry of Economic Warfare Representative on Staff of Minister of State, Middle Last, 1942, Director of Combined (Anglo-American) Economic Warfare Agencies at Ailled Force Headquarters, Mediterranean, 1944 Address Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, Calcutta

PAI, AMMEMBAL VITTAL, BA, ICS, OBE (1939), Joint Seey to the Govt of India in the Commonwealth Relations Dept of India in the Commonwealth Relations Dept and Controller General of Emigration, since 1944 b Oct 11 1901, m Tarabal only d of Rao Bahadur Dr M Kesava Pal, O B E, M D Educ Canara High School, Mangalore Presy Coll, Madras and Wadham Coll Oxford Asstt Collector, North Arcot Dt, Madras, 1926-27, Sub Collector, Paighat and Kumbakonam, 1928 30 Under Secy. Govt of Madras, Public Works & Labour Depts, 1931-34, Addi Dt Mgte, Tanjore, 1936, Agent of the Govt of India in Cevion, 1936, Agent of the Govt of India in Cevion, 1936, Indians Overseas, 1941-44 Nominated Official Indians Overseas, 1941-44 Nominated Official Indians Overseas, 1941-45 Nominated Official Indians Overseas, 1941-45 Nominated Official Indians Overseas, 1941-45 Nominated Official Indians Overseas, 1941-45 Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. II stin 5 St ect Cale tt

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an Indian States Delegate number of reforms in Orchina State including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage Dewan of Charkhari and Imperial coinage Dewan of Charkhari and Sachin States, 1936 40 Introduced several administrative and financial reforms notably 'Viliage Panchavats,' 'Rurai upilit', 'Independent Audit Section and Judiciary' Appointed Dewan of Mayurbhan State 1940 Member of the Benries Hindu University Court 1942 Felion of the Uthai Univ 1944 Court, 1942 Fellow of the Uthal Univ , 1944 Civil Defence Commissioner, Leader of the National War Front (Mayurbhan) State) and President of the Mayurbhan War Efforts Committee Executive, also Scout Commissioner for the Mayurbhan State Recreations Numismatics, writing and art collection Home Address 'Yasioniyas,' Sahukara, Baripada Bareiliv, (UP) Address

PANDIT, KESHAV GOPAL, MA, Principal, & Senior Professor of English, Willingdon College, Sangh b 1904 Educ Wilson (Eng Hons) Ellis Scholar
Bombay Univ BA Bombay Univ, 1924, m 1930, Vijaya Kumari, d of Gajanan Bhashar Vaidya, 8 Infe member, Deccan Education Society, Head of Dept of English, Fergusson College, Poona (1929 44), Model & Superintendent, Primary Experimental School, Navin Marati Shala (1932 44), Ex President, A' Cliss Primary Schools' Asse, Poona Fellow Univ of Bombay & Member, Board of Stylles in English Literature Portland of Studies in English Literature, Bomlay Provincial School-Book Cttee Recognized University Post-graduate Teacher Taking Recognized active interest in Education, Literature & Social Reform, Publications Author of Plays and Peonis in Marathi and other educational books Address Willingdon College, Sangli (S M C)

PANIKKAR, KAVALAM MADHAVA, Prime Minister, Bilkaner State since July 1944 b 3rd June 1895 Educ at Madras and Oxford, Assembly, Generally Board (Congress), Econgres Scholar of Chirist Church, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple) Professor, Aligarh Mushm University Editor, The Hindustan Times, Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes Foreign Minister, Patiala, Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner (1939), Secretary, Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference, Official witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Committee. Indian States Representative to the mittee. Indian States Representative to the Taculty of Oriental Studies and Times and Oriord, Assembly, Generally Board (Congress), Econgres the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congrest the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congrest the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congrest the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congrest the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congrest the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congrest the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congrest the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congress), and the UP Assembly, Leader of the Congress, and the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Assembly, Leader of the UP Asse mittee, Indian States Representative to the Pacific Relations Conference, Canada, 1942 Vice-President of State Council and Foreign & Minister and Minister State
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Education and Health, Bikaner State
Vice Pres, Royal India Society, London
Publications Indian States and Government Education Vice Pres, Royal India Society
Publications Indian States and Government
of India, Interstatal Law, Portuguese in
Malabar, Dutch in Malabar, Caste and
Democracy, Hindrism and the Modern
World, Kingship in India, Education
Reconstruction, etc. Has also contributed
The Times, The Manchester Guardian, News
Chronicle, Contemporary Review, etc., and
published novels, dramas and poems in
Malavalam Address Bikaner

Inaugurated a State including currency into Cinarkinari and roduced several reforms notably upilft', 'Inde Judiciary' Aping State 1940 and University (Mar. 1904), Alla habad University (Mar. ticment Officer 1918, Magnstrate and Collector 1920 Appointed to investigate Customar Law in Kumaon, 1919 Secretary, U.F. Exclse Committee, 1921, Dep Sec. to Govt, 1927, Sec. to Govt, Education Industries and Agriculture Deptts, 1927 Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1927-28 Commissioner, Benares, Jhansi and Allahabat Divisions, 1931-37, Political Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1931-37, Chie Secretary to Govt, 1938-39, Advisor to the Governor, U.P., 1939-44 Evaminer, Allahabad and Benares Universities, Membel Indian Historical Records Commission, 1926 Indian Historical Records Commission, 1926
President, Numismatic Soc., India, 1934, 1940
Pres Historical Soc., U.P., 1939 44 Publications Joint translator of Blasa's "Syapan Vasavdatta" (Indian Press), "The dates of Skandagupta and his successors", Collector Inandbook, Hindu Customary Law, etc. Address 19, Thornhill Road, Allahabad

PANT, PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH, Ex-Premit of the UP Government b Sept 1886

Educ Aimora, Aliahabad Elected to the Sept 1886 of the Local Council of 1993 and was Leade of the UP Government

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Arts, Travancore University
Hindu, Brahmin, b 1877
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Served the Govt of Travancore for 31 years and re-tired as Dewan Persilkar in 1932 Foremost htterateur of Keraia, distinguished Sanskrit seholar, and prime authority on matters relating to the annals and antiquities of Kerala Author of more than twenty annais

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everal anciert Mal yal m mano cript El cited Presid nt of the All heral Literary Academy for the part everal ye rs. Tak great Interest in il nij n nyilit n o S hib street in il nij n nyilit n o S hib street in il nij n nyilit n o S hib street in il nij n noto e and Cochin la e gil n i rean th l (goll b le ) and con red n him th littles of Mah kaxi and habilitaha respect ely in recomili el il poet i at a warded the title of Saht yabin il a so for prof lency in San kil la the street in the latter in the k tan J gatl Trl pdrum

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PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVLINDRAI, Taw b 31st Oct 1875, of Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad, Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra, went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr M K Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Alime dabad Came into prominence as a Satyagraha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli No-tax Campaign Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Alımcdabad for Bardolı Was acclaımcd "Sardar" by Mr Gandhi in acknowledgment of the efficiency with which he conducted the Bardoli campaign, Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931 Went to Jail several times in pursuance of the Congress Civil Disobedience Movements Chairman, Congress Parliamentary Sub Committee, 1935-42 when he controlled the activities of the ministries in seven out of the eleven Indian Provinces Negotiated with the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot on the question of reforms in the Government of the State, 1938-39 Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, October 1940, released in 1941 owing to illness and imprisoned again in Aug 1942 Released on 15th June 1945 Bhadra, Ahmedabad Address

PATELL, JEHANGIR J K, Scerctary, W I A Association, Bombry b 2nd August 1905 Son of Mr Jamshedji Cowasji Patell, Solicitor Unmarried Educ

Solicitor Unmarried Lduc
St Xavier's School and
College Davar's College of
Commerce and School of
Accountancy, London
Completed articleship for
Incorporated Accountancy
with Messis S B Billimoria
& Co, Bombay Assistant
Secretary, WIA Association from 1931 July
Secretary, Since 15th April
1939 Has contributed

articles on various subjects, particularly on 'Motoring' and 'Photography' Vice Patron and Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society, Committee Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India, Limited Member of the Royal Asiate Society President for the last eight years of the WIAA Staff Association Recreations Football, Motoring and Photography Address Jer Manor, Chanda Ramji Lstate, Colaba, Bombay

PATIALA Lt.-Col His Highness, The Ruler of (See Indian Prin es' Section)

PATIL LAMANTAO MADHATAO, BA, LLB, FA-Minister for Local Self Government, Government of Bombay b 16th July 1907 at

the village of Gahu, Taluka Rahuri, Distric Ahmednagar m Miss Urmllabai, d of Co R S Chavan, Baroda, Edue Sangamat High School, Decean College, Poona, Kolhapu Law College Participated in the C E Movement in 1932 and sentenced to two years R I, practised at Ahmedinagar presided over a number of political conferences President of the District Congress Committee Ahmedinagar, edited local Congress pape. "Sanghi Shaktl" for one year befor accepting office under the new Constitution, Offered Satyagraha in 1940 and was sentenced to one year's ligorous imprisonment, Detained as political prisoner for 21 months under Defence of India rules on 10th August 1942 Pres, Local Self Govt Institute, Bombas in e 1937 Pres, Maharashtra Labour Ctree Address Ahmedingar

PATIL, NARAYAN BALAJI, M L A, Land holder b 1883, has been taking active interest in the welfare activities of agricultural communities and has made his own village a

munities and has made his own village a model one Honv Magistrate, 1921-38, first elected Chairman, Local Board, Darwha 1924, and Chairman, Dist Council, Yeotmal 1925 29 and 31-39, elected to C P Assembly (1937), leader, Non-Brahmin Group in the Assembly, 1937-38, joined Congress party, 1939, Pres, Dist Congress C ttee, from 1939 onwards, member, A I C C, 1939 onwards, member,

A I C C, 1939 onwards, takes great interest in educational institutions, Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Maratha Educational Conference Amraoti, 1940, member, Provincial Vidva Mandir Committee, recipient of title of "Samaj Bhushan" for long public service Address P O Malkhed, Dist Yeotmal (Berar)

PATIL, S.K., M.L.A., Bombav b. August 14, 1900 Educ at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, joined the non-co-operation movement 1n1920 and conducted national schools till 1924. He went to England at the close of 1924 and had education in journalism at the London School of Economics and the University College of the London University. He returned to India in 1927 and was on the editorial staff of "The Bombay Chronicle" for three years. He has been General Secretary of The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee since 1929 and was sentenced five times in the Chill Disobedl cance Movements. He has been a member of the A.I. C. C. since 1930 and of the Bombay and Municipal Corporation since 1934, leader of Municipal Corporation since 1934, leader of Congress. Party in Bombay Corporation. Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules, in August 1942, released in 1944. Address. Heera House, Sandhurst P.1, Bombay 4

PATKAR, SIR SITAPAN SUNDFFFAO, Kt. (1950), BA, LLB Edue Liphinstone High School and College Plender, High Court, Appellate Side 1897 Government Plender, 1913 29, Member, Indian Bar Committee 1923, Judea Bombar High Court, 1926, Officiating Chief

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LATON WILLIAM CULDER MA. MBChB PRCSL CIE (1945) MC (1916) KHP (1914) Surgeon Ceneral Bernal b Ja 1886 m Marian Bru e Willt son Fd Gi gow Acad my Fdinburgh Liv I'nt ed I M S 101 s vel in W r 1915 18 in les c Mesopotami 1 at stine Ci il f IMS I Mairs 19 3 Pr fessor of mil if ry Madra 193 CMO Delli 1934 38 1 G C H N W F 1 193641 Su gron ( peral B gal since 1911 I Nie ton Som ppc in Indian m di at ( ett U Gindlay & Co London or Calc tta

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PAUL, SIR HARI SANKLR, Kt, 1930, son of late Butto Kristo Paul, founder of the illustrious Drug House, Butto Kristo Paul & Co, Ltd, b 1888, Governing Director of the Company,



cffected large expansion of the business particularly on manufacturing side Undertook extensive business tour in Europe, Coun eillor, Calcutta Corporation, Mayor of Calcutta, 1936, Pres, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce 1936, 1937, 1938, All India Chemists and Druggists Federation, Calcutta Chemists Druggists Assen, Bengal

Assen , Pharmaccutical Manufacturers' Member, Bengal Leg Director, Assembiv Metropolitan Insurance, Bengal Insurance & Reai Property, Bangodoy Cotton Mills, New Beerbhoom Coal Co, Commercial Carrying Co (Bengai), Yasbant Sugar Mills Chairman, Board of Directors, Bengal Immunity, , National Insurance Co Advisory Cttce for Ltd Control Member, of import of Drugs & Medicines (Govt of India), Calcutta War Cttee, Calcutta Traffic Advisory Cttee, Railway Rates Advisory Cttee (Govt of India), Calcutta Trainways Advisory Cttee, District Commandant, Calcutta Civic Guards 2 s 1 d Address 92, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta

PAVRY, Miss Bapsy, M A, Litterateur Queen Mary High School and St EducXavier's College, Bombay, MA MA, Visited England every year, since 1924 Presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928, received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by late Signor Mussolm, by the Shah of Persia, and by the King of Afghanistan (1934), by Pre-sident Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Caroi Aing Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prinee Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugosiavia and the Crown Princes and Crown Princes of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopoid and Queen Elizabeth of Beigium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug-Sept 1937), by President Lebrun (1938) Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdulah in Transpordan (1937) and of Lmir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937) Attended the instoric reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938)
Member of Committee of various Charity
Balls, held in London in 1928-38, in the
presence of members of the Royal Family
Publications Heroines of Ancient Persia
(Cambridge 1930) Address Malabar Hili,
Bombay Bombay

PAVRY, DASTURJI SAHEB CURSETJI ERACHJI, First High Priest of the Fasali Parsis, elected 1920, Order of Merit from the Shih of Persia, 1929, Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost learned Societics, 1931-33, presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemoration Volume, by seventy emlnent scholars from seventeen countries, and published in England by Oxford University Press, fellcitations and tributes from many world-famous men, April 1939 b 9 April 1859, 3 s 3 d Owns large estates in Baroda State Education Ordained 1871, High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavia, elected, 1912, Trinstee of the Millan Foundation for Betterment of Zoroastrian Community Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsis of Navsari, 1920 Publications Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects, Parts 1 to 6, Bombay, 1904, 1917, 1921, 1922, 1928, 1937 Iranian Studies, Bombay, 1927 Address Malabar Hill, Bombay

PAVRY, Jal Dastur C, M A, Ph D, Orlentallst, Vice President, Society for Study of Reilgions, London, Honorary Member, Institute Little raire et Artistique de France, Paris Feilow of Columbia University Presented to His Majesty at the Levee (1928) Received by Pope Plus XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, the Shan of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemall Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Maric, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marle of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March April 1937) by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug-Sept 1937), by President Lebrun (1938) Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Trans jordan (1937) Attended the historic Reception given by President Lebrun in honour of the King and Queen (1938) Member of Council, World Alliance for International Peace through Religion (Geneva) Publication Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1926) Address Malabar Hill, Bomby

PAVRY, MFRWANJI ERACHJI, JP (Bombay),
LR CP (London), LM & S (Bombay)
LM (Dublin), Captain (IMS) of the Parsi
Pioneer Battalion, Hon Presidency Magte,
Medical Practitioner, Bombay b 14 Oct
1866 Educ Grant Medical College of
Bombay, Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and
London Hospital Played for Middlesex
County XI in 1895, Divisional Surgeon, St
John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Serving
Brother of the Venerable Order of St John,
Vellum Vote of Thanks of the Grand Prory,
Long Service Medal and Bar, Hon Life
Member, St John Ambulance Association,
President, Baronet Cricket Club and John
Bright Cricket Club, since 1882, and Bombay
Bright Cricket Club, since 1882, and Bombay
Parsi Gymkhana, since 1938 Vice President,
Parsi Gymkhana, since 1938 Vice President,
Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium, Bombay Scout
Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium, Bombay Scout
Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium, Trustee of
B P A Boxing Federation, Trustee
Various Institutions and Charity Trusts
Various Institutions and Charity Trusts
Publications Parsi Cricket, etc Clubs
Publications Parsi Cricket, etc Clubs
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PEDLEY, JOHN EDWARD, CIE (1939), MC (1917), MA (Oxon), ICS, Labour Comm=nr, UP, Sugar Commsnr, UP and Bihar, and

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of India Ltd, Indian Mercantlle Insurance Company Ltd and various other commercial and industrial concerns President, Santa-eruz Education Society, Santacriz Residents' Association Vlee-President, Slinkshan Prasarak Mandall, Poona Trustee, Anandllal Education Society, Bombay Ayurvedie Society, Bombay Pinjrapole, Laksliminarayan Temple Trust, Santaeruz, etc. Member of the Committee of, The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Association of Indian Industries, Member of Advisory Committee Podar Medical College (Avury education) muttee, Podar Medical College (Avurvedie),
Podar Hospital and R A Podar College of
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Address Office Podar Chambers, Foit, Bombay Podar Manslon, 10, Residence Marine Drive, Bombay

POLLOCK, THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE RONALD EVELYN, Judge, High Court, Nagpur b 17th April, 1891, m Margery Fitze Educ EVELYN, Judge, High Cours, Fitze Educ April, 1891, m Margery Fitze Educ Harrow and Pembroke College, Cambridge B A (1913), Barrister of Gray s Inn (1934), passed into I C S, 1914, District and Sessions Judge, 1924, Legal Remembrancer to Government, 1930, Additional Judicial Commissioner, 1932, Puisne Judge, 1936 Address Nagpur, C P *b* 17th

PORBANDAR, CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS, MAIIA RAJA SAHEB OF (See Indian Princes Section)

PRABHUNATH SINHJI, MAHARAJ Member, Executive Council, Narsingarh State and Private Secretary to His Highness The Maharaja Salieb Baladur of Narsingarli b 24th April 1909 Uncle of the present Ruler of Narsingarh, and son of the lets 15 and son of Narsingarh, and son of the late Maliaraj Shri Moti Sinhji Educ it the Narsinganh High School and privately years as Served many years as the Controller of Household to His High ness and afterwards was promoted to the post of the Private Secretary, in which still serving President of the post he is still serving War Ñarsıngarlı Committee Central Reelpient of title of Rao Bahadur in June 1941 Title of Dharamalankar conferred upon him in Sept 1943 by Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal, Benares Address Narsingarh

PRADHAN, DIWAN BAHADUR ANANT NARA-YAN, BA, Examinations—STL&HS, b July 16, 1878, Dapoli, Son of the late Rao Bahadur NY Pradhan, Kolhapur Residency,

whose forefathers served British Government in the Military & Political Depart ments since 1818, Adviser, Mudhol (Decean), m Soubhagyavati Lamiba Soubhagy avati Wilson Gupte, Educ Galley (Bom) & Govt I av School, Has 4 s and 2d, Entered Govt and Revenue Dept 1903 and retlred as Di Collector in 1934, Served as Mamlatdar, Magistrate & Chitais in C D Services, Lent



to Phaltan, Kagal, Akalkot and 'Ramdurg States, Served as Dewan and V P, Regeney Council, Mudhol State, from, 1937-42, Ev Hon Secretary, Decen States Organisation, Author of 'Monograph on Akalkot Decorations', Rao Bahadur (1933), Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), Diwan-Bahadur (1944) Recreation—Tennis & long walks Address "Yesh want Niwas", Rasta, 243, Poona 2

PRASAD, JAGAT, MA, BSc, CIE (1934), Retd Accountant General and Financial Adviser, His Highness's Government, Jammi and Kashmir, b 16th May, 1879, Educ Muir Central College (now University College), Allahabad Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1902, Retired, 1934, as Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs (Permanent), Dy Auditor General (Officiating) Address Daryaganj, Delhi

PRASAD, KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH, KCSI (1937), Kt (1935), CSI (1931), CIE (1923), OBE (1919), MA (Oxon), Hon LLD, Delhi University b Jan 17, Educ Allahabad University, Lincoln Asstt and Joint Magistrate, Coll, Oxford MagIstrate and Collector, 1903 21, Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920, Seey to Govt, UP, 1921-27, Chief Seev to Govt, UP, 1927-1931 Resigned Indian Civil Service Member to Government, 1933, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1st April 1935 to 1940 Hon Scey, Standing Cttee Non Party Conference and Sapru Conclination Cttee Address Raja Jal Klshen Das Bahadur's House, Diwankabazaar, Moradabad, U P Aprıl 1933 Home

RASAD, RAJENDRA, MA, ML, LLD (Allahabad Unlv) b 3 Dec 1884 Educ Presidency College, Calcutta Vall, High Courts, Calcutta and Patna, till 1920 Professor, Univ Law College, Calcutta, 1914 16, fex-Member, Senate of Patna University since its foundation worked in Champaran District its foundation, worked in Champaran District with Mr Gandhi emaneipating the ryots in with Mr Gandhi emaneipating the ryots in 1917, gave up practice in pursuance of non eo operation resolution, Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years, President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929, Vice Chancellor, "Bihar Vidyapith," founded Patna Law Weekly, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922, President, 48th Session, Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October 1934 and also in Calcutta, 1939, President, Bihar Central Rehef Committee, President, Quetta Central Relef Committee, President, Quetta Central Relef Committee, Karachl, 1935, Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Committee, 1936, Member, Working Committee, Of the All-India Congress Committee, President, All-India Hindi Lilterary Conference President, All-India Hindi Lilterary Conference tresident, All-India Hindi Literary Conference twice in Cocanada, 1928 and Nagpur, 1936, Rector, Bhartiya Itlhas Parishad (Indian Academy of History) Arrested and imprisoned under the Defence of India Rules la Aug 1942 Released on 15th June 1947 Address Sadakatasram, Patna

PRASAD, DR JWALA, MA, Ph D (Cantab), King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, and King George VI Coronation Medal, Professor,

King Edward College the Philosophy Department Agent Uni er sity b 25th Oct ber 1890 n t Shreemati sity b 26th Oct ber 1800 a 't Shreemail Janoram K de m S John College Agrae en St 150 Milliam II use the long of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state

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PURSHOTAMDAS ISHWARDAS b January, 1896, Educ at St Xavier's High School, 1896, Lduc at St Xavier's High School, Bombay, entered public life, under the guldance of his father, Sir Ishwardas Lukhuni-

Bombay, entered public life, under the guldance of his father, Sir Ishwardas Lukhinfdas, President, Soelety of Hon Presidenty Magistrates, 1912 13, when he put vigour into the programme of the organisation and was responsible for providing comforts to Magistrates on out-door duty during the riots, Agent in Bombay of Triton Insurance Co, Itd, and a Director of the Indian Trade and General Insurance Co, Ltd, is on the Committee of several Trusts and public institutions and temples Treasurer, Pechev Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children, Nasik, and Bombay Vigilance Association amongst other hodies, Life Associate of Bombay Red Cross Society, a keen social worker and holds rational views in political and religious matters, Freemason, member of various organisations and clubs, including the Royal Asiatic Society, Sassoon Mechanics Institute Clubs Orient Club, Willingdon Sports Club and Cricket Club of India Address Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay Bombay

URSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS SIR, K B L (Juno 1944), Kt (1923), C I L (1919), M B E, Cotton Merchant b 30th May 1879 Educ Elph Coll, Bombay Member, Indian Retrenehment Committee, Director, Reserve Bank of India, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Curreney and Finance (1926) Delegato to Round Table Conference (1930-33) President, East India Cotton Association Chairman Oriental Life Assurance Co, Ltd Chairman, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co, Ltd Chairman, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association Address "Sunceta," Ridge RAFIUDDIN AHMED MOULVIF, SIR, Kt (1932), But at Law, J P Educ at the Bar at the College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, London College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and Kings College, Poona and College, Poona PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS SIR, KBE Chairman, Imperial Association Address Road, Maiabar Hill

QADIR, KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH, SIR ABDUL, Kt, cr 1927, Bar at-Law, Advocate, High Court, Lahore, formerly Additional Judge, High Court of Judicature, Lahore, Momber, Punjab Lcgislative Counell, Lahore, 1923, (Deputy President, 1924), a Fellow Punjab University, Lahore b 1874, s of late Sheikh Fatchuddin of Kasur, Punjab, India m d of late Sheikh Moliamad Umar, Bar-at-Law, Lahore, six s one d Educ Forman Christian College, Lahore, Lincoln's Inn Journalist, as editor, The Observer and the Malhzan, Lahore, 1895 1904, studied for the Bar in England, 1904-1907, practised as Advocate, 1907-1920, during which period he worked as Public Prosecutor at Lyalipur for eight years, the first elected President of the Punjab Public Prosecutor at Lyalipur for eight years, the first elected President of the Punjab Legislative Council, Jan -Sept 1925, when he resigned the Chair on his appointment as Acting Minister for Education, Punjab On termination of that duty, sat on the Committee of Inquiry appointed to examine the Jails Administration in the Punjab, deputed as a

full delegate to represent Indla at the 7th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926, acted as Revenue Member of the Lxcentive Council, Punjab Government, 1927, as Member of Public Service Commission, 1929, Member, Council of the Secretary of State for Indla, 1934-1937, Adviser, 1937-39, I lected Member of the International Commission of the International Commission of the International Commission, I lected Member of the International Commission of the Internationa mittee for Intellectual Co operation, Geneva, in 1939 Officiated as Law Member, Government of Iudia, from 25th October 1939 to 23rd December 1939 Now Chief Justice, the Bahawalpur State Publications The New School of Urdu Literature (in English), Magam i-Khillafat (in Urdu) Address 4, Tenuble Road Labore Temple Road, Lahore

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RAFIUDDIN AHMED MOULVIF, SIR, Kt (1932),
Br at-Law, JP Educ at the Deecan
College, Poona and Kings College, London
University Was called to the Bar at the
Middle Temple in 1892 Had the honour of
assisting Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in
her Hindustani studies and in the publication
of her Hindustani Diary Visited Constanti
nople in the interest of England during the
Cretan Crisis with introductory letters from nople in the interest of England during the Cretan Crisis with introductory letters from the Foreign Office in 1895 Had interviews with Sultan Abdul Hamid As a mark of appreciation of his services the Queen recommended to the Foreign Office that he should be admitted as first Indian member of the British Diplomatic Service and appointed to the British Embassy at Constantinople (The correspondence appears in Queen Victoria's published letters last volume) Victoria's published letters last volume) First elected to Bombay Government in November 1930 Council, 1909, June 1928 andre appointed Minister, Bombay Government in November 1930 Companion of the Turkish Order of the Majidian of Knight of the order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia of the order of the Lion and the Sun of Jublice Holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jublice Poona Poona

RAHIM THE HOY SIT ABDUE MA LLD RAHMAN LT COL M A 1MS (Retd) (1010) T CSI (1014) Pre-lient Left lith As milty b Sept mber 1867 C lled to the Br (Aliddi Temple) 1800 prast ded Advocate Calcutata Freddi cy M client Service Commi Ion b md October 1881 Advocate Calcutta Presid ey M gi rat Calcutta 1900-03 Appol ted J dge Madra Hich Co rt Pellow M dru Univ sity, ince 1908 Memb coft H R Commission on Public Service 1913 15 offi I ted a Cheff 3 title M dras July to Oct ber 1910 a July to October 1910 P bi est n P I cipies 1922 All Man Sulvi Comment of Member 1922 All Man Sulvi Comment of Membe P | cipies Executive C cil G v rament of Bengal Lack tive C. oil C v Inment of length of length of the len Confer n New Delhi 1935 Add a 6 C nning Ro d

RAHIMTOOLA FAZAL IBRAHM CIE BA JP Membe Indian T iff Boa d Merchant 1st O t b r 1895 Ed e St X fer Illah School and Colleg Bomb y and Po n Law College Membe Bomb & M nicip I Corporati n 1919 1930 T n te Bomb 3 P t Trust 19 1 1930 Membe Advl y Co mit Bomb v Devel pm nt Dep rtment 19 appol ted to edvi Oo ernm at ab ut liquo shops in Bombay City 19 M mbet Committee I Inlian M ch at Ch mbe 19 1 30 Se tary Imperial I dian Citiz n ehlp A ociation M mbe St nd g Tina c Committee for Rail y Rallw y Bo d Membe H j I quiry C mmittee 19 9 Chai man Re eption C mmittee ! th f the Bomb v Pr id n v Musl m Ed tional Conf re c Proid at Bmby Proid ey Urdu Teache Confe P ld nt All Indl Urdu Newspapers Ass It n Se e tary All I dia Minorities Confere ce M m be Ce t | Broadcasti g Ad | ory Coun II Bomb v member St uding Committee f H 1 d Irdia A oci tio Lo den M mber Central L gi tati A embly ting Pr id t f the appointed Indian Tariff B d 193 Pre d nt Indian Triff B rd 193 I dian St te Deleg te to the F stern G o p Confe e Chal man Powels Ltd Chiman f th Poon C m mittee f the Indi n Glids g 4 c Ltd Member Bomb y Provi il W C mmitt e Ch i man Indian Fi h ies Ctte G t of India Membe Wa RIL In ur Claims Ctt e Ce tr l F od Conneli tructlo Cite for Ag I I ture Forest and Fi h ies Direct ? f rai Jol t Stock Comp mes 4dd Ismail Building Hornby Road B mbay

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tir d d Octobe 1936 Was nomin t d Member of Central Legislative A embly August 1937 W s M mbe of the Sandburst Indianiz tion Cttee 1939 D fence Consulta tiv Cttee App inted Special Offi er (Recruit me t) Supply D p rtm t F b 194 Ap p l t d Memb r Feder l Public Service Commis to M y 8 194 Has be n Membe of the E ccuti e Co nell Agr and Allg ri Und ersiti a Club Agr Meerut Aligari In Tal ad U ited Ser i Club Simla Present dd Mo tPi ant Simi

PAHMAN THE HOUBLE MR JUSTICE MD ABBUR I'T (1934) LLD Ih B Bahadur (19 8) Judge High Court of Judicatur Labo b Oct 5 1888 m J mil un hi a Εŧ at St St plens Coll Begum Delbl d La CH L hore Advocate More affire Contact that the Frein of Law in th U i of D ihi 19834 Vie Cha He Dibi Un rity 19 0 34 Hon Me Ch cell r nd D of U 1 Instructi Purnab U Iv Judge High Court of J die tere Madra 193 t Ja 1943 Add es High Court L h e

RAHMAN KHAN BAHADUR SAYIDUR MA BE Ah EB h du i 1938 Ja b Nov 1 1895 m Herira Akht Ed Calcutt. 1895 m Hertin Ashr. Lot Calcut.
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RAIZADA, JAGMOHAN LAL, BA, LLB es of RAJ NATH, KUNWAR of Gujrat, Punjab, late Rai Balindur Dewan Pivare Lal, Banker, Lindlord Mill Owner and Jagirdar, St Stephen's Coll, Delhl Law Coll Univ of Delhi of which he is Life Registered graduate, m Kumary Biva Kumary, d of



Hon'ble Maharajkumar N Sinha Of Nashipur. lias one son, Member, Council of State in Jan 1941 Partner, Ral Bahadur Plyarelal & Sons, Modern Textile Industries , Director, Sitapur Electricity Corporation Ltd, Shows keen interest in public, social and literary activities

Music, Literature, Hoiticulture RecreationsRoshanara, Dellu, Chelmsford, New Clubs Address "Raibaliadur Piyarelal Villa," Prem Naram Road, Delini

RAJ KANWAR, RAI BAHADUR, LALA, MA, PCS (Retd), Chief Minister, Patha State since Oct 1, 1936 b March 31, 1882 Educ at Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore, Arnold gold medal for standing first in the MA Evanunation of the Punjab University, 1902 was for short periods on the professorial staff of the Central Training College and Forman Christian College Labore 1903 Held Christian College Lahore, 1903 Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and as Munsiff in the Punjab, 1903-12 Deputed to Gwalior State as 1903-12 Deputed to Gwalior State as Personal Assistant to Settlement Commissioner, 1913, Under Secretary, Political Department, 1915, Officiating Member, Bench Appeal Mal (Revenue), 1917, Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Excise, 1918, Officer on Special duty, Political Department, 1918 Promoted to Punjab Civil Service, 1919 Political Secretary, Gwalior State, 1920, Manager, Gwalior State Trust, 1923 Private Secretary to H H the Mainaraja of Bikaner, 1925 and Foreign and Political Manager, 1925 Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner, 1925 Reverted to Punjab Civil Service, 1927 Officer on Special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28, Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, in the Local Self Government and Revenue Departments, 1929 31, Secretary, Punjab Sources of Revenue Committee, 1931, Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional District Magistrate, etc., 1932-33 Awarded King's Coronation Medal (1937), Ordinary Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, Elected Member, Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, Member, Standing Committee of Ministers of the Central India and other State Group and of the Lastern India and other State Group and of the Lastern States Agency, Representative of the Eastern States on Regional War Supply Board, Fellow of the 1st Senate of the Utkal Univand member of its Faculty of Arts Pres designate of the Patna State I egislative Assembly Mem of the Special Aviation Cttee and the Social Services Cttee of the post war Reconstruction Cttee and of the ad hoc Cttee on standard of efficient administration set up by the Chamber of Princes Address Baiangir, Patna State, Orlssa

Director, R B Kidar Nath & Sons Bank Ltd, Gujrat, Proprietor, Ganesli Cotton Factories at Sargodha, Tandhanwala

and Slianwall and Brijnath Cotton & Rice Factories at Sheikhupura, son of the Late Ral Bahadur Kidar Nath of Gujrat, who was well known as a great philanthropist and was was ! amongst the foremost public men of the Punjab Kunwar Salib's mother comes from Well-known Diwan E family of Eminabad, who



are the premier Sardars and Jagirdars of Kashmir State Married in April 1939 the daughter of the late R B Sundar Dass Chopra of Dlaga Distt, Gujrat, has one son Ed first privately at home and later at Aitchison Cluess' College, Lahore Since the death of his father in the Quetta Earthquake in 1935, lie is managing the entire property and Member of the Indian Central Committee, July 1940 Director of the Northern India Insurance Co, Ltd Member, Executive Committee, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore Has lands and house property in different parts of the Punjab Main recreations—shooting, riding and fruit gardening Clubs Dalhousie Club, Imperlal Delhi Gymkliana Cinb, Delhi Address Gujrat, Punjab and No 4, Sundar-Dass Road, Lahore

TRIBHOVANDAS RAJA, SHANTIKUUAR, BA, LLB, Bar at-Law, Dewan, Akalkot



BA, LLB, Bar at-Law, Dewan, Akajkot State, e s of Tribhovaadas J Raja MA, LLB, Chief Minister, Ratiam State, b October 2, 1914, at Juna gad (Kathuawar) in a leading Lohana (Kshatriva) family m (1932) Sharadi devi d of Rao Bahadur H B Kotak, 1 d Manda kini Educ at Elphinstone Coli and Government Law Coll , Bombay, King's Coll, London, and Middle Temple,

London, and Middle Temple,
London, Called to the Bar
In 1938, Read at the
Bombay High Court under
Mr M C Chagla (Now Mr Justice Chagla)
Plactised in the Courts of Western India
States Agency at Rajkot, Dewan, Jawhar
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kot State One of the youngest Dewan kot State One of the youngest Dewant of a Salute State in the whole of India Born and brought up in Indian States and herest contest with State and an allegest contest with State and process contest with State and Process contest with State and Process contest with State and Process contest with State and Process contest with State and Process contest with State and Process contest with State and Process contest with State and Process contest with State and Pro closest contact with State administration and traditions Received administrative training from his father Recreation Teanls and rights Chil. Constact Club of Lodic Rombas riding Club Cricket Club of Iadia, Bombay and Club of Maharashtra, Poona Present Address Anaud Bang, Akalkot

RAJA TRIDUOVANDUS JAGJIVANDUS M ( )
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RAJAGOP LACHARI SES P I't (1945)
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also written a 'Prohibition Manual' containing all about the drink and drug problem in Bazlullah Road, Thyaga-Indla Address ray anagar, Madras

RAJAH IVER, K, BA, BL, Advocate General Madras since July 1944 b July 15, 1890, Educ Presy Coll, Madras, and Law College, Apprenticed to S Srinivasa Lyengar, Advocate Ex-Advocate General member, Bar (ouncil, since 1934 Address Harldwar', 166. Lloyd Road, Royapettali, Madras

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and Upanishads and 'Chats Behind Bars', RAJPIPLA, LT-COL H H MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAYASINHJI, MAHARAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section )

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Potteries Ltd Director, Central & Local Boards
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Authority Ltd, Tata Chemicals Ltd, Concord
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Committee to frame Rules under Reforms; Act, 1919, Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920, Advocate General for the Presidency, 1920, engaged from 1910 in almost all lieavy trials in Madras, one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927, Rapportent to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927, Law Member of Madras Government, 1923 28, Vice President, Executive Council, 1924, resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928, delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928, represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928, Act, 1919, Member of Legislative Council before the Butler Lnquiry Committee, 1928, member of the Sub Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structuro Committee of the R T C, 1981, Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931, Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Iravancore, Member of the Consultative Committee of the R T C, delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932, Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932, Acting Commorce Member of the Government of India, 1932, Chairm in of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933, Member of the Joint appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933, Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933, Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933, drafted a new constitution for Kashmere, 1934, Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935 Dewan of Trayancore, 1936, Conferred the title of "Sachivothama" by His Highness the Maharana of Trayancore by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, instrumental in implementing was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936, Chief Commissioner, Travaneore Boy Seouts Association, 1937, Vice Chancellor, Travaneore University, 1937 Was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937 Was conferred the Degree of Doetor of Laws by the Travaneore University, 1939 Awarded KCSI, 1941 Delivered the convocation address of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1942, Appointed Member for Information in the Governor-General's Executive Council, 3 8 42. Governor-General's Executive Council, 3 8 42, resigned on 20 8-1942, re appointed as Dewan of Travaneore 28-8 42, Chairman, Indian Rubber Production Board, Nov 1942, Chairman, Travaneore Steam Navigation Co. 1944, Member of the Govt of India Post-war Reconstruction Cttee, and of the Central Board of Education 1944. Publications Contributions to various periodicals on political, financial and literary topics,
Recreations Lawn-tennis, riding and walking Clubs National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan Address Trivandrum, Travaneore, India, The Grove, Mylapore, Madras, Delisle, Ootacamund, India

RAMASWAMI, EV, ERODF, b 1878 Ex-Member, Erode Tk Bd, and Combatore Dt Bd also Ex-C M C, Erode, Ex-Pres, Temple Committee, Erode, Member, War Council, Ex-Pres, and Seev, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, led Vaikom Satyagraha, and had been to jall nearly half a dozen times for political and social purposes Founder, belf-Respect Movement, Editor, Tamil papers "Kudl Arasu" and "Paghuttharlvu", Malayan Tour, 1929, Continental Tour, 1931, Founder Tamil Karhagam, started, Ratlond Books Publishing Co, Ltd. Addiess Erode

RIMASWAMI SASERI, DEWAY BAHADUI, K S, BA BL, Retired Dist & Sessions Judge b Aug 1878 m Srlmatlu Sundarammal Native High School, Kumbakonam, Maharajah's Coll, Trivandrum, Govt Coll, Kumbakonam, Law Coll, Madras, was an advocate for 5 years at Madras Then became a Dist Munsif, Sub Judge and Dist & Sessions Judge in the Madras Judicial Service Was afterwards second appellate judge it Pudu kotili for 4 years, took part in social and economic and political uplift movements, was chairman of the Reception Cttee and then Vice Pres of the All India Hindu Mahasabha and opened the Mysore State Hindumaha sablia third session at Shimoga Was editor of Indian Progress and of Madras Legal Com panion and afterwards of Dharmarajya Author of several books on Law, Literature, Philosophy and Sanskrit Drama Address 47, Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras

RAMESAM, SIR VEPA, BA, BL, retired Judge, High Court, Madras b 27 July 1875 m Lakshminarasamma Educ Hindu Coll, Vizigapitam, Presidency Coll, Madras, and Law Coll, Madras Practised as High Court Valal at Vizigapatam from 1896 to 1900, at Madras, 1900-1920, Govt Pleader, 1916-20, appointed Judge, 1920, Knighted in 1929, Olhelated as Chief Justice, 1931, 1933 and 1935 Publications Edited Mulla's Hindu Law, 8th Edition, 1936, Joint Editor, Mulla's Hindu Law, 9th Ldition, 1940 Joint Author of "A Supplement to Modern Geometry" Address Gopal Vihar, Mylapole, Madras

RAMPUR Lt Col HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH
FARZAN D-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I INGLISHIA,
MUKHLIS-UD-DAULAH, NASIR-UL-MULK,
AMIR-UL-UMRA NAWAB, SIR SAYED MOHAM
MAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID
JUNG, GCIE KCSI, DLitt, LLD
(See Indian Princes' Section)

RAMSDEN, Geoffice Charles Freschfyille, M A (Cantab), I C S, Development Adviser to H E the Governor of C P, b April 21, 1893, m Margaret Lovell Robinson, Lduc Haileybury Coll and Sidney Sussex Coll, Cambridge, in Army 1914 19 (1st Bn The Royal Sussex Regt N W F P India 1915 19), poined I C S 1920, Secretary, Tarlif Board 1923 25, Deputy Commissioner, 1926 36, Commissioner, 1937 44, Financial Commissioner, 1944 45 Address Nagpur, C P.

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1914-1917, 1921-1923 Officer d'Acidemie Prof of Law, Government Law College, 1923-1924, Assit Law Reporter 1924 Justice of Price, Member of the Bombas Corporation for ten years. Lx Chalrmen of the Schools Committee, Bombes Municle pelity, Ly Dean of Laculty of Arts Provincel d Commissioner, Hundurthan Scouts Asso

RASHID, MIANARDUL, THE HON MI JUSTICE, BA (Punjab), MA (Canlab) Judge, High Court, Lahore b 20th June 1880 m d of Naw ib Maula Baklish, C.I. Lduc Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, Proof of the Lahore, 1912 1912. appointed testt Legal Remembrancer, 1025, officiated as Govt Advocate, Punjab, in 1027, 1020 and 1930 Address 16, Masson Road Lahore

RATLAM, MAIOI GINITAL II H SH SAJIAN SINGHII MAHAKATA SAHII BAHADUR OF (See Indum Princes Section)

RATNASABAPATHY MUDALIAR, SRI DEWAN BAHADUR C.S., C.B.D., Millowner b 9th March 1886 Entered public life carly

In his 20th year as member or the Colmbutore Municipal
Council, Chairman, Colmbatore Municipality, 1921
to 1934 Liected President
of the Colmbutore District
Board, 1923 to 1932 Member,
The Madras Government of the Colmb store Municipal The Madras Government Provincial Retrenchment The Committee Madras Government Electricity
Committee, The Committee
on Co-operation, Madras,
was Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Electricity

for 10 years President, The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Colmbatore, since the last 9 years The Southern India Millowners' Asso elation, Combatore and The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co operative Society, Ltd., Madras President Midras Co op Central Lind Mortgage Bank Ltd., Madras Was President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, in 1939 Was Member of the Eastern Group Conference of the Government of India in 1940 Was Non-official Adviser for the Indo Japanese Trade Talks in 1939 Member, The All-India Organisation of Industral Employees, Now Yuan President trial Employers, Now Vice President,
The Employers' Federation of
India, The Industrial Research Utilization
Committee, The Panel of the Indian Cotton
Textile Industry, Member, Governing Body
of I M M T S "Dufferin," Bombry Member,
The Madras Provincial Yarn Advisory Com
mittee, Representative on the court of The mittee, Representative on the court of The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore Member, Pohey Cttee on Industries of the Developments and Planning Dept of Govt of India Will and Mill Product-Citee of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Madras Provincial War Citice, Post war Reconstruction General Title Industries Sub Cities, Sub Cities on Textiles and Labour Sub Cities, and Prostandard Cloth Advisory Cities and Moress "Lal-shmi Myas," Avanashi Road, Combatore

clid Commissioner, llinducth in Scouts Association, Children in, Junfor Red Cro = Society
Ly Chalrman, Dist Local Board Member of
the Senate, Captum, University Training
Corps, Director, Y. W. Front Divisional
Warden, Khar Address 1st Road, Khar,
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ASHID, May Arrett, The Hoy Mr. Justice,
B.A. (Punjab), M.A. (Canlab) Judge,
High Court, Lahore b 29th June 1889
and of Nawab Maula Bakhish, C.I.L. Lduc control Model School and Torman Christian
College, Lahore, and at Christ's College,
Cambridge Practical at Lahore, 1913 1953.

Cambridge Practical at Lahore, 1913 1953. revision of the Indian Statute Book, 1935 38, Officiating Reforms Commissioner, 1938, Judge, High Court, Calentta, Jan 1939, Chairman, G I P. Riv. Court of Inquiry 1910, Hindu Law Cttee, 1941, Indus Commission, 1941 42 Prime Minister Jammu and Kashmir, 1941 45 Address 7, Barakhamba Road, No. 1941. Road, New Delhi

Road, New Delhi
RAU, Sir BFNEGAL RAMA, KT, 1939, CIE, 1930 MA (Cantab), Chalrman, Bombav Port Trust Since 1941 b 10 Jan 1889, m Miss Dhanvanthi Handoo 1 duc Presidency Coll, Madras, and King's Coll, Cambridge Entered I C'S, Nov 1913, Under Sec and Dv Secs, Govt of Madras, 1919 1924, Sec, Indian Tavation Citec, 1925 26, Dy Secv, Finance Dept, Govt of India, 1926 1928, Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928 1930, Jt Secy, Industries Dept, Govt of India, 1930-31, Secy, Round Table Conferences and Jt Select Citec of Parlament on India Bill, 1931-34, Deputy High Commissioner for India in London, 1934-1938, Agent-General and High Commissioner for India In the Union of South Africa, 1938 41 Prime Minister, Jammu & Kashmir, 1944 45 Address 7, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi

AAU, THE HON DR U RAMA, President, Madras Legislative Council b 17th Septem ber 1874, Educ Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College Medical Practitioner, Madras, Councillor, Corporation of Madras, member, Madras Legislative Connell, member. Council of State. resigned member member, Council of State, resigned member ship of Council of State in 1930 Was mem ship of Council of State in 1930 Was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice President, was Honorary Presidency Magis trate, was a member of the Senate of the Madras University, was President of the Indian Medical Association, Editor of "The Indian Medical Association, Editor of "The Antiseptic" and "Health" District Superintendent, St John's Ambulance Association, Madras, Organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps, Director, United India Life lance Corps, Director, United India Life Assurance Co, Ltd., Organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C D Movement in 1930 Publications "First Ald in Accidents," "First Ald in Child Birth" and "Health Tracts" (in English, Tamil and "Health Tracts" (in English, Tamil and Telugu) Address "Hawarden," Laider & Gate Road, Vepery, Madras FAT MHEREAU MA ( PIT A PRO (LEASEN) FLA. F F F LANGUAGE A LANGUAGE



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Languages Tripos Entered ICS, 1921, held charge as Dy Commsnr of various districts, eq, Nimar, Bilaspur, Buldana, Akola, established Lady Butler Hospital for women and children at Kliandwa and Jubilee Memorial Hospital for women and children, Kliangaon Address Goiton Castle, Sinla

REILLY, Sir (Henry) D'Arcy (Correlius), Kt, 1934 b 15th January 1876 m to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903) Educ Merehant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913, District and Sessions Judge, 1916 Ag Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925 and 1926, Temp Addl Judge, 1927, Permanent Judge, 1928 34, Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore Address The Annexe Club, Oothermund

REMEDIOS, Monsignor James Dos, BA, JP (Oct 1918), Dean, Vicariate of Bombay (1929), Chaplain, St Teresa's Chapel and Principal, St Teresa's High School, since 1904 Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1920-1940 b 9th August 1875 Educ at St Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon Made Monsignor, 1929, KIH, 1939 Address St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, Bombay

REWA HH THI MAHARAJA OF (See Indian Princes Section)

REYNOLDS, JEFFERY FFLLOWLS CROTTS, CIE (1944), MC (1917), AMI Mech E, General Manager South Indian Railway, m Hilda Ethel Paterson Duffes, 1924, one s born 1925, joined Rlv Service, 1919 Chief Mechanical Engineer in 1931-33, Chief Transportation Superintendent, 1933-41 Trustee, Madras Port Trust, member, Cochin Harbour Advisory Board Address Trichinopoly, S India

RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN HENRY SWAIN, Kt (1941), Director, Andrew Yule & Co, Ltd, Calcutta b June 18, 1889, m Olga, d of George John Stavridi of Geneva and Calcutta-Leader, European Group, Legislative Assembly Govt of India Pres, Calcutta School of Music, Member, Council of Scientific & Industrial, Research, Council of State, Govt of India, 1939 41, Pres, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Bengal Chamber of Commerce 1940, served in Great War 1914-19 in Mesopotamia and India with 5th Buffs and 11th Rapputs Address 8, Clive Row Calcutta

ROBERTS, SIR WILLIAM, KT, cr 1938, CIE, 1934, MLA, BSe, Managing Director, BCGA (Punjab) Limited, Khanewal, since 1921, Nili Factories Limited 3Ind Lands, etc Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, since 1934 Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Development, Punjab, since 1937 Adviser, Indo Japanese Trade Negotiations, 1934 and Indo-British trade negotiations in 1938, Price Controller, Punjab

Government, from April 1942, and later Director of Civil Supplies till August 1943 Appointed Expert representative of Punjab Producers on the Foodgrains Price Advisory Committee of Govt of India 1944 and on the reconstituted Central Food Advisory Council Member, Punjab Rationing—Food Advisory Board and Punjab Civil Supplies Board. b 17th Iebrnary 1884, s of John and Ann Roberts, m 1919, E M Jones, Llangefn, Anglesey, one son, two daughters Ed Llangefn, County School, U C N W, Bangor Leipzig University B Sc with 1st class Hons in Chemistry in 1906, Joined Indian Agricultural Service, 1906, Professor of Agricultural College, Lvallpur, 1906, Professor of Agricultural College, Lvallpur, 1909 21, Principal, 1916 21 Publication Punjab Agriculture Text Book, with O T Faulkner, CM G Recreations Tennis, fishing Clubs East India and Sports, United Service Clib, Simla, Punjab Clib and Gymkliana Club, Lahore Address Klianewal-Punjab, India, Plasgwan, Bangor, N Wales

ROBERTSON, SIR FREDERICK WIMF, KT, CIE (1935), CSI (1942), Kt (1945), Chuirmaii, Federal Public Scrvice Commission, b Feb 3, 1885, m Gladets Jerome, d of Dr E J Jerome of Canelford, Cornwall, Educ Charterhouse & Trimty Coll, Dublin, entered ICS, 1909, Settlement Officer, 1917 1923 Secy Board of Revenue, 1923 27, Commissioner, 1930 39, retired 1937', Chulring, Bengal Public Service Commission, 1937-42 Address United Service Club, Simila

ROERICH, Proplesor Nicholas, Hon President, Union Internationale pour le Pacta Roerieh, Brugcs, Hon Member, Bosc Institute, Calcutta, Malia Bodli Society, Calcutta, Yugoslavian Academy of Artand Sciences, Academy in Coimbra (Portugal), Life Member, French Red Cross Society, Asiatie Society of Bengal, Vice Pres, Archie ologie Inst. of America, Member, Academy of Rhelms, Societaire of Salon d'Automic, Paris, Hon Member, Secession Wien, Academician of the Russlan Academy of Fine Arts. b. 1874, m. 1901, Helena Ivanovina Shaposhinkov, 2 s. Educ. Dept. of Law, univ. of St. Petersburg, studied punting Univ. of St. Petersburg, studied punting under Kuindjv at Academy Fine Arts, St. Petersburg and under Corman and Physical Chavannes, Paris. Professor at Archaelog and England, 1917-1919. United Finland and England, 1917-1919. United States, 1920, headed Central Asiatic Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Hulls established Roerich Museum and Roerich Paris, Zagreb, in his honour in New York, Paris, Zagreb, in his honour in New York, Paris, Zagreb, in his honour in New York, Paris, Zagreb, in his honour in New York, Paris, Zagreb, in his honour in New York, Paris, Jagreb, in his honour in New York, Paris, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga Aliahabad, Praha, Benares, Bruges

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ROUGHTON NORL JANES BA (Oo) 1908 CLE (193) CSI (1938) ICS (Menb b l d rl Phibli lee Commi i (off. b) 2 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 2 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 2 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 2 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 3 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 3 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m Mm I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m M I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m M I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m M I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m M I (off. b) 4 D c 1885 m M I (off. b) 4 D c 1930 Ch irm n lubic vi cs Comm ssi for Bih Orissa nd ( tai Pro i es nd Bera from 1941-45 (I t1) 4dd se nimi.

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POWLAND FRANCE CEOFGE BA (Oxford) (1905) Jde H hC rt Ft a 6 14th A g 1883 m to Fran Elizabeth Ho wo din 191 Harrow School (Schol 1) s nd 1 d Ed Balliol College Oxfo d (Schol ) India th I Se v ce f om 1906 J de Hi h Court 19 9 P m ent 1936 P tna Offi ti Jule Fe 10 tldi Om tig 1943 Ret d 1944 I br y I e mployed der Go t find 11 m D p rtme t 1944 Ap ii idl ess Witte liff Whitel f Buck E Ind Hom Dept Simi

POWLANDS SIR APCHIBALD & CB 1941 MBE (Mil) 1918 Fi ce Membe Cot f Indi sin e 10th Ap ii 194 b Dec 6 189 m C t nce W ry Pillip Ed Pen rtb Unvilty Coll Wis Jesus Colleg O ford Served i Mes potam a in Fi t W ld W -m tioned in d p t hes Apptd the Hi b D i on f the Hom Ci il S ie dp ted t the WrOm 130 Fin n i i Ad le Mil ta y Finance (Go t of I di ) 193 39 D p ty U de Secy of State At Mink try April 1939-M y 1940 P maent Sey Mity fAier ft Prde Un My 1910-to e br 1943 Ad Iver to H E Tie Vi rov W Ad i i tr tio No 1943-Arril 194 Add s C ell Old D lbl

RONBURGH THOMAS JAMES LOUNG BA (Ca tab) CIE (193) Barrister-at Law 1CS Pul r 3 d Hi h Court Calentta m toM G M. H yme dingu 1 1d Ed c Me cha t T vlors School Magdal ne C ller C mbridge Add s jo Lloyds Bank 37 Chowri chee I ond Calcutta

ROY, THE HON'BLE SIR ASOKA KUMAR, MA., BL, Barnster at Law, Kt (1937), Law Mcmber, H the Governor General's  $\mathbf{E}$ Executive Council b Sept 9, 1886 Charu Hashini, d of late Taraprasid Roy College, Choudhury Educ Doveton College, Presidency College and Ripon Calcutta Called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1912 (First Class Honoursman at the Final) Standing Examination) Tylce acted as Judge of the Bengai, 1929 High Court of Calcutta Advocate General of Bengal, 1931-43 Law Member to the Government of India since 1943 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta and 4, King Edward Road, New Dellu

ROY, The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prosad Sirgh, Kt (1933), K C I E (1943), M A, B L, President, Bengal Legislative Council, formerly Ministerin-charge, Local Self Govt, and Ex-Ministerin-eharge, Revenue Dept, Bengal, 1937-1941 b 12th January 1894 m Billy dashind Debi Educ Chakdighi S P Institution, Hindu School, Calcutta, Presy Coll, Calcutta, Univ Law Coll, Calcutta Member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913-19, awarded King's Commission of Hon, 2nd Lieut, 1918, Hon Major, I T F, 1940, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1924, Member, Bengal Leg Council, 1921-1936 and 1940, Bengal Leg Assembly, 1936-40, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30, Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1924-30, Member, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assen, Calcutta, Trustee of the Victoria Memorial, Member, Executive C ttee and Trustee, Indian Assn, cleeted President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942, Member, Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhina Club Publications Annotated Edition, Bengal Municipal Act Address Chakdighi, Dist Burdwan, Bengal, 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta

ROY, MANVENDRA NATH, Journalist, Whiter and Politician, b Feb 1893 m Ellen Gottschalk Educ near Calcutta, involved in Revolutionary movement in India since the age of 14 Left India in 1916 and participated in revolutionary movements in Mexico and European countries Founder of the Mexican Communist Party Founder member of the Communist International Sent to Clina on behalf of the Commintern Differed from Commintern in 1928 Was principal accused in Cawnpole and Meerut Conspiracy Cases Returned to India in 1930 and was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment Founder of the Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour Publications 30 publications lucluding "Materialism", 'Science & Superstition", "Heresies of the 20th Centurn", "From Savagery to Civilisation, "India and War," "The Problem of Freedom, "The Russian Revolution," The Communist International, 'Revolution and Counter-Revolution in China, 'Editor "Independent India (weelly) and "The Marxian"

Way" (quarterly), etc Address 13, Mohin Road, Dehra-Dun

ROY, CHOWDHUPY, THE HONOURABLE MP SUSIL KUWAR, BAPRISTER AT-LAW Member Council of 'State, elected from West Benga Non-Molamedan Constituency b October 1906 3rd son of the late

1895, 3rd son of the late Bhabanath and Bejoyamo limi Roy Chowdhury, Zemlndar, Tali, 24 Parganas, Bengal m Hena, eldest daughter of late Roy W C Ghose Bahadur, District & Sessions Judge, Bengal One daughter—Sunanda Ed Graduate in Aits of Calcutta University,



from Ripon College, Calcutta, LLB, Queen's University, Belfast, eilled to the Bar from Middle Temple in June 1922 Joined Bengal Light Horse 1918 Presided over the 16th All India Postmen and Lower grade staff Conference held in Calcutta April 1941 Takes special interest in social and physical welfare of the country Introduced a Bill in the Council in 1938 for restraining polygamy in British India Moved the Council for giving compulsory military training to the youtless of the country Recreation Gardenin Address 9, Williams Lane, Calcutta

ROY, SIR SATYENDRA NATH, KCIE, 1945 Kt, 1942, CSI, 1938, CIE, 1932 ICS, Secretary to the Govt of Indi-Department of War Transport (forms Communication Dept) 1937 45 23, 1888, 3rd s of late Kedarnath Roy, District and Sessions Judge in Bengal Christi's College, Cambridge Appointed t the I CS, 1913, and posted to Bengal, Under Secretary, Govt of Bengal, Tinance Depart ment, employed under Defence Force, 1918 Under-Secretary, General Department, Gov of Bengal, 1918-19, Magistrate and Collector Deputy Secretary, Polltical Department Gott of Bengal, 1925 27, Member, Legish tive Assembly, Deputy Secretary, India Central Committee, 1928 29, Deputy Secre tary, Home Department, Govt of India, 1926
32, Joint Secretary, Home Department
1931, Addl Secy, Pol Dept Govt of Benga 1933 36, Joint Sees, Govt of India, Depart ment of Industries and Labour, 1930 37 acted temporarily as Member, Viceron's Executive Council, March April 1942 Council of State, since 1938 Address Road, New Delhi

ROLAN DR T C M M D Nonoffi ial Mini ter Myrore b i Ean niore Edge L M P (Madras) 1910 M D (Lru ed Unix ) in 10 0 and later spe i li del in kin nd h h light th rapy in fit N nn Um b is 4 l

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RUKMINI DLVI, President Kulakshetra, International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras, b 1904 Madura d of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri, m 1920, Dr G S Arundale, Sometime Pres, Theosophical Sety Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova, travel and research in dance musle, drama in many countries, extensive tours in N and S India with dance recitals and lectures, works through Art and Education for India's cultural renaissance specializing in Bharata Natya, music, drama Dramatic productions include 'The Light of Asia' (1936, Radlo ed 1940), 'Incidents from the Life of Bhishma' (1937), 'Karaikal Ammayar' (Tamil, 1942, Radio ed 1943), 'Rukmini Swayamvaram' (Kathiakali, 1943), 'Rukmini Swayamvaram' (Kathiakali, 1943), 'Rutrala Kuravanji' (Temple drama, 1944), Lectures and writes on Theosophy, Religion, Art, Culture, Education etc Pres World Federation Young Theosophists Director The Besant Theosophical School Adyaksha The Dr V Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Library Pres The Bharata Samaj V Pres Archwological Setv of S India V Pres S Indian Humanitarian League Editor The Young Citizen Address Adyar, Madras

RUNGANADHAN, SIR SAMUEL E, Kt, DIWAN BAHADUR, MA, IES (retd), High Commissioner for India in London (1943), Chairman, Madris Univ General Inspection Commission, 1928, Vice Chancellor, Annumalai University (1929-35), Vice-Chancellor Mindras University (1937-40), Member, Empire Universities' Commission (1931), Adviser to the Secretary of State for India (1940-43), Delegate to Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Canada (December 1942), Govt delegate to the 26th International Labour Organisation Conference held at Philadel phia, 1944 Indian delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation Nov. 1945 Address India House, Aldwych, London, W C 2

RUSSELL, SIR GUTHRIF, KCSI (1943), KCIE (1937), Kt (1932), Commander of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (1937), BSc, AM Inst CE, MInst E (India), JP, Regional Red Cross Comment, Southern India Dir-General of Munitions Production, Supply Dept, July, 1940 Hon Col, NW Rly Regiment, 1930-40, Member of the Council of State, 1930 40 s of thelate Rev John and Mrs Russell, Lochwinnoch, Scotland b 19th Jan 1887 m Florence Heggie, d of the late Rev Peter and Mrs Anton Kilsth Scotland 2 s Dduc at Glasgow Acadomy and Glasgow University, graduated BSc in 1907 Appointed Asstt Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1913, Asst Secretary to the Agent, 1920, Deputy Agent, Junior, 1922, Controller of Stores, 1923,

Deputy Agent, Senior, 1925, appointed Offg Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Rallway, 1926, confirmed as Agent, 1927, appointed Member, Engineering Railway Board, 1928, Cluef Commissioner of Railways, 1929 40, Director-General of Munitions Produc tion, Supply Dept, 1940 43, President of the Institution of Engineers (India), 1933 34 Address Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore

RUSSEL, ROBERT EDWIN, MA (Dub), OS1.
OIE, IOS, Adviser to HE the Governor of
Blhar, b 21st April 1890, m Esther Rhona
Murray, Educ Campbell College, Belfast,
Trinity College, Dublin Address Patna,
Bihar, EI Riy

RUTHERFORD, H E SIR THOMAS GEOFGF, ICS, CIE (1925), CSI (1939) K CSI (1943) Governor of Bihar since 9th March 1943, b 25th Sept, 1886 m Audrey Dickenson, Educ Edinburgh Univer-

Educ . sity and University College, ICS, London Entered 1910, Army 1917-1919 (East service, Persia), District Collector and 1021-1928, Magistrate, Commissioner, Special Agency Operations 1925, held various administra-tive posts such as Comand missioner of Labour

I G of Prisons, and
Officiated as Secretary to Government, 1928
38, Governor's Secretary, 1938 39 Advisor
to Governor of Madras, 1939 43 Action
Governor of Bengal, 1948 44 Address
Patna, Biliar

RUTHNASWAMY, MARIADAS, BA (Madrat MA (Cantab), Bar at-Law (Gray's Int CIE (1930), K CS G (1938), Vice Chan cellor, Annamalai University, Oct 19, 194 b 15th August, 1885, m Marle Dhyrin nathan, 1914 Educ St Anne's Convel School (Secunderabad), St Joseph's College (Cuddalore), St Joseph's College (Trichinopoly), Nizam College (Hyderabad Downing College (Cambridge) Assit Profesor of English and History, Baroda College 1913-18, Prof of History, 1918-27 and Principal, Pachaiappa's College, 1921-27 Principal, Law College (Madras), 1928-30 Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1921-23 Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1921-26 Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-26 Member, Madras Public Service Commit Member, Madras Public Service Commit Son, 1930-42 Publications The Political Pholosophy of Mr Gandh (1923), The Political Theory of the Government of India (1928), The Malang of the State (1933) Some Influences that made the British Administrative System in India (1939) Clubs Presidenty Club, Madras Address Annama langar, South India

SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHURATURAL V, Kt (1925), BA, CIE b 1 April 1857 Educ Rajaram HS, Kolhapur, Elphinstone Coll, Bembay Ent Educ Dept, held offices of Huzur Chitais and Ch Rev Officer Kolhapur, Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898 SACHIN HIS HIGHER A NAME OF (Se

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MELAA, Mohan Lai, M.L.A. (Centrel), B.Sc., Ll. B. Advocate b 25th October 1820, Church Mission High School Lucknow, Cambra disson right school Lackness, Cambra College, Luckness, University School of Law, Aliababed Joined N.C.O. In 1920 member, Municipal Board Luckness 192, 25, member U.P. Leg Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1921 26, General Secretary, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928 35, provinces Louise Louise Agraphy, 1935. member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935, President UP Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-39 m Srimati Sind untain Devi Saksena, n. A (Cal.) Head Mistress Arva Kanya Main Vidyainy, Calentia Manuella, Director the Antonial Herald. 10° 440 Director the National Herald 10'4 40 Member, Ali-Indla Congress Committee Member. Has undergone imprisonment several times since 1921 for Antional Cause Offered Individual Clvii disobedience and was Individual Civil disoledlence and was sentenced Was arrested on 12th Sept 1942 and detained under Defence of India Ruis Serv, All India Political Prisoners' Relief Cittee Lucknow. He is netliely interested in village Industries Address Amlunddaula l Park Luckney

SAKSENA, RAMH RAM, BSc, MA, LLB, Imperial Customs Service, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zeniand since February 1941 b June 15 1897, Sultaupur, U.P. Lduc Alinhand Professor of Londonles, University, 1920 21, joined Department, 1922, Imperlaterylee, 1923, First Secretary, University Alinhabad Income tax Customs Service, 1923, First Sceretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under-Scere tary to the Government of India, I innec Department, 1931, Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India, Third Edition," 1936, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan from April 1937 to September 1940 Recreations
Tennis bridge Clubs Royal Automobiles 1940 Recreations
Royal Automobile Tennis, brldge ClubsCinb and Millions Cinb, Sydney, Royal Empire Society Address Prudential Prudentlal Bulidings, Martin Place, Sydney, Australia

SAMBAMURTI B b 4th March 1886 Was Lecturer in Physics at the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, 1909 Practised Law from 1911 to 1920 and enjoyed a lucrative practice give up practice to join NCO Movement (1921) disbarred 1923, Gen Scey, Reception Committee, I N Congress, 1923, Plesident, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 1926 General Secretary, Andhra P C C, 1935, '36 and '37 Secretary, Madras Presidency Composite Parkers of the Persidency Composite Parkers of the Persidence Composite Parkers of the Persidence Computer (1926) Speakers (1926) and '37 Secretary, Madras Presidency Composite Parllamentary Committee, 1936, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, Madras, 1937-42, organised Volunteer training camps, Presof the Hindustan Seva Dal Pres, Bengal Volunteer Conference, Member, Congress Volunteer Conference, Member, Congress Working Committee (1929), was convicted and imprisoned several times in connection with his political activities. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly (1937). Pres Andhra Provincial Kasturba Memorial Fund Address. Madras Medras. Mylapore, Madras Address

SAMIULLAH KHAN, M, BA, LLB,
Advocate Vice-President, Government,
Press Employees' Union (1929-1930) b 1889
m Mlss Irasunnls: A Jalll Educ MAO
College, Aligarh Worked on many war com-

mittees during the war, Secy, Prov Khiiafat Committee, CP, 1920 24, Seey, Anjuman High School, Nagpur, 1923 and 1931-32 and its General-Secretary, 1932 33 President, Angpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28 one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding I and at its start, was Member, Ali Indla Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921 23, non cooperated from practice from 1921 23 a member of Swaraj' party Member, Legisla tive Assembly, 1924 26, Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Aniuman High School Institute since 1925 Anjuman High School Institute, since 1915
Hon Secretary, District Bar Association,
Nagpur, 1927-32 President, Railway Mall
Service Association (Branch), Nagpur (1926)
President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1932
1932 to 1938, Member, Provincial Vice Publicity Committee, since 1940, Vice President, Municipal Committee since 1943 teldress Sardar Bazar, Nagpur, CP Member, Provincial War and

SAMPURNANAND, B Sc (Alld), LT (Alld), LN Minister of Education of the UP Government, 1938 1939 b 1 Jan 1891, m Qucen s Savitri Devl (decensed), Educ College, Benares, Training College, Allaha bad After grainating worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidvalaya, Brindaban and the Harlshchandra High School, Benares, worked at the Daiy (Rajkumar) College, Indore 1915 18, Hendmaster, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1918 21, Editor To day (Eng Daily now defunct) and Maryada (Hindi provided by Professor, Rashi Ludyapith, since (Eng Daily now defunct) and Maryada (Hindi monthly), Professor, Kasiii Vidvapith, since 1922, Meinber, A I C C, since 1922 with one break, 3 times Seey, U P Provincial Congress Committee, President, second Ali India Socialist Conference, Bombay President, 29th Hindi Sahlty a Sammelan Poona Session, 1940 Publications Fliften books in Hindi on pointeal, historica and publicsophical subjects, and one in English and philosophical subjects, and one in English on Political Philosophic Received Managa Prasad prize of Rs 1,200 for his book 'Samaja Nata' (Sceniler) Hobby Gardening Hobby (Socialism) ratā; Jallpa Devi, Benares

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SANGII CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS, RAJA OF

(See Indian Princes Section) HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SOUBHA GLAVATI LADY SARASWATIBAI PATWARDHAN, RANISAHEB OF b 1891 She is the daughter of Sir M V Joshi, KCIE, BA, LLB, of Amraotl, Ex Home Member of the C P Got m 1910 Was awarded an 1929 the Kalegra Hand.

Kalser 1-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services In the eause of the woman liood of Indla Accompanied His Highness to England and the Continent on the occasion of the First Round Table Conference in the year 1930, and again in 1937 Was President of the Seva Sadan Society,

Poona, from 1924 upto 1938 Has been working as President, Girl Guides,

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Deputy Minager for Indla, Takes keen interest in social neticalisation and contributes generou by to decrying causes. Rs 2,00,000 Rotanan, Member, I cliow hip Cetter and Vocational Cetter, I remain on Member of Managing Cetter of various social charitable and educational Institution such as Vile Parle Relivid Handal, Italian Il Birl Hindu Deen Dava Sangha Mahavir In All Antila Dech Dava Sangna Mahavir Jain Mdvalave, Shakuntala kartilai deri High School etc. Clubs Rotary Cinh (C. I. Krishna Hindu Merchants & Bombay Lodge Address (Resulence) "Kum Kum Opp Merodrome, Mic Paric Lombay 25 (Ofice) Pazulbhoy Bidg , Mahatun Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1

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SHAH, THE HON'BLE SIR SHANTIDAS ASKURAN, Kt (1942), JP, Millowner, Landlord, Member, Council of State Sheriff of Bombay (1944) b 1882, m Manibai Educ at Cutch Dir, Seindia Steam Nay Co, Ltd., and Dir, Seinda Steam Nav Co, Ltd., and several Textlle Mills, Chairman, Manhar Mills, Ploneer in Art Silk Industry and is Dir and Vice-Pres of Silk and Art Silk Mills Association, President, All-India Tain Association, keenly interested in education and has made substantial contributions to the Benares Hindu University, has taken leading part in famine relief in Ahmednagar and

Elfapur and fed several labbs of famine tric' in prople, incomer, Bombay Presidency lamine Relief Lund for 20 years, until recently. President Committee for feeding poor or occasion of the visit of HRH the Prince of Wales. How Secretary, HL The Governor's Sind Pelief Lund. Vice Chaleman, Alexander Landers In committee for each Alum Distribution Sub-Committee in connection with their Majerties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations in 1936 Chairman, Pice Distribution Committee set up in connection with the Coronation of H.M. king George VI in 1937, Member, Mayor's Hood Relief Committee Confirm to Cifizen - Emergency Relief Office started in aid of destitutes of the great fire which broke out in Bombar in April 1914 from explosions in the dock-Was Chairman, Birola Steels Ltd Has vilted I prope several times circled to Connell of State in 1935 Recreetions Racing, RWITC Carda and Billiards Clitha Williardon Club Orient Club, Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bomber Living Club, Roshman Club and Chelmsford Club, Delli, etc. Iddress Mahendra Binnan, Nepean Sea Road, Bombry 6

HAHAB UD DIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUP SIP CHAUDHARI, Kt (1930), BA, LLB, Advocate, High Court Speaker, Punjab SHAHAB UD DIN, Legislative Assembly, I ounder and Proprietor, "Indian Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal", Member, Legislative Assembly, for 3 years President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and ciected President, Punjab Legis Intive Conneil, re elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927 Educ Government College and Law College, Lahore Started Criminal I aw Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909 Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee In 1913, It President in 1922 Elected member, Punjab Legislative Council, re elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee 1991 mittee, 1921 Publications The Criminal Law Journal of India Indian Case, and two Punjabi poems Address Legislative Assembly, Lahore

Venere il SHAHPURA, RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHJI, 1917-19, RAJA SAHEB of b 7th March 1876 Succeeded to gadi in 1932 Permanent salute 9 guns He ls a member of the Chamber of t Princes in his own right Address Shahpura (Rajputana)

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ruler of Saheb, tho Manavadar State rendered valuable and useful service while in the service of Mangrol and Manayada States Educational Seey Manayadar Private Seev , and Supdt of Police, Mangrol, representative of Manayadar State in Bantua for the last 18 years, an efficient adminis-trator and largely responsible for the increase in State Revenues,

awarded Gold Medal in 1937 by the then Pollical Ag nt Western K thhavar States on behalf of the Angunang-Plana of Bantra exempted from it is rms Act Ho Necy Wr Fund tices shore th beginning of the war coll cted fund and contributed freely to Wr and Red Cross Funds, has also rendered valuable help in tecruling work, Add as Bantra

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SHARMA DIWAY CHAND MA & March 1898

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SHARMA, SOMA DATTA, BA, BCom, Merchant and Director, the National Savings Bank Ltd and Shree Mangla Sugar Works Ltd. Chaumchla Co, Bombay,

Proprietor, Sharma Trading
b 1st March 1900 Son
of Pandit Balak Ram
Sharma of Ludhiana
(Punjab) m Miss Purandevi, d of Pandit Nandial of Ralkote 3 sons and 3 daughters Educ at the Govt High School, Ludhiana, Govt College, Luhore and the Sydenham of Commerce, Collego Graduated 1921, 1925 Entered Bombry B Com, 1025 Entered business at an early age,

Founded the Sharma Trading Co in 1923, President, Electrical Merchants Association and Sceretary, The Punjab and Frontier Association, Bombay Ex-Hony Joint Sceretary, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay Chambay and Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay Chambay C bay and Member, Indian Merchants Chamber Office 159/163, Lohar Street Residence Anand Bhayan, 14th Road, Khar, Bombay

SHASTRI, PPARHU DUTT, Ph D (Kicl), B Sc Litt Hum (Oxon), M A, B T Hon, M O L (Punjah), Vldyasagar (Calcutta), Shastra-Vachaspati (Nadla), I E S, Principal, Rajshahi College, 1933 37, Principal, David Hare Training College, Calcutta, 1938, Sen Prof of Mental and Moral Phil in Presidency Coll, Calcutta since 1912, Principal, Hooghly Govt College, 1927 b 20th June 1885 Educ Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel Bonn and Parls Del to and Sectional Pres at 4th Int Congress of Philosophy held at 4th Int Congress of Philosophy held at Bologne, 1911, invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14 Visited the USA and Canada in 1920 22 and invited to address Harvard Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto Universities Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924 Delivered a series Philosophy, Naples, 1924 Delivered a series of lectures before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1935 Publications Several works and articles on philosophical, educational and literary subjects 3, Multan Road, Lahore

SHAUKAT, M., Zamlndar, Merchant, Industrialist, b. Feb. 3, 1919, Director, Biliar National Transport Service, Nagmatia Motor Secy, Madanpur, Muslim League, Service,

Thana League, Artists' Union, ollogA Apono Artists Union, Anjuman Tanzim-ul-musal-meen, Urdu Academy, Patron, Urdu Daily, Takes active interest in Polities, Social and Educational re-form, Also interested in Chemical Industry. Hob-Chemical Industry Hob-bies Drama and Scenario

writing in Urdu for the Radio, Nature Cure, Fine Art and Photography Publications Articles on History of Indian Nationality, Pakistan Constitution, Medium of Instruction in our Universities, The word "Hindu or Hindustan"

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SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of The Times of India b Bath, Jan. 1880. Educ Bradfield and Trinity Coll, Oxford m 1921, Anne, d, of the late J H. Carpenter (died 1934) Joined the staff of The Times (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902 Assistant Editor, The Times of India, 1907-1923, Editor, 1928-1932, Temporary Capt in the Army, 1917-18, employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission Publications Contributed to The Times History of the War In South Africa, "The Byculla Club a history", "Bombay Place names and Street-names," "A History of the Bombay Rifles" and "Bombay." Edited, "Bombay in the days of Queen Anne" for the Hakluyt Society Address The Times of India, Salisbury Squarc, Fleet Street, London, EC4

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Educ central Coll, Bangananahay Started life theology as advocate, appointed Official Liquidator of the Bangalore Bank Ltd 1939, appointed takes interest in the academic life of the State and local self government institutions, was a member of the Bangalore City

Municipality for nearly 14
years, served on the University Senate,
the Central Advisory C'ttee of the Mysore
National War Front and the Mysore Political Affairs C'ttee which was constituted to advise the Government on political matters Member of most of the Scholarship, College and Executive C'ttees of all the principal Muslim

Address Bangalore Assens

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chand Laxrolchand & Co He is an Barod I resident of the elected l derati n of Baroda State Mills t Industries Baroda

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SHETHIA DETCHAYD DHARAMSI JP Se lor Partner of Mes is S D Sh this & Co Dombay 5 19 G at Anj (C t h) m 1901 Derk bal d of Tlaba Jivral h if all Anjar

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SHIRLAW JOHN FESTON MRCVS (19 3) Path logy Ines rch Office in the 1g of Path logy Imp rial Vet rin y Re e rch I stitut M kie w UP B Aug Siat 1896 m to Lesil Hamilton (no Wilk s) Educ at O orgo II riots School Edi hurgh Boysi (Bi k) vie in ry Coli ge U iversity of Edinburgh Assitant to Professo of Pathology Royal (Bi k) Veteri ry Coll ge 19 2 27 Pr i so of Pathology Pu jah Veterinary Coll ge 19 7 1936 Officer in charge Fathology 1935 Contributions on nnum rous veterinary scientific subjects Addres Imperi I Veterinary Research Institute Mutcassar U P

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SHROFF ARDESHIR DARABSHAW DA (Hons)
(Bom) DSO (ECON) London Director,
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M rehalfs Chamber 1030-86 (Per Pres) Indi n Merchants Chamber 1936 Trustee

of the Port of Bombay, 1933-37, Member of Cotton Textile Board, 1932, Income-tax Advisory Cttee, 1936, and Morrison Stock Exchange Enquiry Cttee, 1936, An expert witness before the Select Cttee of Central Lcg Assembly on the Reserve Bank Bill 1934 Secy, Currency League, 1933-34, Director Tata Oil Mills Co, Ltd, Director-In-Charge, Investment Corporation of India, Ltd, Non-official Indian Delegate to the World Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, USA, 1944 One of the authors of the Bombay 15-Year Plan Address "Eddie House", Pedder Road, Bombay
SHROFF, KARHUSHRU RUTTONJI P, JP,

SHROFF, KAIKHUSHRU RUTTONJI P, JP, President, Stock Exchange, Bombay, and Director of several Joint Stock Companies b July 27, 1878, m Aimai, d of Rustomji Panday Edue Bharda New High School and Byramjce Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce Author of works on Mathematics Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals Publications "Elementary Arithmetics and Algebra for P E Students" Address Sunshine, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay

SHUJAUDDIN, KHALIFA, MA (Punjab), BA, LL B (Cambridge), LL D (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn) b 27 Sept 1887. Hon Prof, English Laterature, Islamia Coll, Lahore, 1906-1908, Lecturer, University Law Coll, Lahore, 1917-1919, Fellow, Punjab Univ, since 1917, Member of the Syndicate of the Univ since 1921, Hon Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore, Founder and Hon Secy Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore, since 1922, Member of Council, All-India Muslim League, Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1930, Member, Bar Council, High Court, Lahore, Member of the Court of Muslim Univ, Aligarh, Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933, appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference, 1935, awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935, Chairman, Reception Committee, All India Muslim History Conference, 1942, Member, Council of Law Reporting and President, Bar Association, High Court, Lahore Publications Published a Commentary on the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934 Address 3, Begum Road, Lahore

SHUKLA, PANDIT RAVISHANKAR, BA, LLB, MLA, Ex-Prime Minister, CP Government b 1876 m to Shrimati Bhawani Bai Educ at Nagpur Hislop College and Jubbulpore Law School Head Master, Khairagarh High School for 3 years Joined Bar in 1908 Was arrested as a non-co operator in 1921 but released due to popular upheaval Sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment in 1930, to 2 years' imprisonment and fine Rs 500 in 1932 Practice licence cancelled by Government in 1932 but restored in 1935 Entered Legislative Council, 1923 as member, Swaray Party Chairman, District Council, Raipur, from 1926 Minister for Education, July 1937 and spon sored Vidya Mandir scheme Prime Minister from August 1938 10th Novemember 1939, I ounder of The Nagpur Times, Nagpur Arrested in August 1912 under the Defence of

India Rules Released on 15th June 1945 Address Budhapara Road, Raipur CP

SHUKLA, SHRI BATNA, MIA, b March, 1904, graduated from Benares Hindu Univ and took MA and Law Degrees from Allahabad Univ, was President, Allahabad Univ Union, President, City Congress C'ttee, 1934-35 Mgr, Kanya Kubja High School, Cawnpore, Member, Cawnpore Municipal and District Boards, and Chairman of their Education Committees, Mgr, Jannyur

School, Cawnpore, Member,
Cawnpore Municipal and
District Boards, and
Chairman of their Education
Committees, Mgr. Jaunpur
Rij, and Member of the
U.P. Advisory Committee
of the E. I. Rly., at
present Member, Allahabad Univ Court, Board of
Examiners, Calcutta Univ,
Assembly, connected with J. K. Industries as
Administrator of Kamla Town Trust Hobby

Administrator of Kamla Town Trust Robby Poetry Address Civil Line Cawnpore SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DERRISON, JP Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchang Brokers, Bombay b 17 June 1889 m Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917) Educ St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate

Educ St Lawrence College, Ramsgate and Royal Military College, Sandhurst Commissioned Address 113-115, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay IDDAPPA, L, BA, LLB, Non-Official Munister Covernment of Mysore 1, 1901

Road, Fort, Bombay
SIDDAPPA, L, BA, LLB, Non-Officia
Minister, Government of Mysore, b 1901
Graduated in Mysore University and studied
Law in Poona Is a member of the Representative Assembly, served as
President, Shimoga District
Board, for 4 years, for
some time President of the

Shimoga District Advisory
Committee for Education
and District Organizer and
Chairman of the District
Advisory Committee,
National War Front,
Shimoga, deeply interested
in Kannada literature,
served as a member of

the Mysorc University Senate, was a Member of the Standing Committee of the All India Vecasaiva Conference, elected as President of the Mysorc State Veersaiva Association Address Bangalore

SIDHWA, R. K., Ex-Mayor of Karachi, Member, All-India Congress Committee, President, Karachi District Congress Committee Municipal Councillor, Karachi, Member, N. W. Railway Advisory Board, Ex-Trustee, Karachi Port Trust, President, Sind & Baluchistan Postman's and Lower Grade Staff Union, Rederation of Telegraph men of India, and Burmy, Currency Association and Municipal Sub Inspectors and Lower Grade Staff Union, Secretary, Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association, Chairman, Railway Roads Committee, President, Clearing Agents' & Muceadams Association, Member Executive Committee & Council of various Institutions Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Acembly Add Victoria Road, Karachi

SIKKIM, MAHARAJA 01, H H MAHAPAJA SIR TASHI NAMGYAL, KCSI (1939), KCIE. (1923) b 26 Oct 1893, s of late Maharaja Sir Initob Namegai I C I I of Sikkhm es silvoli Kanna Madriayrupa 1 x prand-daughter of lo cle si B lia u II gent Zand de 3 1018 e Sirimali Ciri of Tibel) JJ Myo Coll er Ajmer St Beal for U I r C (ia Pras d'sin h Lic Pauls S hool D fello utdet utdet Ti Fey C r d'un coll Alfabrade and Allal Palace C n tok Sikkim

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SINGH, THE Hon SARDAR BALDEV, Develop- SINGHANIA, LALA SOHANLAL, 5th son of Laia ment Minister, Punjab, Previously Director of Muridhar Singhama of Cawnpore b 1906, Messrs Indra Singh & Sons Ltd Address. Educ in Calcutta and entered business, 1 Bromhead Road, Lahore

SINGH, SARDAR RANBIR, BA, LLB, Judicial & Political Minister, Dholpur State, belongs to a respectable Sikh family of Rawalpindi, Punjab b in 1904, joined Dholpur State Service in 1930, was appointed Judge of the High Court in 1937 and later on as Judicial and Political Minister Elected as General Secretary of the Central India and other States Group in 1944 Publications "Indian States under the Government of India Act, 1935" and "Legal Problems in Indian States" Address Dholpur (Raj)

SINGH, S AJIT, M A (Punj), LL B (Punj), M L A, N W F P, b May 19, 1905, m Miss Sarla Bagai, Educ Govt High School, Kohat, D A V High School, Rawalpindi, Forman Xian College, Lahore, University Law College, Lahore, Called to the Bar, 1929, Elected M L A 1936 on Independent ticket, joined Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party and elected Secretary Minister, PWD, May 1943 March 1945, Leader of Sikhs in NWFP, Permanent Address Sadder Road, Kohat

SINGH, ST NIHAL, Author and Journalist b June 2, 1884 Educ Punjab University m, to Cathleyne Kinsey Brook, 1907, First contribution to an English newspaper in 1898 Since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weekly and daily newspapers all over the world Has thriee girdled the globe and while living on four continents has been commissioned by the governments of various countries, notably the governments of various countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through enormous editions Writes in several languages Among best-known works are India's Fighters, India's Fighting Troops, The King's Indian Allies, The Rajas and Their India, Progressive British India, Japan's Modernization, The Nizam and the British Empire, Bhagvat Sinhjee, The Maker of Modern Gondal, Messages of Uplift for India, Urge Divine, Making Bad Children Good, Dry America, &c Address "Suryasthan," 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U P

SINGHANIA, LALA PURSHOTTAM DAS, industrialist and businessman of Cawingore b

1898 Educ at Mirzapore, Joned Shri Gingaji Cotton
Mills Co., Ltd., as Director
in 1918, Joined the J.K.
Group in 1934 is Manager
of J.K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd.,
and became Director of the
Company in 1942 Company in 1942 present a Director of J Jute Mills Co Ltd, J K
Commercial Corporation Commercial Ltd Ltd , J Investment and Trust other

Kamla Tower, Cawn-Address companies pore

ar Singhania of Cawnpore b 1906, in Calcutta and entered business, took up manufacturing line by joining

took up manuacturing one by a cotton mill at Mirzapur and later joined Messrs Juggilal Kamlapit Cotton Spg & Wvg Mils Co, Ltd, Cawnpore, as a departmental head and rose to the position of General Manager and Director taken on the head and rose to the position of General Manager and Director, taken on the Board of Directors of the J K Industries in 1942, at present a Director of T R Cotton Spg & Wyg at present a Director of J K Cotton Spg & Wyg
Mills Co, Ltd, J K Food
Products Ltd, Standard Chemicals Ltd, ar Rotarian and Freemason of the Scottis Constitution Address Kamla Cawnpore

SINHA, LORD, 2ND BARON OF RAIPUR, er 1919 INHA, LORD, 2ND BARON OF RAIPUR, cr 1918
AROON KUMAR SINHA, Barrister-at-Law, b 2
Aug 1887, es of 1st Baron, Educ St Xavi
er's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta Thre
years in Cadet Corps, 3rd C V R Graduate
in Law, Worcester College, Oxford, calle
from Lineoln's Inn to the Bar in May 1911
m 1st, 1916, Pryatama (Decd 1919), ed o
Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Chatterjee, two d
2nd 1919, Nirpuama, y d of Rai Bahadu
Lalit Mohan Chatterjee, two s Heir s
Hon Sudhindro Prosanno Sinha, b 29t Sudhindro Prosanno Sinha, b October 1920 Chairman, Bengal Provincial Re cruiting (Advisory) Board, President, Calcutte Civic Guards, Civil Recruitment Committee and of the All India Light House for the Blind Was a Director of the Central Provincia Co-operative Bank, 1925-26 Address 7 Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta

SINHA, ALAKH KUMAR, GIE 1941, OBE 1926, MA, Indian Police, (Retd), b June 29, 1884, s of late Hon Rai Gajadhar Prasad Bahadur, m 1913, Rajeshwari Devi, four s two d, Educ Patna and Calcutta, St s two d, Educ Patna and Calcutta, St Xavier and Scottish Churches, Calcutta Univ Joined the Police in 1908, one of the Univ Joined the Police in 1908, one of the first 9 Indians to enter the Indian (Imperial) Police as an Asst Supdt of Police, first Indian to be placed in charge of the Special Branch of the Bihar C I D, first Indian to be confirmed as Dy Inspector General of Police, first Indian to be confirmed as Dy Inspector-General of Police C I D, and the only Indian to get the position of Inspector-General of Police in British India, King's Police Medal 1937 Publications Mr O'Donnet's "False Sien" 1907 Club Bankipur Recreations 1937 Publications Step," 1907 Club riding, golf Add Step," 1907 Club B riding, golf Address Dinapur, Cantt Bihar Bankipur Recreations ss 11 Polo Square,

NARAYAN, MA, BL Anugrah (Honours in English in B A 1912), ex-Minister, Bihar Government in charge of Finance, L. S. G. and P. W. D. b. July 1889, Educ. Patna College and University Law College (Calcutta) Professor of History, T N J College, Bhagaipur (1915-10), enrolled vakil, Patna High Court and practised till 1921, non-eo operated after Nagpur Dongress, worked with Mr Gandhi in his

f mous Champaran agra ian enquiry in 1947 was elected Asst Secretary nd then Genl Secretary of the Bihar Irovincial Convess Committee for several years ele ted lice Chairman Patna City Municipality 19 4 nd Chairman Dt Loard elected President Bihar I ro inel i Conference 19.3 elected Working Gener ! Secr tary Bil ar Central Working Gener I Seet tary BB as Central Bellef Fund (in connection with Bihas earthqu ke) 1934. It ted member of the Council of State (10 6 9) elected member of the Central As embly (1933 57) elected to the Provi el Assembly Bihas 1937 in the Council of State (10 6 9) and 1937 in the Council of State (10 6 9) and 1937 in the Council ted State (10 6 9) and 1938 Elected member of Bihas Pagislati ed Assembly Finance MI lister Bihas Government 1937 (July) to 1939 ( rd November) General Severator, Beergino Committe of the Spirit Season of the Lindbun X itom the Spirit Season of the Lindbun X itom Individual (July III) is decired member to Individual (July III) is decired members to Individual (July III) is decired members to Individual (July III) is decired members to Individual Civil Dis bedience movement in 1947-41 nd was detained for Patna

SINIA BRUTPUDRA MARAYAYA RAJA BRATATO (1918) ILA (Calcutta) of a shipur particular of the control of the contro some stock companie r from the lights chari mon m nt Le der of the Pr greets e party of the Uppe Houe Li ted Pr sident All India Aush Conte nee talkig rbi 4933 and at Sitapur in 1941 nd Iso of the Agars 1 Mahasabh at Benares in 10 8 and t All h Mahasabh, at Benares in 19 8 and 4 All h and in 1934 A member. It is Bengal Films and in 1934 A member the Bengal Films Antho ity and The Galenta Impro me t Tru t nd a vice Freside t of the Empl Farliam at ry A\* o 1 ti Member 8 m krit Asson of 102 g 1 bits and Ass m Fers arit Asson for 102 g 1 bits and Ass m Fers with Asson for 102 g 1 bits and Ass m Fers and Kafidh n H E School He is a fellow of the Roy 1 E Sockety (Lond) Address Na hipur R jph ti Nashipar PO Dist Murchiado à Beng i

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19 6 35 President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha lor several yers elected Vice Irevident of All India Hindu Mahasabha (194) Vilted Europe 1930 31 Elected (194) Mitted Europe 1930 31 Elected Deputy Leader of the opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council (1937) Member Bihar Enkits Council (a Parishad Dist. Commissioner (for Drbhang) of Boy Scorits A oci tion (193) Bith Provin lai Commissioner Hi dans a Scorits Member Bith Pro 1 clail W + Committee Lead r Nation War Is at (Darbh aga Dt.) Fellow Patna U i ersity ai ce 1941 elect d to its Syniicat in 1944 Public tons Autho of se e al papers and looks Address I O Srins r Di t Purnea (Bih r)

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SINHA SHIVA PRASAD BA LLE Puisne Judge High Court of Judicature Allahabad b leb 6 1894 m Mst Arisbna Kuma I Debl (de d 1943) Educ Kajastha Patl shala and the Muir Ce trai Coll ge Allahabad Joined the b r in 1916 rais d t the Bench 1dd e s 39 in 1914 Georg

SISTA, VINATRAO, MSMA (Lond) Mannging Director, Adarts Ltd b 2nd Sept 1902, Matriculated 1921, Commercial training at Davar's College, specialised study of Salesman-

ship and Advertising, passed Incorporated Salesmanagers' Exam with distinction, first Indian to be elected a member of Incorporated Salesmanagers' Association Started Sista's Sales and Publicity Service in 1934, converted in 1939 into a limited company in the name of Adarts Ltd Direc tor, Adsites, Ltd , Bombay, Incorporated Salesmanagers' Ltd , Bombay, Incorporated Salesmanagers' Ltd , Bombay, Incorporated Salesmanagers' Ltd , Bombay, Incorporated Salesmanagers' Ltd , Bombay, Incorporated Salesmanagers' Ltd , Bombay, Incorporated Salesmanagers' Ltd , Bombay, Incorporated Salesmanagers' Salesmanagers' Association Salesmanagers' Associa

Jupiter General Insurance Co, Itd, Bomb 13, Adarts (Calcutta) Ltd, Caicutta and The Mecice Nutriments and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd, Madras Member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Examiner in Salesman ship and Advertising for D Com (I M C) Examination Chairman (1940 43), Press and Art Club of India, President (1936 37 and 1940 41), Bombay Andhra Mahasabha, President, Audhra Co operative Credit Socie ty Ltd (1943 45), President, Association of Indian Advertising Agencies, Chairman, Circle Committee, F Ward Civil Defence Committee, Member, F Ward Rationing Committee, Committee Member, Vikramadity Ali-India Musle Conference (1914) and Ali India Dance Festival (1945) Freemason, English, Scottish and Irish Constitutions Club Cricket Club of India Recreations Tennis, Billiards, Swimming, Motoring Address Arunodaya, Nappoo Park, Matunga, Bombay

SITAL PRASAD, LALA, B Se b May 7, 1892
After a distinguished academic career, joined the Provincial Civil Service in 1915, becoming Income-tax Officer of Cawapore five years later, promoted Assit

later, promoted Assit
Commsnr of Income-tax
in 1932 and placed on
special duty in the office
of the Central Board of
Revenue in 1940, in
1941, appointed Director
of Inspection (Income-tax),
a post newly created under
the Central Board of
Revenue, Retired in
February 1943 and joined
the firm of Messrs Juggilal



Revenue, Retired in February 1943 and joined Assembly, 1924 Publications Indian Constitutional Problems (1928), Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (1935) Address Mylapore, Madras

K Commercial Corporation Ltd in 1944
Director, The UP Industrial Financing Corporation Ltd Has made a special study of Vedantic Philosophy Recreations Tennis, riding, motoring and music Address Kamla Tower, Cawnpore

Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924 Publications Indian Constitutional Problems (1928), Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (1935) Address Mylapore, Madras

SLADE, Mrad, CIE (1938), ICS, Member, Central Board of Revenue, Simla b 24th January 1894 Educ Ilminster School, Somerset, and University College, London Articled 1911 and qualified as a

SITARAM, THE HON SIP, MA, LLB, D Litt,
Rai Saheb (1919), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight
Bachelor (1931), President of the UP Leg
Council b 12th Jan 1885, m Srimatl
Basudevi, sister of Lal Jagan Nath Aggarwal,
MA, LLB, Advocate, High Court, Lahore
Member, Muncipal Board (1910 20), Chairman, Education Com, and Vice-Chairman,
Hon Secretary, Meerut College and Trustee

for life, Hon Sec, Devanagri High Scho (1913 37), Hon See, Lyaii Library, Meerr since 1911, elected member, UP Le Conneil (1921-37), President, UP Le Conneil (1925 37), member, Executive Cou ed, Allahabad University, for several year member, Executive Couheil, Hindu University, founder of Depressed Class school and Sevak Mandal at Meerut, member Indian National Congress (1905-19), Ex-President, Sri Badrinath Temple Committed President, Raginunath Girls' Inter-Colleg Meerut, since 1937, President-Patron of til UP Sports Control Board, Lucknow President, Upper House, UP Legislatur since 1937 Address Meerut, Lucknow

SITAMAU, H H RAJA SIR RAM SINGH, RAJ OF, KCIE b 1880, descended from Rathol House of Kachhi-Baroda m thrice Educ Daiy Coll, Indore, Hindl and Sanskrit poe and keen student of sclence and ancient an modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns s by selection by Govt of Indi in default of direct issue, 1900. Address Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, CI

(1915), USI (1912), CIE (1908)
LLD, Madras University, 1932, LLD
Benares Hindu University, 1932, LLD
Benares Hindu University, 1933, Retd
Member, Executivo Council, Madras b
Feb 1864 Educ S P G Coliege, Tanjore
Government College, Kumbakonam, Presi
dency Coliege, Madras, High Court Vakil
1885, Asstt Professor, Law Coliege, Madras
1893-99, Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal
1893-1907, first Indian Representative of the
University of Madras in the Madras Legisla
tive Council, 1904-07, Advocate-General
1907, Member of Executive Council, Madras
1912-17, Vice-Chancellor, University of
Madras, 1916-18, Vice-Chancellor of Benares
Hindu University, 1918-19, Elected to the
Indian Legislative Assembly by the district
of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920, President
of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the
National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919,
and Akola, 1926 Member of the Indian
Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922,
Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative
Assembly, 1924 Publications Indian Constitutional Problems (1928), Evolution of Hindu
Moral Ideals (1935) Address Mylapore,
Madras

Central Board of Revenue, Simla b 24th January 1894 'Educ Ilminster School, Somerset, and University College, London Articled 1911 and qualified as a soluttor, 1921 Military Service, 1914-1923 (Captain, Indian Army), Appointed to I C S, 1923, and posted to Burma, Collector of Customs successively at Calcutta, Rangoon, and Bombay, 1930 36 Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, June 1936 and Officiating Secretary, April-Oct 1938, Member, Central Board of Revenue, Simla

SMITH ALBERT Ceneral Manager The British India General Insurance Co Ltd nd Director Th Zen th Lif 45% nc Co Ltd

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B mbay Flying Club and B mb y Footh II Club Add s Mehta Hous Ap llo Street To t Bombay

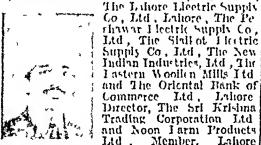
SMITH NORMAN PERGIVAL ARTHUR C.I.E. (1944) O.B.E. (1941) A.P.M. (1937) J.P. Director, in theoretic B. Pasu C.C. t. of India and the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control o

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SOHAN LAU, LAIA RAI BAUAPUT, MIA (Punjab) Proprietor R S M Gulab Sinch & Sons, Lahore b 15th September, 1997, S/o late Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal, Chalriman,



Municipal Citee from Aug 1033 to March 1937, Pres, Sanatan Dharam High School, Lahore Vice Pres, Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha Address 3, Danepur Road, Lahore

SOLA, THE REV. MARCIAL, S J, Ph D, M A, I ormer Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920 Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St Xavier's Coilege, Bombay b Nov 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain Ordained at St Louis, Mo, U S A in 1906 Educ. Vieh Spain and at St Louis University, Mo, U S A Went to the Phillippines On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1807 to 1903 A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St Louis, U.S A. in 1901 Prof for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920 On the Staff of St Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922 Publications Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands" "A Study of Seismic Waves" Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid Author of "A Compendum of the Science of Logic" Address St Xavier's College, Crulekshank Road, Fort, Bombay

SOMAN, BAMCHANDRA GANESH, District Pleader,
Deputy President, Bombay Leg Council,
b 24th November 1876, m Mrs Sitabri
Soman Educ Satara Started practice at
Satara (1900), edited a Weekly named
Pralash for 15 years, was member of
Bombay Leg Council for Satara Dist, 1924-26
and 1934-36, was a follower of Lok
Tilak, Member of the Congress for more
than 30 years, elected member and Deputy
President in 1937 on Congress ticket to the
Bombay Leg Council, elected President of
Satara Municipality in 1938 for triennial
period, appointed Chairman of Directorate
Board, W I Ins Co for third time in 1942
and on the Board of Directorate of United
Western Bank, Satara, convicted under
Cri Law Amend Act in 1930 but acquitted
in H C, confined in jail as detenu in 1932
and in Jan 1941 and again in Sept 1942
under Defence of India Rules, released on
health grounds Dec 1943 Address Shanwar
Peth, Satara City

Son of Seth Hazarlmalji Somani ats Y & Vidralaxa, Calcutta Educ tor, Shree Nives Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bombey, Shree Digilias Coment Co Junnagar, Slirce Laxmi Agenta, Itd., Jamna par, All India Genl Ins Co. Itd., Bombas, Hindustan Mercantile Bink Ltd (Bombay Board), Jodhpur Commercial Bank, Ltd. Jodhpur, Partner in the Managing Agency, Shree Vijay Laxmi Cotton Milia, Ltd, Cambay and Shree Ramesh Cotton Mills, Ltd, Morvi, Member, Lecutive Committee, Millowners' Assen, Bombay, Co opt Member, Industries & Transport Sub Committee, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, Managing Trustee, Shree Venktesh Temple Trust, Bombay, and Member, Representative Ad-Visory Assembly, Jodhpur Address The Shree Nivas Cotton Mills, Ltd., DeLish Rord, Bombry No 13

SONALKAR, V R, BA (Bom), CAIB (London), Deputy General Manager, The United Commercial Bank Ltd, Bombay b 2nd Feb 1900 Ldue at Decean College, Poona and



Wilson College, Bombay Took Banking ur as a career Joined the Central Bank of India Ltd in 1922 Worked in connection with the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central Visited Central Bank's Branches Hyderabad (Deecan), at Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta,

Was Agent of the Central ete, as Inspector Bank at Rangoon Karachi and Amritsar Was specially deputed to organise, manage and control the Bank's large investments against agricultural produce in the big grain markets (Mundis) of the Punjib Joined the Bank of Baroda Ltd , as the Chief Accountant Was a co opted at Head Office in 1937 Member of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, appointed to deal with the proposed Banking Legislation Associate of the Institute of Bankers, (1940)Author of an instructive and interesting Book "Banking Frauds in India" A Rotarian Was Treasurer of the Rotary Club at Baroda Address C/o The United Commercial Bank Ltd, Petit Bidg, Hornb Road, Bombay

SONI HONY CAPT RAI BAHADUR SETH SIE BHAGGIAND Kt. (1934) O BE M.LA. (Central) since 1934 a leading Banker and Merchant Trince of Resputans comes of a noble family renowed for its charities o

renowned for its charities o e of its members the great personation in of the India control of the India control of the India control of the India control of the India control of the India control of the India control of the India control of In

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T.N.H. Smith Pearse Ld.c. at Mari A H Smith Prarse Ldc at Mari borough College and T inity C liege Oxford Ente d ICB 191 Se ved in the Punjah till 1919 and the eatter und the Gov ra ment of India Add ... New Delhi

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Mary 1st 4s of 1k Ci and Mrs Wentwo th
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1914-15, Mesopotamia 1915-13, D.A.A.G., Meerut, 1919, Commissioner, Imperial War Graves Commission 1931-1943, Co-opted member of Bacon Marketing Board, 1931-43, M. P. (Cons.), Ashford Division of Kent, 1933-43, Director, Southern Italians, 1911-43, Chalriman, National Vegetable Marketing Board, 1941-42 Address (life Instees Lodgings, 19, Akbar Road, New Delhi

SREINIVASAN, M. A. Mindster for Agriculture, Mysoro State, b. Sept. 28, 1897. Pduc. Hindu High School, Madras, and Central Coil., Baugalore secured first rank in the Mysore Civil Service Competitive I annimation in 1917, and appointed Probationary Assit Commissioner in 1918. Served in various departments, deputed to Turope and America in connection with the Mysore Sandal Official London and New York, and the establishment of a Trade Commissioner's Office in London, was later deputed to study and report on the economic and social conditions of labour in the Kolar Gold Lieids, General Manager of Sri Krishmarajendra Mills, Mysore, 1931-33, Deputy Commissioner and President, City Municipal Council, and Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, 1935-39. Was appointed Government Director and Chairman of Important industrial concerns of the State Services were lent to the Goyt of India as Controller of Supplies, South India, May 1940. Controller of Purchase, New Delii, 1943. Recalled in April, 1943 for appointment to the Council of Ministers of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore Address. Bangalore

SRI PRAKASA, M L A (Central), B A (Malandral 1911), B A, LL B (Cantral), and Barristerat-Law (1914), e s of Dr Bingavan Das, M A, D Litt, b August 3 1890, m Anasnya Devi, d of Shri Govind Prasad, landlord of Sasaram (Bliar) who died in 1926 2 s 2 d Educationist, Journalist and Politician, connected with the Benares Hindu Univ (1914-17), Leader, Allahabad (1917-18), Independent, Allahabad (1919), Aj, Benares (1920-43), member, A I C C from 1918 Foundation Member, Kashi Vidyapith (1921), B e n a r e s Municipal Board 1921-25 General Secy, United Provinces Provincial Congress (1929-31), Pres, U P Political Congress (1929-31), Pres, U P Political Conference (1934) Member, Legislative Assembly (Central) from 1935, Chairman, Reception Cttee, Indian National Congress 1936, imprisoned for Congress activities in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942 Publications Annie Besant, as Woman and as Leader (in English) and Grihasta Gita, Sphut Vichar and Nagarik Shastra (in Hindl) besides a large number of articles in current periodicals on social, educational and political subjects Recreations Formerly riding, hockey and Indian excreises, and now walking Club Kashi Club, Benares Address Sevashrama, Benares

SRINIVASA MURTI, CAPTAIN G, BA, BL MB, CM Vaidya Ratna b 1887 m Srimati Sringarammal Educ Madras University, awarded the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes Served as Lecturer,

Surgeon, and Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and College and in Civilien and War hospitals, Secretary, Committee on Indigenous Medicine Lieeted President, Ayurveda Mahamandai, Nash Session, 1929, one of the founders of the Madras Medical Association, Pass Secretary of the Association and Lditor, Madras Medical Journal, Principal, Government Indian Medical School 1921 12, Awarded "Valdva Ratna" Birth day Honours, 1932, Treasurer and Past Recording Secretary, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Director, Adver Library and General Editor, Advar Library Series, Lounder and First President, Academy of Indian Medicine, Madras Tounder and Director, Ashtanga Polyclinic, Madras Lounder and first Pres. Indian Medical Practitioners' Co operative Pharmacy and Stores Ltd., Address Adyar, Madras

SRINIVASAN, KASTUPI, BA, Managing Editor, The Hindu, Mailras, President, All-India Newspaper Lditors' Conference (1940 1944), Chairman, Indian Section of the Lmpire Press Union, cidest son of the late S Kasturi Ranga Lyengar, Pro and Editor of The Hindu b Aug 1887, graduated from the Madras Presidency Coil, joined The Hindu as Manager and assumed Editorship in February, 1934 Address Sabarmata Mowbrays Road, PO Tevnampet, Madras

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Bahadur Baleshwar Prasad
Srivastava on Feb 27, 1917,
Has travelled extensively

Bahadur Baieshwar Prasad Srivastava on Feb 27, 1917, Has travelied extensively in Europe and takes a keen interest in social work and in girls' education, Member of the Cawapore Municipal Board since 1932 and was in charge of girls' education within the Municipality until 1944 Member of the Senate of the Agra University one of the familiary of the Cawapore of the

founders of the Cawnpore Women's Assen and its President for a number of years Address River View, Cawnpore



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STONES, SIR FREDERICK, KT (1941), OBE, JP, M.LC, Director, E D Sassoon & Co, Ltd, Bombay b October 4, 1886, m Sarah Danson Educ at Culcheth, Central Secondary School, College of Technology, Secondary School, College of Technology, Manchester Served apprenticeship with J Howarth & Sons, Manufacturers, Meadow Mills, Failsworth, 1903-04, Manager's Assistant at Wilton Mig Co, Middleton, England, 1904-08, Weaving Master, Bengal Cotton Mills, Calcutta, 1908-09, Weaving Master, Swan Mills, Ltd, Bombay, 1909-10, Mills Superintendent, Bombay Dyeing & Mig Co, Bombay, 1910-20, Director, E D Sassoon & Co Ltd, Boinbay, since 1920 Address E D Sassoon & Co, Ltd, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

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several electrical, chemical manufacturing concerns Publications Contribution to legal journals, Editor—the Indian Incometax Act in Butterworth & Company's Encyclopaedia of the Acts and Codes of India Clubs London—National Liberal and Madras—Cosmopolitan Address Mylapore, Madras

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SUBEDAR, MANU, BA, BSc (Eco), London, Barrister at Law, Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University, Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, Examiner for MA, Bombay and Calcutta Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co, gave evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington Smith Community the Babington-Smith Committee, separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Schools and and are a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a secon Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme, Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Official Adviser on matters of technical finance to various Indian States, Nominated Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay (1930), Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1931, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932 and 1934, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1935, Fluancial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936-1939, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937 Address Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SUBRAMANYAM, JBRAMANYAM, PALGHAT RAMAKRISHNA, MA, Stock, Share and Finance Broker b on 5th June 1909 in Palghat Ed in Mysore RAMAKRISHNA,

In 1929 obtained first rank in BA Degree Examination held by the Mysore University with Mathematics, Economics and Statistics as optional subjects Was the reci**subjects** plent of four gold medals Was a mcrit scholarship holder in the BA as well as MA classes Passed MA Degree with distinction with advanced Mathematics, Statistics | and Mathematical Econo-

m Miss Ambumics as his special subjects jam Harihara Iyer in 1930 2 sons and 1 daughter Joined Messrs Bathvala and Karani, as Statistician, Investment Consultant and Sub-broker, 1933 After serving tant and Sub-broker, 1933 After serving them for a period of eight years and three them for a period of member of the Bombay months, was elected a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange on October 7, 1941 and started independent business as a Stock Share and Finance Broker on November 28 1941 Address 61, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay



JHRAWARDI SIR HASSAV At (193) Li Colo I ITF O BI (19) Kalsar I Hind Medal Ist Ci sa (1930) LLIS WD I P C.S.I D I H II n LI D (Lond ) D C SURRAW ARDI FPCS DIH HI no LID (Lond) PCC (Cal) Ad ker to the bevert p, of Stat for In the b Dacca I Nov 1954 s of Modnan Ob Isulin et Obblin Vahrar ethy Calcutta H d Colle, Los-gradnate— Dublin Edinkorel and London. D putly President Bengal Levi Lathe Long H 1977 Leader Indian Del yation Britis Province University Commanding Other Calcutta Univ 1819 Commanding Others Calcutta Univ 1819. Corps. Associate Commande of the Ord r Park Circus Cal utta

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served as Secretary and Librarian of the Raina- 1 SYED, Thi. Hon Sir Muhammad Sa'adulla, Kt. kiishna Mission Society Free Library and Reading Room, Rangoon, July 1939 to Feb. 1942, organised the Ramakrishna Mission Distress Rehef Fund in 1943 and collected about Rs 11 laklis, out of which help was sent to Bengal to the tune of about 13,000 bags of rice and about Rs 20,000 in easily and about Rs 20,000 areas. and about Rs 25,000 in cash to Malabar, at present engaged in extending the Misslon detrivities in Kaiachi by opening in Indoor Eye Hospital for 50 beds, a Student's Home, a Vlyckananda Free Library and Redding a Vivekan inda Leeture Hall and a Gymnasium, an appeal for Rs 5} lakhs for the above purposes issued in November 1944, has niet with a generous response from the public, about 3½ laklis have already been collected and the rest is expected to be collected during 1945, holds regular discourses on the Glta (in English) at the Math on Sundays attended by between 1,000 and 1,500 people, Address Ramakrishna Missing Garden Overtor Ramakrishna Mission, Garden Quarter, Karaelil (Sind)

SWAYNE, LILUT-GINERAL SIR JOHN Grorge DES RLAUX, BA (Oxon), KCB 1944, CBE
1940 Chief of the General Staff, India
b July 3, 1890 m Edna Winified, d of
late Lt -Col E H Swayne, Somerset Light
Infantry Educ Charterhouse, Trinity College, Oxford Served in France and Belgium, lege, Oxford Served in France and Belgium, 1914-18, Adjutant, Somerset Light Infantry, 1924, Brigade Major, 7th Infantry Brigade, 1929 30, Military Asst to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1931-33, Chief of Staff of International Force for Saar Plebiseite 1934-1935, commanded 1st Bn Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, 1935-37, Chief Instructor, Staff College, Camberley and Minley, 1937-39 Address. C/o Lloyds Bank, New Delhi

SYED AMJAD ALI, BA (Hons), CIE (1944), OBE (1936), MLA (Punjab) b July 5, 1908 Educ at Government College, Lahore, and the Middle Temple, London Graduated, 1927 Went to England



in 1931 and worked as Hon Secretary of Joint Muslim Delegation and Hon Publicity Officer of the Round Table Conference, elected Secretary, All-India Mushm Youth League Went to England again and worked as Hon Secretary of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Hon Secretary of the British India Delegation to

the Joint Scient Committee Was Hon Private Secretary to H H the Aga Khan during his three successive visits to India in 1934, 1935 and 1936 Was Resident Secretary of the Unionist Party from its inception and relinquished it on becoming the Parliamentary Private Secretary of the Premier Went to Sydney for the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938, as Delegate and Secretary of the Indian Group Official Whip of the Govt, since Nov 1940 Address "Ashiana," Lahore

(1928), MA (Chemistry), 1906, BL, 1907, Chief Minister, Assam b May 1886. Educ . Cotton College, Gauhatl, Assam (FA), President College, County, Assam (FA), President College dency College, Galuntal, Assam (FA), Fresi dency College, Calcutta (MA), Ripon College Calcutta (BL) Asst Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhata, 1908. Practised as a Lawyer in Gauhata Courts, 1909-19, in the Calcutta High Court, 1920 24, Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20, again since 1023, Minister, Assim Government in charge of Education and Agriculture, 1924-29, Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P W D 1929 30 Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from Nov 1930 to April 1934, Premier of Assam, April 1937 to Sept 1938, and again from November 1939 June '42 Address Gauhati, Assam

SYKES, PAUL, B COM, Canadian Govt Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon b Dec 22, 1897 m to Jean Campbell, d of late Lt-Col H R Duff, R C A M C, Educ at Queen's University, Kingston, (Ont) Served with Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1916-1919, in business, 1919-21, Dominion Bureau of Statisties, Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, 1922-26, has served in present capacity in New Zealand, Hongkong, Muchuria, North China, Germany and in Calcutta Address Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay

RAJA BAHADUR K C B HARI Ruler of (See Indian Princes' TALCHER CHANDAN, Section)

BALWANT, BA, LLB Educ Jabalpur (Hitka TAMBE, SHRIPAD b 8 Dec 1875 rini School), Amraoti, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt Law School Pleader at Amraoti, Member and Vice-President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee, President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee, President of Amraoti Committee, President of Amraoti Committee, President of Manager Committee, Man dent, Provincial Congress Committee, Member, C P Legis Council, 1917, 1920 and 1924, President, C P Legis Council, March 1925 Home Member, Central Provinces Government, Ag Governor, Central Provinces, 1929 Delegate to the 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences Member, Indian Franchise Com-Dhantoli, Nagpur, mittee, 1932 Address

TANDON, PURSHOTTAMDAS BABU, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, United Provinces, Practising lawyer in Allahabad till 1921, when gave up practice owing to Non-Co operation Movement President, UP Provincial Congress Committee, 1921, took part vincial Congress Committee, 1921, took part in Non Co operation movement and was jailed in Non Co operation movement and was jailed for one year and a half, worked for some time as Secretary, Punjab National Bank, Lahore, Joined Servants of People Society, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1924 and later elected its President, Ex-Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, for several years, for his services to the city, a park in the City has been called after him by the Municipality took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930 and 1932, and was jailed several times, Organised no rent campaign in UP, 1932, Took active part in Rowlatt agitation and



THAKER, 5 H, A prominent Insurince Executive and Braker b 4th October 1994 Took up to Insurance at an early eve and after distinguishing himself in the varied Capacities of an Agent, Organiser and Secretary in Lead



ing Insurance Companies, started the Warden Insur ance Co, Ltd, in 1933 of which he is the Managing Director He is also the Managing Director of the Shroff's Bank of India Ltd, and Anand Insurance Co, Itd, which is a big Composite Insurance Company Resides to the Be-ides, p m3 lie Director of a good many business concerns

Orient, Ahmedabad and Cricket Club of India, Bombay Address Warden House, Sir Phiroz-shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay Residence 21, Warden Road, Mahalaxini, Bombay 24. Warden

THAKERSEY, Drvidas Madnowii, IP, and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, incrchant, b 1873, an under-graduate, joined his father's business at the age of 20 and since the death of his father and uncle, is in

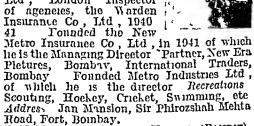
sole charge of the import His firm, business Madhowji Thakersey, Sons & Co, was one of the promoters of the Indian Mer-chants' Chamber and the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company, Ltd Was Vico-Chairman in 1922 and Chairman of thoIndian Merchants' Chamber, 1923, was the

Chamber, 1923, was since the first elected member on the Bombay Port Trust representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Piceegoods Merchants' Chamber and Piceegoods Was chants' Association from 1922 to 1932 Was a member of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India for the first term of 3 years and still holds that office Churman of n Mercantile Insurance Com the Bombay Piece goods Mer-Indian pany and chants' Association for the last 8 years Chairman of the Trustees Board of the extensive properties belonging to the Halai Bhatla Community, and the Bombay Branch of the Akhil Hind Varnashram Swaraj Sangh and President at the All India Gathering of the Sangh held at Madras in 1937 He is on several Committees of Textile Control Board He was appointed by the Bonbay High Court as Receiver of all the properties of Nathdwara-Shrine in British India in the year 1934 and still continues in the office. He is on the Committees appointed by the Udaipur Darbar and the Baroda Government for the Important shrines situated in their territories Has built dharamshalas at many places in India and founded other charitable institutions like Sinskrit Pathshala, Annakshetia and Avuryed dispensaries in hative place Address 29C, Doongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bembay

THAKKAR, AMRITLAL V, LCF, Vice-President, Servants of India Society, b 1869, EducMatriculation, 1886, Bhavnagar LCE, Poena Engineering College, 1890 Worked as Civil Engineer, 1890-1914, East

Africa, Uganda Raliway, 1890 1902, State Fingineer, Sangil, 1904-5, Bombay Muniel pulits, 1005 14, resigned, to join Servants of India Society, has been striving strenuously to eradicate illicency and vices from among State the backward classes, settled in Panch Mahals among the aboriginal Hill tribes, I nown as Bhills (started the Bhil Seva Mandal), 1922 12, he is affectionately, called "Thakkar Bapa", joined Maintina Gandhi in the Crusade against untonehability, and has hech working as General Sceretary, All India Harlian Swak, sugh, since its inception in 1932 organiscd labour welfare work, Jamshedpur, 1920, toured Khandesh, Orlssa, Assam, cte to study the life of the aboriginals, 1926 organised famine relief—Cutch, 1916, Orissa, 1920, Panelmalials, 1922, I lood relief work—Onjarat and Sind, 1927, Assam 1929 and 1938, interested in eo operative movement among biekward tribes, and states' peoples' activities, presided Bhavingar State subjects Conf., 1926, officiated Churman, Pathala Ingulry Committee, and presided Punjab States peoples' conf., 1928 In the three years, 1933-1915, toured extensively in all parts of the country to organise branches of the Sangh and country to organise branches of the Sangh and to inspect work in progress, toured also as the Secretary to Maharma Gandhis Harijan tour party from Nov '33 to July '34 Add Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi THAKKAR, NAROTTAMDAS TRIBHUVANDAS, Managing Director, The New Metro Insurance Co, Itd b July 7th, 1911 Son of Tribhuvandas Marji Thakker of Rajkot m Miss Tarulatta, daughter of Dhanji Kalidas Dalal but the secretary of Dhanji Kalidas Dalal but the secretary to the secr to inspect work in progress, toured also as the

Dhanji Kalidas Dalal of Jamnagar, 2 daughters e Alfred High School, Raj-Lot Lditor, Lohana Samaj (Weekly), Bombay, 1938 Entered Insurance business in 1929 as an agent of Prudential Insurance Co, Ltd, London Inspector of agencies, the Warden



THAKUR DATTA SHAFMA VAIDYA (PANDIT),
KV, V Bh An Avurvedue physician of
Lahere, inventor of panaeca for everyday
ailments, viz, "Amritdhaia," author of
several medical books Vice-



President of the All-India Ayurvedie & Unani Conference, presided over the first Sind Ayurvedic Conference and 3rd Punjab Ayurvedie Conference health leeturer on hygiene, social and President worker, gious of the Arya Sama, Lahore, founded a chair for vedic research in the Gurukula

Kangii, Hardwar donating Rs 30,000

is of philanthropic disposition and has recently created a Trust for m dieds relief and indins tries amounting to its 4 lacs. He is the Governing Dir ctor of a big Pharmacy known as Amrithhars Pharmacy Ltd for the preparation of Amrithd ra and the Apprecial medicines Add a Amrithans Labore

THAKURDAS SIR PUR HOTAMDAS Kt C1E MLB1 (See and r Purshotamdas)

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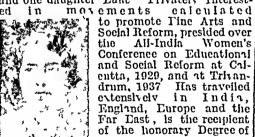
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TGNK H H SAID UD DAULAH Wazh ul Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammed Saadat All Khan Eahadur Sowi ti Jang GC1E (Sae I d n Pn es S do ) TOTTLNHAM, Sir Att x & Sort Robit's Lorest 5, 18 Av Ancord M. (Oxon.). (II. (1925). Kt (1931). Dewan, Pudul lottal State b. 157d. Lakshmi Buy Ldie Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford I atered I C.5., 1807. Assistant and Special Assistant Collector, 1804 1906. Secretary to Commissioners of Land Revenue 1906. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, 1906-1911. Collector and District Magistrate, 1906-1911. Goldetor and District Magistrate, 1911 1922. Additional Member. Imperial Legislative Council, 1915-19. Commissioner of Incometax 1922. Member, Central Poard of Revenue, and Joint Secretary. I mance Department, Govt of India, 1923 1931. Retired 1933. Administrator of Pudul-Lottal State, South India, from 1941 and Dewan from 1944 is didress. Administrator's Bungalou, Pudduk Lottal (South India).

TOTFENHAM, SH RICHAPD, ICS, BA
(1913), CIL (1970), CSI (1936), Knight
(1937) Addi Secv. Home Dept., Govt
of India b Nov 18, 1870, m Hazel Torce,
d of the late Mijor Gwynne, R W Lusira
Iduc Harrow and New College, Oxford
Joined Madras Civil Service, 1914 and served
as Assit & Sub Collector and as Under Secv.,
Public Dept., till 1924, In Army
(now War) Dept of Govt of India on
special duty, as Deputs Sceretary & Secretary
from 1924 to 1937, (with one year as
Retrenchment Secretary, Madras, 1931-32),
President, Council of State and Deway,
Bharatpur, 1938 to 1940 Address New
Delhi, also c/o Messes Grindlay & Co.,
London

TRAVANCORL His Highness the Maharaja of (See Indian Princes' Section)

TRAVANCORE H H MAHAPAN SETU PARVATI BAYI b November 1896 Grand niece of the Inte Maharaja and Mother of H H Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunai, Maharaja of Travancore m 1907 Ravi Varma, Kochu Koii Tampuran, B A, F M U, two sons and one daughter Educ Privately Interested in movements calculated



"Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University and the Annamalai University Pro-Chancellor, Travancore University At the end of November 1940, Her Highness presided over the 7th Bienniai Conference of the National Council of Women in India at Delhi Her Highness is the President of the Council and one of its patrons Her Highness's contribution for the promotion of Fine Arts and Social Reform has been suitably recognised in a magnificent marble statue of Her Highness, creeted at Trivandrum by public subscription Recreation Music Address Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum

THAY ANCORE KAPTHA THUMAL, RAVI LARSHMI BAYI, Her Highness the Hirst Princess of Transneore b on 17th September 1916. Is the only doughter of Her Highness Maharani Seth Parvati Bayl and the only elster of Their Highness.

the Maharaja and the Llava Raja of Travancore Her Highness received her early education in Majasajam and Sanskrit and later in Lagish The Princess in company with Her Highness Maharani Seta Parvati Bayi visited Lurope for the first time in 1932 and again accompanied His Highness the



Maharaja in the following year She is the Chief Guide of the Travancore Girl Guide organisation, plays tennis, is a gifted singer and plays on the Veena In January 1934, she married Lieutenant-Colonel Goda Varma Raja, a selon of one of the ancient Ruling Tamilies which existed in Travancore before the 18th Century Has I daughter, Princess Pooyam Tirunal born on the 7th Sept 1942 Address Kaudiar Palace, Irlyandrum

TRAVANCORE MARTANDA VATMA, HIS HIGHNISS, THE ELAVA RAJA (Heir apparent of Travancore) His Highness is the younger brother of His Highness the Majaraja and



second son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati
Bayl Born 22nd March
1022 The prince has
passed the BA Degree
examination of the Travancore University securing a
1st class in Economics and
History and the first rank
in the first class in Sanskrit
m Radha Devi, d of LtCoi K G Pandalai of

Coi K G Pandalar of Madras, Sept 1945 He is also the recipient of a Gold Medal having secured the highest number of marks in Sanskrit The Thrumadampin or Upanavana, which is one of the Sastraic rites prescribed for a Kshatriva Prince, was performed in January 1939 The Prince is a lover of horses, a keen and smart rider and competed in the open sports of the State Forces earrying off a prize for tent-pegging He is also an excellent photo grapher, sharing this hobby with His Highness the Maharaja and is now developing interest in tennis and similar open air games His Highness is Honorary Lieutenant Colonel of His Highness the Maharaja's Bodygnard and Honorary Colonel of the Travancore University Labour Corps He is the Chief Scout of the Travancore Boy Scouts' Association Address Trivandrum, Travancore

TRIPURA, MATOR H H THE MAHARAJA OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

TRIVEDI, SIR CHANDULAL MADHAVLAL, Kt. (1945), I C S. B A (Bom.), O B E (1931), C I E (1935), C S I (1941) Secretary, War Dept, Govt of India Governor Designate, Orissa b 2nd July 1893, m Kusum Trivedl Educ Elphinstone College,

Bombay and St John's College Oxford E tered ICS 1917 and served a As tt Commissioner Central Pro in es till Nov 19 1 after serving in v rions cap cities was posted Beputy S cret ry t the Govern ment of 1 dia Home Bepartment 193 35 Offg Joint Secretary April 1934 to Sept in ber 1934) Secretary to the Govt of Ind Secretaria to g missilon Committee 1935 to C mmis loner Berar 1936 Commissione Chattisr the wison 1936 37 Chief Se retary to Gover ment CP and B ray from 1937

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and Sports Lymineton Lacht Adde
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to March 194 Secret ry to Government tot ITABJI THE HOV MR JUSTICE HATIM India War Dept J ly 194 Adder BERREDRY MA (Oxon) Jude Chif New D lith DEDISTRIBUTE DE A (UNO) JUST E CHI F COURT & S dis Ja 1939 bec D 1891 m M ry m d oflate Sir Akbar Hyda! Ed St Viera High Sch ol nd Coll Bombay a d B 100 Coll Oxt rd Ag Judg July Get 1938 Add ss Sunnyside Pood Estrachi

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TABJI MRS KHADIJA SHUFFI M.I A JP. Hony P. Ide cy Magiatinte b. 1835 has two childre Cam r. d. Saita Shuff Tabl! Sh i so nelected member of the Mont cipal C. pror it n and the first elected M slim I dy lamb r. I table Bod Com.

mitt e A m mber of the S hoofs Committ e fo s y ral yea its Chairma 1934 first Commi sio er Minnicip I Gil G id Presided at th Bomb y Peside cy Musilm Ladies Edu tional Conf en Cont en

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was Vice Chairman A tion i Council of
Wom n in India was Chairman Loc i
Committee of its All Indi C nie ence on Fd c tl nal nd Soci l R forms Chairman Red Cross E cutive 19 8 Vic P esid nt Social S rvice League Chairman Mahila Seva Ma dal w Chairman now Membe Port Ma dai w Chairman now Membe Port Hay Committee foo ded a Mu.lim Furdah Aund g Jerkish Line of the Roll in the world had a state of the Roll of the Rol Welfare Society, The National Bab. Week, Executive Committee, Governors Rospital Land Advisors Committee, I I and Alfed Hospitals, Seva Sedan Council, Bombas, Freideney Women's Council is Chaleman Flag Day Committee, collected Par 22,000 in one day for the Anti-Fulcecular's Land President, Ali India Liducation d Conference, Women's Section, Poons 1010 Member, War Gifts Land, Ladics' Committee Award ed Kaleer i-Hind Silver Medal, 1935 Gold Medal, 1041 Appointed Member of Heidth Survey and Development Committee, Government of India, Nov 1941 Address Commitment of India, Nov 1941 Address Commitment Mansion, Warden Road, Bombas 6

TIMMS, Sir I to Dritce, Kt (1941), b Wales, 4th August 1859, r William Henry Tymms I due Tenhy and King s College, London Director of Civil Aviation in India, 1931, MC, 1916, Chevalier de Lordre de la Cour ronne, Reigian Croix de Guerre, 1917—CII, 1915, I'R Ae S, War fervice, South Lancashire Regiment and Royal I ising Corps, British Aviation Mission to USA, 1916, Civil Aviation Department, Air Ministry from 1919, late Air Ministry Superintendent, Calro Karachi Air Houte and Chief Technical Assistant, Air Ministry, Representative of Govt of India with Reitich Purchasing Commission to USA, 1940—Publications Part author "Commercial Air Transport", 1926; "Flying for Air Survey Photography", Beientific papers on Air Navication and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society Address—New Delhi/Simia

TYNDALE-BISCOE, RIV CICIL EAPLE, MA. Principal of C M S Schools, Kashmir, N India, Hon Canon, Lahort Cathedral of, 1932, Canon Lmeritus 1944 b Holton, Oxon, 9th February 1863, s of William Earle Biscoe, J P, D L, of Holton Park, Oxon, 1901, Blanche Violet, d of Hev Richard Burges, three s one d Lduc Park Hall, nr Evesham, Bradfield College, Jesus College, Cambridge Coved the Cambridge boat 1884, defeated Oxford, and the Jesus College boat, head of the river for there years and won the Grand Challenge at Henlev 1886, deacon, 1887, priest, 1890, curate at Bradfield, Berks, 1887, at St Mary's Whitechapel, 1888 90, arrived Kashmir N. India, Church Missionary Society, 1890, Kaiser-i Hind Gold Medal 1st Class, 1912 and Bar, 1929, Canon Emerities, 1942 Publications "Character Building", "Kashmir in Sunlight and Shade" Recreations Boating, swimming Address Srinagar, Kashmir, N India

TYSON, GEOFFREY WILHAM, CIE (1941). Editor of "Capital," Calcutta b 14th June, 1898 m Kathleen Corbett (nee Allen), one s Educ Lancuster Royal Grammar School, London School of Economics (University of London) Royal Naval Reserve (afloat), 1914-18, Editorial Staffs, Northern Whig, News Agencies, Editor, India Monthly Magazine, Assistant Editor, Capital Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Bengal, since 1941, Hon Publicity Adviser to Bengal Govt since 1942, Bengal

Board of Censors 1942, 1943, Member, Pengal Fost was Reconstruction Committee Publications: Dinger in India, (1930) India Arm for Victory (1942); Torgotter Ironive (1915), Contributions on India and Leonomic topics to P. 1835, etc., Short Storics occasional Magazira articles under psyudonym of Geoffrey Irain Address 4, Lyons Range, Cilcutta, India

TYSON John Dawson, M A (Oxon), 16 dth

UBEROI, SAPDAI BANADUR SANDAY HARDIV SING, Mg Director, Uberoi Itd, Sinikot, Hon Migte, Active National War I rout Supporter, and Chief Warden, ARP A leading figure in the political, social and business circles of the Punjab Ashead of Oberoi Itd, his reputation extends to Lurope and America as a most energetic and modern businessman. His activities as a Civic Leader Welfare Worker and Philanthrop ist are not confined to his own community or Distonly Is a strong co operator of the administration and ever since the outbreak of the war has promoted war activities in his different capacities. A staunch supporter of National War I rout, has issued several books and is issuing more for free distribution for successful war propaganda in furtherance of War Effort. As Chief Warden, has been an asset in Sialkot Dist to the Civil Defence Dept. Has liberally contributed to the War Fund, War Loans, Indian Red Cross and Amenitics to the Soldiers' Fund etc. Address.

UDAIPUR, HIS HIGHNESS THE RULER OF (See Indian Princes' Section)

UDAY SHANKAR, ARCA (London), b Dec 8, 1900, at Udaipur Educ Benares and Bombay, and finally at the Royal College of Arts, London, where he was the first Indian to top the list, besides winning the Spencer and George Clausen prizes m Amala Nandi, an artist of his group, in 1942 One son Had experience of the stage when helping his father to produce plays in London, and in 1923 joined Pavlova and toured with hier as her partner for the India ballets which

producin. Its raide film I lyans I be lead one Its contrit ted articles on art to all imports t m gazines of the world Holly Ci m t raply and Mecha i Add ess Ci Messra Grindia d Co Mi Lost Box 49 Madras

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VAIDYANATHAN, LALGUDY SWAMINATH, WA, FIA, Superintendent of Insurance, Commerce Dept, Govt of India *Pdue* at Madras Univ, passed MA securing the Stuart Prize, Associateship of the Institute, selected by Govt of Bombay as Govt Scholar for further Actuarial studies in England On return apptd part-time Prof of Actuarial Science in Sydenium Coli of Commerce & Leonomies, Bombay and simultaneously apptd in the Oriental Life Insec Co, First Indian to become Feliow of Institute of Actuaries During 1931 census was entrusted by Govt of India with actuarial work representing the compilation of mortality tables for various provinces and whole of India Actuary of the Oriental Govt Security & Lafe Assurance Co, Ltd, for ten years Publications
Two papers submitted to the Institute of Actuaries on "Mortality of Indian Assured Lives" the latter of which won for him the prize offered by the Institute from the Sir George Hardy Memorial Fund Address Simla

VAIDYA, KESHAV BALKRISHNA, B COM b
Aug 8, 1896, m 1923, 2 ? 2 d Gen Manager,
Great Social Life & General Assn Ltd,
Indian Shipping Industry Ltd, Amritial
Olha & Sons Ltd, Indian
Enamel Works Ltd (since
1941), Jubbulpore Glass
Factory, 1920 22, Seey,
Bombay Textiles Ltd, and
Seev, Hattersley Mill (1941).

Bombay Textiles Ltd., and Seey, Hattersley Mill (1941), Managing Partner, Bombay & C P Trading Company and Row & Vaidya, Bombay, 1922-1925, Asstt Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd., 1925-30, Calcutta, Rangoon & Bombay, and Royan Alvah. 1929-1030.

Manager at Akyab, 1929-1930, proceeded to Far East 1931 Nov, Gen Manager for China, Amritlal Ojha & Co, Ltd, Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai 1931-1934, kong, Canton & Shanghai 1931-1934, Managing Director, National Publishers, Ltd, Hongkong & Canton, 1938-41, K B Vaidya & Co Ltd, Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai since 1934, Chief-Editor, "Canton, Daily Sun" & "Canton Truth," 1934-41, Pres, Hindu Assen, Hongkong, 1934-1935, Hongkong Men's International Club, 1935-1936, Provisional Pres, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 1935, Founder-General Seey, Indian Assen of Hongkong & South China, 1939, 1940 & 1941, Member of several

Sports Club in Hongkong & Canton, 1931-41, Lectured at various Rotary Cinbs, Univs, Theosophical Societies, Y M C A's in Clina, 1935 1941, Returned to India in August 1941 There is years continued stay in the Far East, General Seey, Far East Indian Assen, Bombay (since 1941), Pres, Ranade Centenary Economic, Industrial & Commercial Conference, Poona, 1942, Narveer Tanaji Malsure Celebrations, Sinhagad-Poona, 1942, Maryantidan Explanations, Con-1912, Mainrashtra-Brihanmaharashtra Conference, Poona, 1912, Vice-Pres, Maharashtra Prosperity Society, Bombay Publications "Reflections on Canton Revolt & After" Canton, 1936, "Where will Japan More Next & When", Bombay 1942, "Secret of China's Resistance," Bombay 1943, "Pacific Realm," Bombay 1944, "Sailing Vessel Traffic on the West Coast of India," 1944, "World's Coal Resources," 1944 "From Big Four to Big Three Soviet Imperialism Unmasled" A prolific writer on political and enonomic subjects, specially connected 1912, Maharashtra-Brihanmaharashtra Conand enonomic subjects, specially connected with the I ar East Club Hindu Gymkhana, Dadar Residence, 160, Sir Bhalchandra Rond, Hindu Colony, Dadar—Bombay

VAIDYA, PARASHURAM LAMAN, BA Hons (Bom), MA (Cal), D Litt (Paris), Prof of Sanskrit and Allied Languages, Nowrosjee Wadia Coll, Poons, and also at Rajaram (1918-19), Willingdon (1919-30) & Fergusson (1930-32) Colleges b 1891 Educ privately in Sanskrit Bathelales and at Now English (1930 32) Colleges b 1891 Ldue privately in Sanskrit Pathashalas and at New English School and Fergusson Coll, Poona, Bombay, Calcutta and Parls Universitles, Universitles, Prizeman and Medallist, Govt of India Language scholar (1921-23), Wilson Leeturer, Bombay (1920), Paranipe Leeturer, Nagpur Univ (1943), Springer Research Scholar (1926 28), etc. Attended International Congress of Orientalists at Leyden and of Linguists at Geneva (1931), Pres of Pall and Prakrit Section at Mysore of All-India Oriental Conference, Editor of several Sanskrit, Pall, Prakrit and Apabhramsa Works, Member, Mahabharata Editorial Board of the Bhandarkar Institute and Editor of Karnaparvan, Examiner in several Indian universities Address Wadia College, Poona College, Poona

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Law College, 1912-1920, joined Patna High Court Bar on its establishment in 1916, Assistant Government Advocate, 1924, Government Advocate, Patna High Court, 1932 Recreations Tennis, chess, gardening and music Clubs New Patna Club, Blhar Flying Club and Victoria Jubilee Club Address Frascr Cross Road, Patna

VAZIFDAR, Dr (MISS) GOOL NOWPOH,
M B B S, F C P S (Bom), Daughter of Khan
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First woman Fellow (by
camination) of the College



chamination) of the Collège of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay Educated at the Grant Medical Collège, gaining several medals and scholarships After her gradution she worked as Resident Accoucheuse at Nowroll Wadla Maternity Hospital, afterwards appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the Cama and Aibless Hospitals She was then appointed as Honorary Obstetric Physician at the same Hospital and was also appointed Assistant Medical Officer in addition

appointed Assistant Medical Officer in addition to her duties Superintendent, Red Cross Blood Bank Address New Hospital for Women, New Oueen's Road, Bombay

VAZIFDAR, KHAN BAHADUR CAPTAIN N J, MBE, L M & S, FCPS, FCS (Lond), General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay, Assist int Red Cross Commissioner (Provincial) and Secy Bombay Provincial Joint War Cttee and Amenities for Troops Fund Citee, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay Retired Chemical Analyser to Gavernment of Rombin and Government of Bomb 13 and Professor of Forensie Medi-cine, Grant Medical College, Bombay, Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society Examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology, in Mcdical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the University of Bombay, Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay Examiner in Forensic Surgeons of Bombay Examiner in Forensic Medicine In the University of Lucknow and Medical Examination Board, Nagpur Examiner in Technical and General Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay President, College of Physicians Surgeons, Bombay (1937-1940) Publications Author of several medical publications Address Red Cross Society Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay

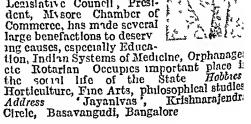
VAZIFDAR, SOHRAB SHAPOOR, MRCP (Lond), MRCS (Eng), LIEUT-COLONEL, IMS, Retd JP, Honorary Magistrate, b 1st August 1883 m to Mary Hormusji Wadla Educ Grant Medical College, Bombay, St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, Entered I MS in 1908 During the Great War served in German E Africa and subsequently in South Persla and Mesopotamia Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College in 1923, Second Physician,

J J Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923, First Physician, J J Hospitel and Professor of Medicine, G M. College in 1925, and Super-Intendent, J J Hospital, 1926-38 Address C/o Lloyds Bank Limited, Bombay.

LLINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, BA, LLB (Bombay), JP (1903), Holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909), of the Honourable Society of Lincoin's Inn. Bar-at-Law, Trinity (1909) b 12th April, 1868 m to Prabhavatibal, d of Rao Bahadur Makund Rameliander, Executive Engr., Bombay. Edur St Xavier's College, Bombay Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay, in January 1803, called to the Bar in June 1909 In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presiden-VILINKER, Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Alimedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919, President, Tribinal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act, Sept 1921 to April 1923 Was Elected member, Bombay Bar Conneil, and Vice-President since 1933 till January 1944 Publications Law of Compulsory Land, Acquisition and Compensation Address Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay

VENKAJI RAO, L S DHARMAPRAKASA, Proprietor, Lokkur & Co, Bangalore City, b Jan 14, 1902 Has had wide and varied experience

of business life, travelled ex-tensively and has established contacts with business, industrial and commercial interests in India & abroad Director of several Industrial and Banking Concerns, elected Member, Mysore Leasintive Council, President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce, has made several



VENKATA NARAYANA NAYUDU, DIWAL BAHADUR, J CIE, BA, BL, Rao Sahli (1920), Diwan Bahadur (1923), CIE (1930) Retired Collector and District Magistrate and Retired Collector and District Magistrate and Secretary to Government of Madras b Nov 9th, 1875, m to Srimatl Manickyamma Educ at C M S High School, Ellore, Nobic College, Masulipatam and Law College, Madras, Supdt of Land Records, 1908, Dy Collector Madras Provincial Civil Service, 1913 Revenuc Settlement Officer, 1917, Director of Land Records, 1919, Collector and District Magistrate, 1921, Inspector-General of Registration, 1922, Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1925, Law and Education Secretary to Govt of Madras, 1928 Retired in 1930 Pub Students' Manual of the History of England, Chain Survey Manual for P renu Subo d iss The Adoration f th Supreme Being Adire s Venkata VII Orme Road klipauk Mad as

VENKATA PAO MA C neral Secretary and Director Th A sociate 1 Fl ance and Inve t ment Corp tin Ltd Ba aloe b 1 Bangalore on J 25 1990 Ed e



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VEVI ATASWAMI Nainu F BA BL ML 6 Ad oc to D puty F sid t Madras ML 6 Ad oc to D puty F sid t Madras shini Aimas Ed c Pa b typp se College and L w College Enr Hed a Ad ocal In 19 4 Co clilor Co po tin of Madras sinc 19 8 Tru tec Pach ly pp. 8 Trust College Con 19 S of President Madras Ce tral Industri I Museum District

Scont Commissioner, Madras North, Meinber, Senate, Madras University and Annamalal University, President Purnshawalkam Anna Dana Samajam, Vice President, Chennapuri Anna Dana Samajam, Scout Commissioner, Corporation Scout Association Vice President, Provincial Scout Council Executive C'ttee, S.P.C.A. Address Appah Gardens Taylor's Road, Klipauk, Madras

VENKATRAMAN, RAO BAHADUP SIR T S
OF THRUADI, KT, CIE, BA (1905), D Sc
(Honv Degree of Andhra Univ. 1941), Rao
Bahadur (1928), CIE (1937), Knlghthood
(1942), Government of India Pensloner
b 1884, m Shreematha Meenatshi Ammal
Lduc S P G Coll, Thiehmopoly & Press
Coll, Madras Apptd to India Sugarcane
Expert, 1919-1942, was deputed by Govt
to represent India at (1) The International
Sugarcane conference in Lava, 1929, (2)
Similar conference in Australia, 1935, and (3)
the International Genetical Congress at
Edinburgh, 1939, Pres, Agni section of
Indian Science Congress in 1927 and 1938,
Genl Pres of the whole Indian Science
Congress, 1937, Delivered Madras Univ
Subramania lectures 1930, Travancore Chrson
Prize lectures, 1936, and the Baroda Golden
Jubilee lectures 1936, Publications Various
publications in the Imperial Dept of Agricul
ture Bulletins, Memolis and articles in publications issued by the Imp Council of Agricul
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between the sugarence and (1) The Soighini
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56, Thyagaroya Road, Thyagaroyanagar,
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VICCATEE, VICTOR FRAUJIE, BA, FSAA, ACIS, RA, Senior Pattner, SR & Co, of Calcutta b 20th January 1903 s of the late Mr Fraujee Viceage of Shanghai Ed Thomas

of Shanghai Hanbury ghai, and University Awarded the Bursary Selerkship u Perey Bar of London the late Jel wala, Soh Has acted a

of Shanghai *Ld* Thomas Hanbury School, Shanghai, and Lugard Hall, University of Hong Kong Awarded the H O Winte Bursary Served articles of elerkship under Mr Fred Percy Barnes, FSAA of London *m* Jer, *d* of the late Jehangir Neemich wala, Solieitor, Bombay Has acted as lecturer to the B Com and MA classes University Member of the

of the Calcutta University Member of the Committee, Incorporated Accountants, Bengal and District Society Local Examination Representative of the Institute of Book-Keepers, London Playing member (amatem) of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra Original "delegate" to the Paisee Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta Hon Treashirer, the Alhance Francaise of Calcutta Past Master of Lodge "St Mary," No 3331 E C Address IB, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta

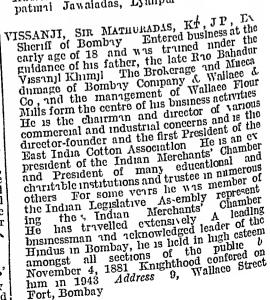
VICKERS, HAROLD JAMES, IP, CBE (1936),
Dy Inspector General of Police, NWFP
since 1940, b 1895, m Mabel Mary Langley
Lduc The Liverpool Institute Joined

Indian Police in 1914. Served in 9th Royal Scots. 26th (K G O) Light Cavairy & Royal Air Force, Dv. Director, Intelligence, Govt of India, Peshawar 1933-40. Awarded Kings Police Medal, 1926 and Indian Police Medal, 1911. Address. Peshawar

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUI SIF T, KBL (1926), Prime Minister, Udalpur State, since 1939 Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929 to 1935 b August 1876 Iduc Presidency College, Madras Joined Provincial Service, 1898, Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, from 1912 to 1917, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18, Director of Land Records 1918, Deputy Director of Industries, 1918 19, Diwan of Cochin, 1919 32, Collector and District Matte, 1920. Commissioner for India, British Lupire Lailbitlon, 1922-25, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1925 26, Director of Industries, 1926, also Director of Fisherles, 1926, opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926. Member, Public Service Commission, 1926 29 Chairman, Madras Government Committee on Co operation, 1939 Address Udaipur

VIRMANI, RAM NARAIN, proprietor, Setil Dimporting Jawaladas, Lygilpur, and The Narain Piour Mills, Jaranwala Financier, Banker and Industrialist

Banker and Industrialist of the Punjab b January
1, 1900 Director, The Sunlight of India Insurance Co, Ltd, Lahore, and Chairman of the Punjab Commerce Bank Ltd, The Shyam Chainbers Ltd, Lahore Industries Ltd, Lahore and the S P Chemicals Works Ltd, Amritsar Address Seth Dhanpatinal Jawaladas, Lyallpur



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WADIA, ARDESHIR RUTTONJI RAJASEVASARTA, BA, BAR-AT-LAW, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore (Rctd) b 4 June 1888 Educ St Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay, Middle Temple, London, for Bar, St Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science, Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, for Moral Science Tripos Prof of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914, Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16 Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, 1917-1942 Secretary, Inter-University Board, 1932-37 President, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Patna, 1926, and Indian Philosophical Congress, Daeca, 1930 Delegate, Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931 President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1933 President, Executive Committee, Indian Philosophical Congress, and Mysore State Education League, 1933-41 Pub The Ethics of Feminism, Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure, "Pragmatic Idealism" in "Confemporary Indian Philosophy" "Zoroaster" Address 6, Infantry Road, Bangalore

WADIA, Sir Bomanji Jamsetji, Kt, MA, LL B, (Univ of Bombay), Barat-Law b 4 Aug 1881 m Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perlin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad Educ St Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925 Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb to October 1930 Additional Judge, 1930 31, Puisne Judge, High Court, 1931-41 Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay since June 1942 Address 162, Queen's Road, Bombay

WADIA, SIR CUSROW, N, Kt (1932), CIE (1919) b 1869, Educ King's Coll, London Joined Nowrojee Wadia & Sons in 1888, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918) Retired from Business, 1933 Address Matatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay

WADIA, DARASHAW NOSHERWAN, MA, FGS, FRGS, FRASB, Mineral Adviser, Govt of India b October 1883 m Meher G Medivala Educ Baroda College, Bombay University, Prof of Geology, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Kashmir), 1907-1920, Geological Survey of India, 1921-1939, Carried out the Geological Survey of N W Punjab, Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties, Mineral Adviser, Ceylon Government since 1938 President, Indian Science Congress, XXIX Session, 1942 "Back Award" Royal Geographical Society,

London, 1934, "Lyell Medal" awarded by Geological Society, London, 1943 Publications Geology of India (Macmillan, London, 1919, 1926, 1938), Syntaxis of N W Himalayas (1931), Geology of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District (1932), Structure of the Himalayas (1938) Address Secretariat, New Delin

WADIA, SIR NUSSERWANJI NOWROSJEE, KBE, CIE, MIME, MISTE, JP, FCPS (Ind), (Hon), Millowner b 30th May 1873 m Evylene Clara Powell Educ St Xavier's College Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925 Address "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, Bombay

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHIR, MA, Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay b 16th Dec 1878 Educ Elphin stone College, Bombay Publications The Philosophers and the Trench Revolution, Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage, Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy, The Wealth of India, Money and the Money Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India Mahatma Gandhi, a dialogue in understanding A Missionary and His Piedge Our Leonomic Problem Address Hormard Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

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WAJID KHAN, SAHIBZADA DR ABDUL, MA, Ph D (Econ), London, Special Officer (DIG) Civic Guards, Bengal b May 1902 s of the

Civic Guards, Bengal b I late Salubzada Abdur Rashid Khan of U P Civil Scrvice m 1926, Anjum Zamani Begam (deceased) Remartied 1937—Kaniz Sakina Begam, sister of Raja Salub of Kutwara (Oudh) Has 2 s and 3 d Educ Muslim University, Aligarh and London School of Economics, University of London Assisted in preparation of Indian States case for Butler Committee in



University of London
Assisted in preparation
of Indian States case
for Butler Committee in 1928, acted as
Secretary to H H the Chancellor, Chamber of
Princes, 1931, Personal Secretary to H H
Nawab of Bhopal, 1931-33, Secretary to H H
Nawab of Bhopal, 1931-33, Secretary to H
Maharaja of Patiala, 193-36 Secretary to
H H Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1937-38
Elected Member of the Ministers' Committee
of the Chamber of Princes, from Malwa States,
1940 Chief Minister and I G Police, Jaora,
1940 Chief Minister and I G Police, Jaora,
1940 Chief Minister and I G Police, Jaora,
1940 Chief Minister and I G Police, Jaora,
1942-44 Is a writer on Indian States' affairs
Publication "Financial Problems of Indian
States under Federation," 1938 Address
13-A, Palit Street, Calcutts

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entered Indian Civil Service, 1914 Address.

1, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi

WAVELL, HIS EXCELLENCY FIELD-MARSHAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE VISCOUNT WAVELL, of Cyrenaica and Winchester, GCB, GMSI, GMIE, OMG, MC, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. 1st VIBCOUNT Proy and Governor-General of India. 1st VIBCOUNT Proy and Governor-General of India. 20th Oct 1943, GCB ereated 1941, KCB created 1949, CB greated 1940, Freid-Marshal, 1942 Commander, 2nd Division, Aldershot, 1930-34, ADC to the King, 1932-33, Commander, 2nd Division, Aldershot, 1935-37, Commander, 2nd Division, Aldershot, 1935-37, Commander, 2nd Division, Aldershot, 1935-37, Commander, 1941, CG greated 1940, Greated 1942, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Greated 1940, Great The Palestrhe Campaigns, 1928, Allenby, 1940 Generals and Generalshiv. 1941. 1940 Generals and Generalship, Allenby in Egypt 1943 Recreations 1941 hunting, golf, shooting, ski-ing Clubs Athenaeum, United Service Address Viceroy's Camp, India

WEBB-JOHNSON, STANLEY, LL B (1st Class Honours), O B E (1930), E D (1935), C I E (1941) b 1st March 1888 m Beryl Buchanan Binny of Hurstpierpoint, Grand d of the founder of Binny & Co, Madras Educ Rossall School and Victoria University. Partner in Hartner School Property 1981 Educ Rossall School and Victoria University, Partner in Hasties, Solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, 1911-14, served throughout War of 1914-19 with the 6th Bn East Surrey Regiment and on the Staff, since then Controller of Enemy Property and Legal Adviser to the Government of India, Colonel, Simla Rifles, Hon ADC to HE

the Viceroy, President, Simla YMCA Vice-President, Masonic Fraternity of of Olympie Dellii Association Services Association of India Publications A Digest of Indian Law Cases Address Imperial Delhi Gynikhana Club, New Delhi, United Services Club, Simla; East India United Services Club, London

WEST, STEWART ELLES LAWRENCE, CIE. (1944), OBE (Military) 1918, M Inst T, Member, Transportation Railway Dept, b March, 2, 1890, m Vera Musriel Van Ryneveld, Edue Berkhamsted School, Joined N W Railway, March 1909, Military Service E Africa 4 years, Principal, Railway Staff College, 1931, Director, Traffic Railway Board, 1938, Address C/o Railway Board, N Delhi N Delhi

WESTON, THE HON MR JUSTICE ERIC, BA (Cantab), Judge, High Court, Bombay, since Dec 1942 b 8th Dec, 1892 m Georgina Frances, d W J Cork of Hampstead, London Educ St John's Coii, Cambridge Served in various dists in Bom Presy and Sind as Asstt Col & Mgte from 1916-1921 and Asstt and Dist Judge, 1921-1931, Dist Judge Aden, 1931-1934, Judicial Comm, WISA, Rajkot and Ajmer, 1934-35 and 1937-38, Judge, Clinef Court of Sind, 1938 42 Address High Court, Bombay

WHEELER, SIR E OLIVER, KT (1943),
Brigadier (Late Royal Engineers), Cross
of Legion of Honour 5th Class, 1915,
M C, 1916, Surveyor General of India
b 18th April, 1890 (Canada), m Dorothea Sophie Danielsen Educ Trinity
College, School, Port Hope, Canada
Royal, Military, College, Kingston, Canada.
Commissioned Royal Engineers 1910, MES
India 1912-14, IEF "A" France, 1914-15,
IEF "D" Mesopotamia, 1916-18, Kurdish
Operations near Sulaimaniyah, 1919, Johned
Survey of India on 9th December, 1919,
Mount Everest Expedition, 1921 Surveyor
General of India, 1941 Address Temporary
Secretariat Buildings, Civil Lines, Delhi

WIJEYEWARDENE, THE HON'BLE MR
EDWIN ARTHUR LEWIS, King's Connsel, 1937,
Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, Ceylon b
21st March 1887, m Lillian Beatrice Pèrera,
One son Educ Ananda Collège and St
Thomas' Collège, Colombo Ceylon Mathematical Prize-man, 1904; English University
Scholar, 1906, Advocate, Supreme Court,
1911, Ag District Judge, Colombo, 1932,
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1935, Solicitor-General, 1936, Acting
Attorney-General, 1938, Puisne Justice, Attorney-General, 1938, Puisne Justice, Supreme Court, 1938 Address Anandagiri, Rosmead Place, Colombo

WILES, SIR GILBERT, MA (Cantab), KCIE (1938), CSI (1931), CIE (1926) Adviser to the Secretary of State for Indla, June 1941 b 25th March 1880 m Winifred Mary Pryor Educ Persc School and S Cath College, Cambridge Joined ICS in India

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1926-35, Delegate, Indian Round Table ZAIDI, SYD BASHIR HUSAIA, CIE Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932, Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on the Sandat Barela family of Muza Indian Reforms, 1933, President, All-India Muslim League, 1931, Member of the Governor General's Executive Council, 1935-41, Agent-General to the Govt of India, 1942 Publications Indian Cases, The Criminal Law Journal of India, Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings, Vol IV and Fifteen Years' Digest Address New Delhi

ZAHID HUSAIN, CIE, Finance Member, HEH the Nizam's Govt b Jan 6, 1895, educ at the old MAO College, Aligarh (now the Muslim University), joined the Indian Audit & Accounts Service in March 1918 as a result of a compatible of the service of the se result of a competitive examination, after serving in various branches of the Accounts organisation of the Government of India, became Additional Financial Adviser, Supply Department, in March, 1940, Financial Commissioner of Railways, Oct 1943-45 Address Hyderabad, Decean

Chief Minister of Rampur State Belongs to the Sandat Barelia family of Muzaffarnagar District 6 1898 Married Educ Took his degree in 1919 from St Stephen's College, Delhi,

Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922, Member of the Hon Society of Lincoln's Inn, called to the Bar in 1923, joined State Service, 1930 Attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932 pointed Chief Mi 1st December 1936

AD-Minister, Exofficio Director of Raza Sugar Co, Ltd. Runnur Maize Products, Ltd., Rampu Distillery & Chemicals Ltd., Raza Textiles Ltd. Rampur Industries, Ltd., Dawn Match Co Ltd., Rampur Machine Tool & Engineerin Co, Ltd. Raza Textiles Distributing Co, Ltd. Naheed Cinema Co, Ltd., Rampur Tent an Clothing Co, Ltd. Address. Rampur, U.P.



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II

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1945-46

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| Минта, Seth Nanjibhai Kalidas .                                           | • •            |                  |      |
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| NAWAB GANJ Dr Sardar Nawazish Ali Khan                                    |                |                  |      |
| NAWAB HASAN YAR JUNG Bahadur of Hyderabad                                 |                | • •              | •    |
| NAWAB SALAR JUNG Bahadur of Hyderabad                                     |                | • •              | • •  |
| NAWAB SIR LIAQAT HYAT KHAN                                                | •              | •                | • •  |
| NAWAB ZAHIR YAR JUNG BAHADUR OF HYDERABAD                                 |                | ••               |      |
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| SETH SURAJMAL GENDALAL BADJATIA, Jain Ratna                               | • •            |                  |      |
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INDIA HIS EXCELLENCY
FIELD WARSHAL THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE
VISCOUNT WAVELL OF CYPER
AICA and Winchester G C B
G M S I G M I E C M G M C
VICETOY and GOVERNOT-General
of India

Born May 1883
Married 1915 Engeme
Marie 1 s & 3 d

Educ Winchester Coll
R M C Sandhurst Staff Coll
Appointed the Black Watch
looi served S African War
inedal with 4 clasps) Indian
Frontier 1908 (medal with
clasp) European War 1914 16
served in France 1914 16
(wounded M C) Military

Attache with Russian Army in Caucasus Oct 1916—June 1917



Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor General of India oth October 1943

Secretary (Personal) and Private Secretary Sir Evan M Jenkins

#### MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

H E Gen ral Sir Cla F Alchi Scr Ocif C J DS BE A DC Command cin-Chi-chi in India (W) Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C M Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th H n. Sir R W Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th Mitto g Kr  $\alpha$  C Th Mitto



A SSAM. HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR ANDREW GOUPLAY
CLOW, KCSI, C.I.E, I.C.S,
Governor of Assam.

Born 29th April, 1890.

Educated Merchiston, St. John's College, Cambridge.

Married Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale, 1925

Served in UP as Assistant Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1014-20, Controller, Labour Bureau, Government of India, 1920-23, Adviser and Delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934, Dy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27, Joint Secre-

tary (ditto), 1931-35, Secretary (ditto), 1936-38, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-35, Member, Council of State, 1928-29, 1932-33 and 1936-38, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31, Communications Member, Government of India, 1939-42

Assumed charge as Governor of Assam, 4th May, 1942.

Address Government House, Shillong.

Secretary to the Governor P. F. Adams, MBE, ICS.

Military Secretary Major T. B. Alder

#### MINISTERS:

The Hon'ble Maulavi Saiyi DSir Muhammad Saadulla, Minister-in-Charge of the Home Department, of Supplies and of Publicity, The Hon'ble Maulavi Munawwar Ali, Minister-in-Chaige of the Forest Dept and the General Dept, The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Maulavi Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhuri, Minister-in-Chaige of Civil Defence, Medical and Public Health Depts, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulavi Sayidur Rahman, Minister-in-Charge of the Education Dept and of Jails, The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri, Minister-in-Charge of the Public Works Dept and of Post-War Reconstruction, The Hon'ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma, Minister-in-Charge of the Agriculture and Veterinary Depts, The Hon'ble Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Minister-in-Charge of the Revenue, Judicial and Legislative Depts; The Hon'ble Babu Akshay Kumar Das, Minister-in-Charge of the Industries and Co-operative Depts, The Hon'ble Mr Baidyanath Mookerjee, Minister-in-Charge of the Finance Dept, of Registration and of Mechanically Propelled Vehicles, The Hon'ble Srijut Surendra Nath Buragohain, Minister-in-Charge of the Excise and Local Self-Government Depts and of Labour

BENGAL HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RT HON BLE
RICHARD GARDINER
CASEY CH DSO MC
GOVERNOR OF BENEAL

Born Brisbane Aug 29 1890

Educ Melbourne Grammar School Melbourne Univ 1908 9 (Engineering) Cam bridge 1910 13 (Nechanical Science) Subsequently M.A.

Married Ethel Marion Sum

ner Ryan June 1926

Served Great War Egypt Gallipoli and France 1914 18 Visited the USA twice on husiness for several months during 1919- 4 and subsequently posted to London in Liaison Officer between the British and



the Australian Governments on Foreign Affairs and Imperial Defence Adviser to Mr Scullin at the Imperial Conference in London 1930 contested and won the Corio seat in the Tederal Parliament 1931 Asst Federal Treasurer Commonwealth Gott 1933 Federal Treasurer in London 1937 Australian delegate to the Imperial Conference in London on the conduct of the war 1939 First Australian Minister to the USA 1940 went to London and afterwards Cairo as member of the British War Cahinet and Minister of State in the Middle East 1942 visited London to attend War Cabinet meetings and to consult in Middle East affairs 194 Assumed office as Governor of Bengal 2nd January 1944

Address Government House Calcutta

Secretary L G PINNELL CIE ICS

Military Secretary LT COL W R B PEEL OBL

Deputy Secretarye H P GOODWIN ICS

Private Secretary Captain J T Hughes

Assit Private Secretary Miss P JARRETT

Assit Secretary Governor's Secretarial RAI B L SARKAR BAHADUR

#### ADVISERS

H S E STEVENS ICS A DE C WILLIAMS ICS

L R FAWCUS I (S

O M MARTIN ICS

R L WALKER ICS



JIHAR HIS EXCL LENCY SIR THOW GLORGE RUTHE IORD, KCSI, CIE, IC: Governor of Biliar

Born 25th Sept 1886

Lducated Edinburg University and Universit College, London

1926. Audic Married Dickenson

Entered Indian CiviService, 1910 and served i Aimy, 1917-1919 Persia). Collector and Dis 1-28, Special Commissioner

trict Magistrate, Madras, 192 various administrative post Agency, Operations, 1925, held such as Commissioner of Labour and Inspector-General o Prisons, Madias and officiated HE the Governor, Madras Governor of Madras, 1939-43

Acting Governor of Bihar, 1941 Assumed charge as Governos of Bengal 10<sup>43</sup>-44

Acting Governor of Bengal, 19

Madras, 1928-38, Secretary to

1938-39, Adviser to HE the

Bihar Governor, Camp Address IBE, ICS

Secretary D. H Crofton, 3 R A de Salis, I A C

Military Secretary . Lt -Col

ADVISERS. E C Ansorge, CSI, CI (Agriculture ply and Price Control, Development and Employment and Veterinary only Development and Employment and but excluding Post War Scheme), including Grow More Food Campa Petrol and Tyre Rationing only) and Political (Motor Vehicles and Company)

and Political (Motor Vehicles and CS, Revenue, Labour, Education, J W Houlton, CIE, I (excluding Agriculture, Veterinary Development and Employment but including Post War Scheme), and Grow More Food Campaign Public Health, Excise, Public Works Local Self-Government, Medical,

R E RUSSELL, CSI, CPetrol and Tyre Rationing), Finance (excluding Motor Vehicles ar and Legislative and Legislative

BOMBAY HIS EXCEL LEVEY COL THE RT HON SIR (DAVID) JOHN COLVILLE PC (1936) GCIL Cr 1943 TD Kinght of the Order of St John (1945) JP D L Lanarkshire Governor of Bombay

Born 1894 Only son of late John Colville MP of Cleland Lanukshire

Married 1915 Agnes Anne Commander (Sister) of the Order of St John er d of Sir William Bilsland Bart LLD One son and two daughters



Charter house Trinity College Cambridge M A Member of Royal Company of Archers (King's Bodyguard for Scotland) Served European War with 6th Bn Cameronians (wounded) member of Lanark County Council 1919 26 formerly Director of David Colville & Sons Ltd and other steel and engineering companies also of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute and Hon Vice President of Association of British Chambers of Commerce Contested Motherwell and Wishaw Division 192. and North Midlothian Jan 19 9 MP North Midlothian 1929 1943 Secretary Department of Overseas Trade 1931 35 Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Scotland 1935 36 Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1936 38 Secretary of State for Scotland 1938 40 Temp Col Staff 1940 Held the office of Viceroy and Acting Governor General of India 21st March to 4th June 1945 and again from 26th August to 15th Sept 1945 during the absence of Lord Wavell

Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay 25th March 1943
Address Government House Bombay Secretary to the Governor
D Synington CIE ICS Muliary Secretary Lt Col L C.
Palk P S C

#### ADVISERS

Sir Heary F KNIGHT KCSI CIE ICS Finance Service Civil Supplies Rural Development (On leave)

Sir Charles H Bristow CIE ICS Home Department Civil Defence Labour and Legal Department

SIE GODFREY COLLING K.C.I.E. C.S.I. O.B.E. I.C.S. Revenue Excise Public Works Department

I H Taunton CIE ICS Education Local Self Government
Medical & Public Health Industries



CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR. HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HENRY JOSEPH TWYNAM,
KCSI, CIE, Governor
of the Central Provinces
and Berar

Born: 24th April 1887.

Married • Muriel Hearson, 1915

Educated Ratcliffe College, Rouen, Universities of Manchester (BA Hons), London, Lausanne

Entered I C S, 1909, Asst Magistrate, East Bengal and Assam, 1910, Political Dept, Government of Bengal, 1914, I A R O, 1915-18 (Captain and Adjutant 2/123rd Outram's Rifles); Vice-President, Cooch Behar State Council, 1920-24, District Magistrate, Mymensingh, 1925-27, Revenue and Irrigation Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1929-31; Additional Secretary, Political Dept and Officiating Chief Secretary, 1932, 1936-40, Commissioner, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions of Bengal, 1933-34, Acting Governor of Assam, 1939; Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, 1940 Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, October 2nd, 1940

Address Governor's Camp, CP & Berar Secretary to the Governor G Burgess, OBE, ICS. Military Secretary. Major GH Gartly. Aide-de-Camp Lieut-Col CW. Tandy Green, G.C., R.E (Retd).

ADVISERS.

Financial Adviser SIR GEOFFREY P BURTON, K.C I E, I C S (Retd).

Revenue Adviser SIR HENRY C GREENFIELD, KT, CSI, CIE, ICS.

Development Adviser: A. L. BINNEY, CSI, CIE., ICS (On leave) G. C. F. RAMSDEN, C.I.E., ICS. (Acting)

ADRAS HISEXCELLENCY CAPTAIN THE HON SIP ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES HOPE GCIE cr 1939

M C Governor of Madras Born. 7th May 1807 eldest son of Baron Rankeillour qv

Married 1919 youngest daughter of Brig Gen Sir R Gordon Gilmonr rst Bt CB CVO DSO

four daughters Educated Oratory School

Sandhurst

Joined Coldstream Guards 1914 served in France 1915 19 (MC Croix de Guerre des patches severely wounded) served in Turkey 91 MP (C) Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire 19 4 29 MP



(U) Aston Division Birmingham 1931 39 Parliamentary Private Secretary to Col G R Lane Fox Secretary of Mines 1924 6 Assist ant Whip (unpaid) 1935 a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) 1935 37 Vice Chamberlain of H M Household May October 1937 Treasurer of H M Household 1937 39

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 12th March 1940 Address Governor's Camp Madras

Military Secretary COLONEL G B HOWELL MVO MC Private Secretary A | PLATT ICS (on leave)

E C ALLARDICE I CS (acting) Assistant Private Secretary C P SCOTT I C S

ADVISERS

SIR NORMAN STRATHIE ACIE ICS in charge of Public Depart ment-excluding Fire Services Finance Department Revenue Department-Excise Registration Commercial Taxes and Taxes on agricultural income

SIR THOMAS AUSTIN KCIE ICS in charge of Education and Public Health Department /Legal Department Local Administration Department and Public Works Department excluding Irrigation Industrial and Labour disputes Labour and Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department and Factories and Trade Unions SIR SONTI V RAMAMURTY & CIE ICS in charge of Development

Department and Public Works Department-Irrigation

F M GAWNE CSI CIE ICS in charge of Revenue Department excluding Excise Registration Commercial Taxes and Taxes on agricultural income Public Department—Fire Services Home Department Public Works Department—Industrial and Labour disputes Labour and Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department and Factories and Trade Unions



W. FRONTIER PROVINCE. HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, KCS.I, K.C.I.E., OB.E., I.C.S., Governor of the N. W. F. Province.

Born: 23rd March, 1888

Educated: Fettes College, Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I C.S., 1911.

Married. K. M Adair.

Political Department, Government of India, since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26, Private Secretary to H. E the Viceroy, 1926-31; Home Member, Executive Council, N. W. Frontier Province, 1932-36.

Assumed charge as Góvernor of N. W. Frontier Province, 2nd March 1937.

Address: Government House, Peshawar Secretary to Governor O. C B St John, IPS

Chief Minister

Hon'ble Doctor Khan Sahib.

Minister for Finance

Hon'ble Lala Bhanju Ram Gandhi

Minister for Education

Hon'ble Qasi Attaullah Khan

Minister for Industries

HON'BLE KHAN MUHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN.

ORISSA HIS

ENCELLENCY SIR
(WILLIAM) HAWTHORN'
LEWIS, KCSI KCIE
ICS GOVERNOT OF ORISSA

Born Kasauli India 23th June 1888

Married Alice
Wargaret Rose Hewitt
widow of Lieut Ronald
Erskine Hewitt R N and
daughter of the late George
Edward Woodhouse



Educated Oundle School and Caius College Cembridge Arrived in India December 1912 served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Collector Censor Duty Bombry 1915 16 Under Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa 1918 Deputy Commissioner 1923 Revenue Secretary Government of Bihar and Orissa 1925 on speeral reforms duty Home Dept Government of India 1927 Joint Secretary Government of India Reforms Office 1930 on deputation to the Indian Round Table Conference in London 1930 and 1931 Reforms Commissioner to Government of India 1932 35 and 1936 to 1941 Assumed charge as Governor of Orissa on April 181 1941

Address Government House Cuttack

Secretary R S SWANN I CS

Aide de Camp CAPT R B RICHARBY R A

Hony Indian Aide de Camp Subadar Major & Hony Lieut Bhim Singh Thapa Sardar Bahadur o b i 1/3rd Q A O Gurkha Rifles

#### ADVISERS

S L MARWOOD CIE ICS (On leave)
B K GORHALE CIE ICS

B K GORHALE CIE ICS



HIS EXCLUSIVECT UN JAB SERTRAND MRE F, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Sir GLANCYTOR of the Punjab. ICS, Gove st December 1882.

Born: Chifton. Educated ter College, Oxford. mouth, Exe Grace

Married

1914 idian Civil Service.

Entered I in the Punjab as 1905, servedommissioner and Assistant Cistant, temporary Political Assary to Government Under-Secretreign Department, of India, FoNovember 1913: Mewar, Resident, March to Ist Assistant to the Assistant May 1914, r Governor-General Agent to the March 1915; 1st in Rajputana Deputy Secretary

Assistant to Resident in Kashmir, December 1918, er 1921, and again to Government of India, Political Department, Octob November 1921; April 1927, employed under Kashmir Durbar from dia, June 1928; Officiating Political Secretary to Government of lates, April 1929, Officiating Agent to Governor-General, Punjab Stur, October 1929; in foreign service as President, Council of State, Jaipl 1932: Officiating Officiating Resident and A G G, Punjab States, Aprign and Political Political Secretary to Government of India, Forefilmed November Department, July 1932, and again July 1933, core 1933; Member, 1933, Resident and AGG in Central India, Juntary, Chamber of Council of State, variously from July 1933, Secrethe Crown Representative 2008 sentative, 1938 7th April 1941.

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on Punjab Governor's Camp Secretary. G M Brander, ICS Major L M Barlow, O Military Secretary

B.E., M.C.

### **MINISTERS:**

TIWANA, O.B.E.,

THE HON MALIK MAJOR KHIZAR HYAT KHAN Premier (Home Department)

THE HON SIR MANOHAR LAL (Finance)

THE HON MIAN ABDUL HAYE (Education).

THE HON SARDAR BALDEV SINGH (Development).

il (Public Werks).

THE HON NAWAB SIR MAHOMED JAMAL KHAN LEGHAL THE HON CAPT. ASHAQ HUSSAIN (War Planning)

THE HON CHAUDHRI TIKKA RAM (Revenue)

SIND HIS EXCELLENCE SIL HUGHDON L CSI, CIE ICS Governor of

Sind
Born 8th May 1886

Educated Aske's Hat
cham School University
College London

Married Ann daughter
of J Sheffield one son and

one daughter

Entered Indian Civil Service 1909 and served as Assistant Collector in Sind Municipal Commissioner for Surat 1916 18 Assit Commr in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting



1918 20 and Deputy Controller of Prices
Finance Department Bombay 1921 Acting Secretary
Finance Department 1923 Financial Adviser to P W D
1926 Revenue Officer Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage 1927 33
Churman Sind Administrative Committee 1933 34 J
Secretary Commerce Dept Government of Indra 1934 36
Secretary Commerce Dept Government of Indra 1939 40
Secretary Commerce Dept 1936 39 Director General of
Supplies and President War Supply Board 1939 40
Assumed charge as Governor of Sind 1st April 1941

Address Government House Karachi Secretary Mr D C. Barty I C S Military Secretary Major D M Smyth

#### MINISTERS :

THE HONOURABLE SIR GIULAM HLSSAIN HIDAI ATULLAH IA C S I
Departments The HONOURABLE MICHIALDA C NATRANIA THE HONOURABLE MICHIALDA C NATRANIA RECENTE
Department THE HONOURABLE PIR ILLAHIBANISH NAWAZALI
Education Forests Excise Rural Reconstruction Labour and Local
Stif Government The Honourable Khan Bahadur Mir Giulam
ALI Talpur Home Legal Political and Miscellaneous and General
Departments The Honourable Murin Gobindram Pritamdas
Medical Public Health Letternary Industries Fisheries Agriculture
and Civil Defence Departments The Honourable Sayed Murammad
ALI SHAH ALLAHANDO SHAH Public Works Department and Co operative
Societies



UNITED PRO-VINCES HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MAURICE GARNIER HAL-LETT, GCIE, KCSI, I.C.S, Governor of the United Provinces.

Born: 28th October 1883

Educated: Winchester College and New College, Oxford

Married: G. C. M Veasey

Appointed to ICS, 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15, Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20, Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24, Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32, Home Secretary, Government of India, 1932-36, Governor of Bihar, 1937-39

Assumed charge as Governor of the U.P on Dec. 6, 1939

Address Governor's Camp, U.P.

Secretary I.W. Lewys Lloyd, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary Lt-Col J. Smyth.

### ADVISERS.

SIR WILLIAM IBBOTSON, CIE, MBE, MC, ICS, Supply (Civil Supplies and Rationing)

T B W BISHOP, ICS, Development (Public Works, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture and Rural Development)

J L SATHE, CIE, ICS, Revenue (Revenue, Finance, Education, Municipal and Local Self-Government)

G L VIVIAN, ICS, Home (Home Affairs, Justice, Jails, Industries and Excise).

KALKOT RAJA SHRI MANT VIJARSINH FATTESINH BHOSLE

RAIASAHER Akalkot

13th December 1915 Education Studied Bishop's High School Poona Passed the Diploma Exami Raikumar College nation Raikot with distinction in English and Science Attended the Deccan College Took administrative training in Bangalore for a year and a half

Recreation Shooting riding tennis cricket motoring and Clubs Vice Patron racing Cricket Club of India WIAA RWITC Willingdon

Club Bombay

Married in 1934 Princess



Kamala Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934 Married in April 1942 Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Nirmala Devi grand daughter of His late Highness Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

Is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is elected on the Standing Committee of Princes

Area of State 498 sq miles Population

Rs 6 79 910 Revenue

The State Rayat Assembly which has a non official majority can move resolutions ask questions and discuss bills of administrative and public amportance Social legislation has been introduced the chief of which is the Akalkot Harijan Act Rs 32 lakhs have been advanced in loans to the agriculturists and large sums are set apart for village uplift every year Primary education in villages is free and to girls both primary and secondary education are free. There is a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital The Akalkot Water Works constructed at a cost of 12 lakhs and the Power House have stimulated frowth of industries such as the Match Factory the Oil Mills the Soap Factory Cotton Ginning and Hosiery industries etc. There is a Municipality and a Taluka Local Board

Immediately after the war broke out Shrimant Rajasaheb made an announcement placing all resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government He donated Rs 6 000 towards HE The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and presented an armoured carner costing Rs 11 000 Rs 500 and 300 were donated to the China Day Fund and the Silver Trinket Fund respectively The State's contri butions to the Red Cross Fund amount to Rs . 50 So far about Rs 40 000 and Rs 20 000 have been invested in the Defence Loans and the Small Savings Scheme respectively The State has organised the Civic Guards the National War Front and the Grow More Food Campaign The Darbar have so far sent in 648 recruits

Dewan S T RAJA BA LLB Bar at Law



LWAR CAPTAIN HIS
HIGHNESS SHRI SEWAI
MAHARAJ SIR TEJ SINGHJI
BAHADUR, KCSI, MAHARAJA
of Alwar State, Rajputana

Born 19th March 1911 at Srichandpura in Alwar

Educated · Privately.

Married: Hıs Highness married a daughter of Maharaj Akhey Singhji of Raoti in Jodhpur, a member of the Ruling family of Jodhpur, and has two sons and two daughters, Pratap Kumar Maharai Heir-apparent, the and Maharaj Kumar Yashwant Singhji, born on the 17th June 1938 and 12th Sept 1939, respectively

Succeeded to-the gadi 22nd July 1937

Family History The Ruling family of Alwar belongs to the Naruka clan of Kushwaha Rajputs who claim descent from Kush, the eldest son of Shri Ramchandra, the hero of Ramayan The State was founded in 1775 A D by Maharao Raja Shri Pratap Singhji, a descendant of Raja Udai Karanji, Ruler of Jaipur, in the 14th century The then Moghul Emperor, Shah Alam, conferred upon him the title of "Rao Raja" and "Panch Hazari Mansab" (Leader of Five thousand) and presented him with the much coveted emblem of "Mahi-Muratab" (the Fish) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji (1791-1815), the second Ruler, who rendered valuable aid to Lord Lake at Laswari during the latter's campaign against the Mahrattas, was the first Prince in India to enter into a Treaty of "Offensive and Defensive Alliance" with the British Government in 1803 A D and received the Sanads of "Sewai" and "Bahadur" Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Viney Singhji (1815-1857) rendered help to the British Govt during the Mutiny of 1857 Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Sheodan Singhji Bahadur (1857-1874), the fourth Ruler, was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns

In 1889 the title of 'Maharaja' was conferred upon Lt-Col Maharaja Shri Sewai Sir Mangal Singhji Bahadur, GCIE, as a hereditary distinction and his son, Col H H Bharat Dharma Prabhakar Raj Rishi Shri Sewai Maharaj Sir Jey Singhji Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE (1882-1937), who was a great orator and scholar, a brilliant shot and an excellent Polo, Cricket, Racquet and Tennis player, represented the Indian Princes at the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 and was a prominent figure and speaker in the Chamber of Princes and at the First Round Table Conference During his rule the permanent local salute of the Ruler of Alwar was raised to 17 guns in 1921 and a personal salute of 17 guns was also granted to him

The state has on different occasions placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government In August 1900 a detachment of Infantry 200 strong was sent to China on active During the Great War the Jey Paltan (Alwar Imperial Service Infantry) and one Squadron of the Mankal Lancers proceeded on active service Similarly in May 1919 the Alwar State Forces went to the N WFP on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan When the present war broke out H H placed the resources of his State and the State Forces at the disposal of His Majesty and has supplied a full Infantry Battalion (The Alwar Tey Paltan 1200 strong) with rein forcements for service overseas where it is still serving The state also provided one section complete with 30 vehicles costing Rs 1 76 990 and personnel for the 59 Raputana G P T Coy raised in Alwar with the R I A SC ns an Indian Army Unit The state also raised the 52 Alwar Carrison Coy of 241 men and the 73 G P T Coy RIASC which was trained in the Alwar Mangal Lancers lines till it left for service in the Far East A Labour Corps of 150 was despatched to Assam to work on the Burma Road The State has also supplied more than 12 000 recruits to the Indian Army and stands first in recruitment in Rajputana just as it did in the last war of 1914

To intensify its war effort for the successful prosecution of the war Alwar State established a Central War Purposes Committee with various Sub Committees in July 1040 His Highness is the President of the Central War Purposes Committee which has so far collected Rs 6,43947 for the Alwar State War Purposes Fund The State has invested Rs 49.05800 in various Defence Bonds and Certificates and National Defence Certificates so more than Rs 12 laksh shave been purchased

The State presented two Fighter planes named Alwar I and Alwar II to His Majesty's Air Force at a cost of Rs 14 000 Other contributions of the State consist of Rs 15 000 to the Lord Mayor of London's Air Relief Fund Rs 10 000 to St Dunstan's Fund for those blinded in the war donations to King George's Saliors Fund and the Greek Relief Fund Rs 40 000 earmarked for disabled Indian Soldiers Rs 30 000 for relief of the dependents of those killed in action and Rs 30 000 for Indian Forces Medical Ambulance Fund The latest contribution was Rs 60 000 collected during the Indian Red Cross Week in March 1943

The State also maintains two Polish refugee children

A large number of kintted garments and comforts and materials stitched for the Red Cross and several buildred tolas of silver trinkets the several buildred tolas of silver trinkets were not but the Women's User And Association

were sent by the Women's War Aid Association

The State has been very successfully carrying on war propaganda and publicity and bas issued from time to time news bulleting pamphlets leaflets and other literature to disseminate correct information check false rumours allay paine counteract enemy fifth columnactivities and encourage thrift and axing Cruc Cuards and A R P Services bave been organised and trained and the Grow More Food Campaign and National War Front activities are in full swing

State Administration His Highness is assisted in the administration of the State by an Executive Council The High Court is the highest judicial tribunal in the State

Education The State has 200 Schools for boys and 21 Schools for guls out of which there are 3 High Schools for boys and one High

( Alwa: - Contd )

School for girls The Raj Rishi College, which imparts education in intermediate Arts, Science and Commerce, has been raised to the degree standard in Arts and Commerce. The State has also one Sanskrit College at Alwar with Pathshalas in districts. A nursery school run on the Montessorie method has been established at Alwar and there are separate schools for Harijans, who can go for higher education in any of the schools of the State. Primary education is free all over the State.

schools of the State Primary education is free all over the State

Medical Service There are three large and thoroughly wellequipped hospitals, one for men, one for women and one for the
military and police, at Alwar proper with 18 dispensaries in the
districts and mofussil There is a veterinary hospital at Alwar with

a net work of 14 dispensaries all over the State

Municipality Alwar City has a Municipal Board consisting of 24 members, of which 20 are elected on a joint electorate system by the residents of nine wards. The elected majority elects its own. Vice-President

The B B & C I Ry traverses the State north and south, dividing it into two more or less equal parts. The branch line of the same railway from Bandikui to Agra passes through the south-east borders of the State. The State has 12 railway stations Alwar, the Capital, is on the main metre gauge line of B B & C I Ry from Delhi to Bombay. A network of 177 miles of metalled and 325 miles of non-metalled roads is maintained by the State, the longest being the 57 mile stretch on the Delhi-Ajmer road.

His Highness takes a keen personal interest in the administration of the State and in the well-being of his subjects, for whose happiness

and prosperity he has been making untiring efforts

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Prime Minister and Vice-President of Executive Council Wazir-Ud-Dowla Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal Bapna, Kt, CIE, BA, BSc, LLB

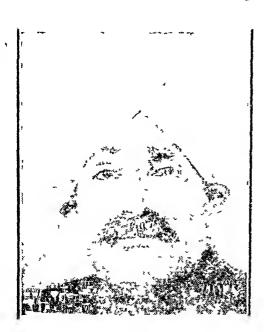
Minister-in-Waiting and Senior Member of Executive Council Rao Bahadur Th Chain Singh, MA, LLB

Army Minister Brigadier Abdul Rehman Khan, MBE, OBI

Home Minister Kr Raghubir Singhji, B A Revenue Minister Rai Bahadur Mian Lal Singhji

Salute 15 Guns (local

17 guns ) Area · 3,127 sq miles Population 823,055 according to the Census of 1941



Wazir-Ud-Dowla Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal Bapna, Kt, CIE, the present Prime Minister of Alwar

THMALLIK RAJA SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA DEO Ruler of Athmalhk

State Orissa

Born November 10 1994 Succeeded to the Gada

the 3rd November 1918 invested with ruling powers on the 24th December 19 5

Educated At the Raikumar

College Raipur (CP)

Srimati Srimanta Married Manjori Devi a princess helong ing to the illustrious Bhanja House of Mayurhham (Orissa) WAR EFFORTS

Since the outbreak of War the Ruler has unreservedly offered his personal services and the resources of the State to His Majesty the King



Emperor and a monthly contri bution of Rs 70 is donated to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Pur poses Fund out of the personal allowances of the Ruler and Rani Sabeba The Darbar have taken vigorous measures for successful prosecution of the War and have made magnificent donations for the purpose The total contribution comes to Rs 2 50 332 14 0 including a free gift of timber worth Rs 35 000 apart from regular supply of timber to the Defence Department The small savings scheme has been adopted in the State and hoth Official and non official agencies bave heen set up which are working very successfully

Area of the State 711 square miles Population 72 755 Revenue Rs 261 601

#### THIFF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Deuan and Sessions Judge Durga Charan Roy BA

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Second Officer and Superintendent of Excise K C Misra B 4

Third Officer G C MULLICK MA BL Additional Officer S C MOHAPATRA BA BL

Honorary Ma istrate Lumar Suraimoni Deo Pattayet

Recenue and Customs Officer B SENAPATY

Tahsildar B Misra Inspector of Police B MOHAPATRA

Fore ! Officer B PANDA

Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent of Iail DR S P VERMA MBBS

Deputy Inspector of School P PRADHAN Overseer P.W.D M DEHURY



AHAWALPUR LT -COL HIS HIGHNESS RUKN-UD-DAULA, Nusrat-i-JANG, SAIF-UD-DAULA, HAFIZ-UL-MULK, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA WAMOIN-UD-DAULA, NAWAB AL-HAJ Dr SIR SADIO MOHAMMED KHAN V ABBASI BAHADUR, GCIE. GCSI. LL D.. KCSI, KCVO, Nawab of Bahawalpur

Born 1904, os of His Highness the late Nawab (Al-Haj Muhammad Bahawal Khan V Abbasi Bahadur)

Succeeded father 1907,

Married 1921, d of Sahibzada Faiz Muhammad Khan, a direct descendant of Abbaside Caliphs of Baghdad and Cairo

Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore, conversant with English, Arabic and Persian, Hon LL D, Punjab & Aligarh Muslim Universities, Colonel-in-Chief of his State Forces, and Hon. Lieut -Colonel in the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse, has been a Member of Standing Committee of Indian Princes' Chamber (Narendra Mandal), since 1933 A D C to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921-22, present at Delhi Darbar 1911 and at Coronation, London, 1937, first visited England 1913, and on several occasions since, received by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on all occasions, visited Hedjaz 1931, and then performed pilgrimage (Haj) during 1935, celebrated his 25th year of rule, 1932-33, and Centenary of the Alliance of his State with British Crown, 1933, twice visited Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Egypt on special duty in 1941, same year His Highness inspected his forces at Malaya, again at Imphal in 1943 Visited the Italian Front to meet the Indian Troops and was at the firing line 1944, awarded Delhi Darbar Gold Medal, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, Africa Star, 1944, cr KCVO, 1922, KCSI, 1929, GCIE, 1931, GCSI, 1940, Grand Cordon of the Order of Al-Rafidam Iraq, 1941, largest Muhammadan State in Northern India with an area of about 20,000 square miles, population 1,500,000, revenue about Rs 3½ crores. Salute 17 guns

Heir: Captain Sahibzada Muhammad Abbas Abbasi, b 22nd March, 1924

Recreations Shooting, Tennis, Polo, Motoring, Philately. Capital, Baghdad-ul-Jadid

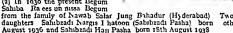
Address Sadıq-Garh-Palace, Bahawalpur State, Punjab, India

**J**ANGANAPALLE NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI BAHADUR BANGANAPALLE IS the only Muslim Ruler in South India

9th November 1901 Succeeded on 6th July 19 Education St

Grammar School Hyderabad (Deccan) Newington Institute Madras Mayo College Ajmer

Marriages (1) In 19 4 the only daughter of his paternal uncle (died in 1928) Two children Heir Apparent Nawab Mir Ghulam Ali Ishan Bahadur born 17th October 1925 and Sahebzadı Sultanı Begum born 31st August 10 7 (2) In 1030 the present Begum



Recreation Tennis Belliards and Shikar The Nawab Sabeb Bahadur has travelled widely in India and has made pilgrimages to the Holy Places in Iran Iraq and Arabia

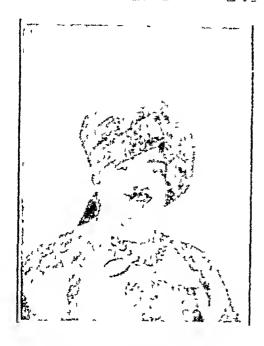
The State pays no tribute to the Crown The Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes

9 guns Area of the State 275 square miles Popula 44 631 (mostly Hindus) Annual Recense Rs 3 75 545

The State is rich in mineral resources diamond deposits and also copper and calcite mines Labour is cheap water supply plentiful and working conditions ideal is the view expressed by geologists about the facilities afforded for the working of the diamond mines The chiel food grain is The State is also rich in slab deposits cholum There is free medical aid and free education up to the Lower Secondary grade

In addition to placing all its resources at the disposal of the British Government the Darbar has contributed a sum of Rs 10 000 towards the War Fund and Rs 10 450 11 3 contributed by officials and the public Further efforts are being made to collect contributions from the public. In response to Lady Linhthgow's appeal 178 trinkets bave so far been sent to the Mint Master Bombay

Der Ro Bana ur R Kin mich R Siv ramak innan ICS Coll nd S so . BL M mifM til at Knaj N H Judg BA Chief Judg Mohammad Khali MOHAMMAD Alf SI Dilo M C THIMMA R nd Pi de KHAJ M Officer KH Y B H SAH Rever Education 1 Officer Revenu Officer
B N RASINE M



ANSDA. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWALJI SHRI
SIR INDRASINHJI
PRATAPSINHJI, KCIE, Ruler
of Bansda (Gujarat), belongs to
Chalukya Dynasty of Vatapi.

His Highness enjoys full sovereign powers and a here-ditary salute of 9 guns

Born 16th February 1888 Educated At the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot

Accession to Gadi 11th Nov 1911

Married A S Shrimant Anandkunverba Saheba, daughter of late Raolji Shri of Mansa

H H is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is entitled to be received by H E The Viceroy

Clubs Willingdon Club and Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay; Shii Digvir Club, Bansda

Heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Digvirendrasinhji Saheb Boin ist October 1927, Passed Senior Cambridge Certificate Examination 1943 with distinction. He is now receiving practical training in administration under an able and experienced Guardian and Coach H. P. Buch, B.A., LL.B., (Ex-Dewan of Bansda, Ajaigarh & Mansa States)

Area of State 215 sq miles Population 54,764 Revenue Rs 11,06,154

Important Features Free education, Secondary and Primary Fully equipped Hospitals for Men, Women and Children and Dispensaries giving free medical relief

Administrative Reforms Complete separation of the Judiciary from the Executive Establishment of Raj Hitawardhak Sabha associating the subjects with administration and constituted on a liberal franchise for all interests and communities (Harijans not excepted)

Was Services. The sum so far contributed to various War Purposes amounts to over Rs 2,16,000 The Anand Bhuwan Palace at Bombay is given for use of Officers of the three War Services

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan R M Parekh, BA, LL B High Court Judge D D Cooper, BA, LL B, (Retired District and Sessions Judge, Bombay Judicial Service) Director of Supplies & Control Rana D Sisodia District & Sessions Judge A N Vansia, BA, LL B Chief Medical Officer Dr B L Trivfoi, MBBS, DTM Private Secretary G I Purohit Revenue Officer A B Saiyad Electrical & Mechanical Engineer R S Pimple, BSc (Engineering) Forest Officer B M Saher Coul Judge & ist Class Magistrate R M Purohit, BA, LL B Director of Commerce & Industries R N Mukati, MSc Consulting Civil Engineer L V Sathe, AR L, BA, JP Chief Auditor B D Johaler, BCom, GDA, BA Educational Inspector & Head Master, Shri Pratah Fieh School T P Buch, BA Rijasat Officer & Veterinary Surgeon H B Atodaria, GBVC Abkati Inspector B F Jadeja

BANSWARA HIS
HIGHNESS RAYAN RU
MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA
RAWALJI SAHIN SHINI CHANDHA
VEER SI GIJI BAHADLE OF
BANSWAR

Born 6th Nov 1909

Succeeded ,th August 1914
Installed on the God on the
oth No. 1914 Descended
from the eldest 1 runch ef the
premier clan of Shushodia
Riputs now ruling New ar and
is twenty second in descent
from Wisharawal Jagunt Sunghy
to founded Bunswara in 15.

I'ducat d at the Mayo College

Ajmer

Married to the drughter of the late Thakur Sahib of hadrina in 1930 and again to the

daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra in 193 His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes

On the auspicious occasion of his Installation II II place I the resources of the State and his own personal services at the disposal of II II the King Emperor in the successful conduct of the War I Ite also announced the investment of 6 lass of supecs in the Covernment of Indias Victory Loans a donation of Rs 30 000 to the Viceror 8 War Indias Net Jud IIIs 1000 to the Indian Red Cros Society and Rs 10 000 for providing amenities and confinits to the Indian Soldiers and their dependents

The State has a Legislative Assembly consisting of 3 members with a non official majority. The municipal Board of Banswart town has a majority of non official elected members. Both primary and secondary education is free in the State. The State munitatus a flospital at the capital and dispensaries in the rural areas. The judicial and executive branches of the administration have been separated

All the main Police Stations are linked with Telephones

Recreations Shooting Outdoor games etc. Her appeared Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shrl Suryav eerbhuputipratap Singhji

Aria 1946 Square miles Population 29993 Revenue
Rs to lacs Hereditary Salute 15 guns, Infantry Prithin Rifles
The State is rich in minerals and has been thrice surveyed and settled
for purposes of 1 and revenue administration There are many relies
of archaeological interest.

Capital Banswara 65 miles from Dohad and 53 miles from Ratlam on B B & C I Ry Regular Motor Services run between

(i) Banswara Dohad and (ii) Banswara Ratlam

The Administration of the State is conducted by H H with the assistance of the Chief Minister and a Council Chief Minister DR MOHAN SINHA MEHTA Ph D MA LLB Bar at Law Master of Household Manaraj Chinarra Singh



AONI HIS HIGHNESS Iftikhar-ud-Daulah. IMAD-UL-MULK, SAHIB-E-TAH. MIHIN SARDAR, NAWAB MIR MOHAMMAD MUSHTAO-UL-HASAN KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR, SAFDAR JUNG, Ruler of Baoni State The ruling family of Baoni are Siddiquis and come from the famous Asaf Jahi Dynasty of Hyderabad (Deccan)

Born February 7, 1896 · Succeeded to the Gadi October 28, 1911 Invested with Ruling Powers on February 7, 1918, and with full Ruling Powers. March 1921 -

Educated the At Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Daly College, Indore

First, in March 1917, the daughter of the Nawab Saheb of Kunjpura (Dist Karnal, Punjab), and after her death in 1930, a daughter of H H the Nawab Saheb of Maler Kotla State, in November 1931 His Highness has two sons and three daughters

Heu-Apparent Col. Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtazul Hasan

Khan Saheb Bahadur. Born on June 4, 1935, at Simla

Since the creation of the State of Baoni by Nawab Imadul Mulk Mir Ghaziuddin Khan Firoz Jung Bahadur during the 18th century, perfect loyalty and fidelity to the British Crown and staunch devotion to Imperial Throne during the Mutiny of 1857 and the Great War of 1914-18 have been the landmarks of the history of the family Area of State 121 square miles Population (1941 Census)
Revenue (1941-42) Rs 3,22,000. Salute Permanent 11 8 Permanent 11 guns

His Highness is entitled to the return visit of His Excellency the

Vicerov

## STATE OFFICIALS.

Dewan · SARDAR KHWAJA FEROZ-UD-DIN ANSARI Dist and Sessions Judge Kalka Srivastava, BA, LLB
Civil Judge and District Magistrate. Mond Isarul Heck, BA,
LLB ADC to His Highness Vacant. Medical Officer Dr Nasirul Hasan. Superintendent of Police M. Ahmad Hasan. Tehsildar · Sahibzada Fakhri-i-Alam Forest Officer Sahibzada Badr-i-Alam Accountant L Jung-Bahadur Court Inspector M BANSI SINGH, BA, LLB Controller, Household M HAFIZ INAYAT-ULLAH Mir Munshi, His Highness' Court S M RAHAT HUSAIN HASHIM Head Clerk, Durbar Office M Mohammad Khan Ghori

BARAMBA RAJA SREE
NARAYAN CHANDRA
BIRBAR MANGRAJ MAHA
PATRA is a Chandrabansi Ksha
tnya and is a direct descendant
of Hatkisbore Rawat wbo
founded the State in 1305

Born 10th Jan 1914

Succe ded to the Gadi 20th Aug 1922 on the demise of his father the late lamented Raja Biswambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra and was formally invested with full ruling powers on 16th Jan 1935

Educated First at the Rajkumar Coll Raipur where he had a brilliant academic career. He was the best all round athlete in the College He passed the Chief's College Diploma in 1931 standing first.



in his College and obtained distinctions in various subjects. Later on he studied at the Ewing Christian Coll. Allahabad where he was the Captain of the College football eleven. He received administrative training at Sambalpur from 1933 34.

Married 24th May 1934 Ranı Sreematı Susila Kumarı Debi Patt mahı hı  $\epsilon$  d of Late Raj Kumar Dayanıdın Deb and g d of Raja Sır Basudeb Sudbal Deb KCIE late Raja of Bamra

Heir Apparent Jubraj Sree Krushna Chandra Deb b 19th April 1935 Second Prince Raj Kumar Sree Brundaban Chandra Deb b 10th April 1939

Area 14. sq miles Population 5 924 Average Annual Income Rs 1 12 000

The State maintains different departments such as Police Jail Forest PWD Dispensary Ayurbed Vaccination Veterinary and Education at its own cost. Both constitutional and indumestrative reforms have been introduced by the present Ruler and a Central Advisory Body on adult iranchise set up to promote the well being of the people in general and to bring the subjects into closer contact with the adm in tration of the State Forced Labour has been abolished and the people have been granted numerous concessions. Use of Madat (Opum smoking) and country liquor is prolibited in the State There are two charitable Alopathic and one Ayurbed Dispensaries in the State

The State is famous for its Maniabandhi cloths An industry has been started at village Maniabandh where cloths and saries of various excellent designs and shirtings handkerchiefs bedsheets etc are manifactured



ARIA LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAOL SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, KCSI, Ruler of Baria

Born: 1 10th July 1886

Educated 1 Rajkumar At College, Rajkot, Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun,

and in England

Married 1 In 1905 Shrimant Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter of His late Highness Maharaja of Rajpipla In 1918' Shrimant Dilharkun verba Saheb, a niece of His late, Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rappipla

Succeeded to the Gadi 1 Assumed full February 1908 Ruling Powers in May 1908

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War

(1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919)

Son 1 CAPTAIN (IIon) MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI MAHARAJ KUMAR JAYADEEPSINHJI (Heir-apparent) AND, Grandsons MAHARAJ KUMAR PRADEEP SINHJI

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives the Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government

Including attached State of Sanjeli 879 square miles Population 202,055 Salute, Permanent 9; Personal II Recreations

sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc

His Highness has placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War, is making an annual contribution of Rs 1,00,000; Paid Rs 5,000 to the Red Cross Fund, He also subscribed to Defence Bonds and has generously contributed to various other funds connected with the War. Total contribution Rs 10,16,500. The State Troops are serving under the Crown

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan Dewan Bahadur Motilal L Parekh, M.A., LLB Chief Commandant, Baria State Forces Major Maharaj Kumar HECRASINHJI.

Judge, Huzur Coust I N MEHTA, BA', LLB, BAR-AT-LAW, J.P. Raj-Kharcha Officer: Major Saradar Kalliansinh Naib Divan

and Sar Nyayadhisha i U J Shah, BA, LLB

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate i M V Sheth Medical Department i DR J H KUMBHANI, MBBS, D.TM, FCPS Electrical Department M, L PATEL, DFH (London). P W Department: C S Malkan, B E (Civil), A M I E Education Department. G L Pandya, MA, BT Banking Department: K G KADAKIA, BA, LL.B Police Supdt M L Chowhan Forest Department S G PITHWA, D.D R., BFS

ARODA Lt Col Hts HIGHNESS FARZANDI KHASIDOWLATI Englishia Maharaja Sir Pratapsinha Gaekwad Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur GCIE LLD Maharaja of Born June 29 1908 Ascended the Gad: on 7th February 1939 Educated Baroda College Baroda and Deccan College Poona Married In 19 9 Shrimant Souhhagyavatı Shantadevi Saheha daughter of Shrimant Sardar Mansinhrao Ghorpade Hasurkar of Kolhapur Re creation Polo tennis cricket and hunting Address Laxmi Vilas Palace Baroda Heir Apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Fatehsinha Gaekwad (aged 15 years)



#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Deran and Petident Exec inc Co not Six B of ND a Lal Mitt x Kt KCSI M.A BL Bar t Law

Councillo ! RAJKARY DRUTAL HARS RIMAN BAGAKWA BALLB (Catb)
BAR TLAW CSI Vee Frid to of the Ect + Coun il (Ed cat Fottol)
RAJMIR RS PARTE (Man ) BALLB FRID FRIS FRS (Re u Section) R )
P Y M. V D sa BALLB (Leg 1 Sect ) RAJY P Y D H W R TA 11D co B.A (De elopme t Sect o )

#### SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR ATTACHED AREAS

Special Officer B ada -Rajya R T A B K Bh te M A (Ca t b)
Sp ial Offic Am I -R San Man L L B M HT

#### WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

WAR CONTINEUTIONS

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SHREE AMRAWALA, the present Ruling Chief of Barwala in the Western Kathiawar Agency (Western India States) He comes of a well-known and ancient family and is a member of the Virani Branch of the illustrious Kathi clan from which this province has taken its name

Born On the 19th January

Educated At Rajkumar College, Rajkot He received administrative training in the Barwani State (CI) under Sir Harilal N Gosalia

Married In 1936, A S Nankunverba, and has one

daughter and three sons Among Kathi Ruling families, the Ram Saheb was the first to get rid of the Purdah

Succeeded To the Gadi on the 27th October 1937 on his father's abdication and assumed the reins of administration on the 15th August 1940

Heir Yuvraj Shree Ranawala aged about 6 years Born on the 21st November 1938 Rule of Primogeniture governs succession

Area 45 square miles

Population 7,000

Revenue Rs 1,50,000

Recreations Riding, Shooting, Outdoor games, Architecture, Photography, etc

Education is imparted free Compulsory primary education is introduced in the State from 1-1-1945 Medicalreli ef is given free to all irrespective of caste and creed Liquor and gambling are strictly prohibited. An Agricultural Bank is working for the convenience of farmers

D S Amrawala takes a keen and personal interest in the administration. He is readily accessible to all those who seek redress from him. He has the welfare of his subjects at his heart and his keen devotion to duty has won for him their love and affection. Town planning and removing congestion in the capital town are in progress.

A five year Development Scheme has been undertaken

## CHIFF OFFICERS.

Karbhari K S Desawala, Revenue Officer Vithalji Nagji Zada, Nyayadhish Suragbhai K Varu, Medical Officer Dr K A Shukal, LCPS, Private Secretary V L Purohit

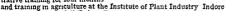
(CI) ARWANI His HIGHNESS RANA SINGHII DEVI SAHIB of Barwani a descendant of the Sisodia clan of Udaipur None of the Rulers of Barwani was ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs

19th July 19 2 Born the Gadi Ascended

April 1930

At Daly College Educated Indore where he passed the Diploma Examination in 1939 and Indore Christian College While in the Christian College Training joined the Officers Corps at Indore and received military training for six months

Administrative Training Received judicial and adminis trative training for four months



Invested with full Rning Powers 18th October 104
Married In May 1943 Mharri Auman Shri Dilharl unverba
Sahiba niece of H H Maharao Sahib of Cutch Heir Apparent
Maharajakumar Antuddh Singhji—Born on the 21st May 1944
Recreations Tennis Cycle Polo Squish Hockey and Driving Sagar Villas Palace Salute 11 guns Area of State Address 11.8 sq miles Population 1 76 666 according to Census of 1041 Recenue for 1944 45 Rs 15 00 000

Administration of the State is carried on by HH with the assist ance of a State Council of three members constituted as follows -

HIS HIGHNESS THE RANA SAHIB BAHADUR Vice President and Denan Raj Ratna Rai Bahadur Pandit

A h Kaul M A (Cantab) Bar at Law

Judicial Member Raj Bhushan Rai Bahadur M S Dutt Chowdhari BA LLB

Recense Member RAJ SEWAL HAZARILAL JAIN BA LLB If ar Efforts Immediately on the outbreak of the War the

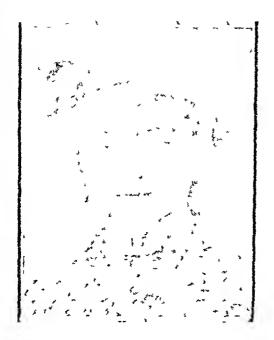
Barwani Durbar unreservedly placed all its resources at the disposal of His Majesty Since then contributions amounting to Rs 6 50 31 8 0 have been made to the various War Loan and Funds to 3 per cent Defence Bonds Rs 3 00 000 Interest Free Defence Bonds Rs 1 50 000 3 per cent War Loan (1949 5 ) Rs 1 50 31 8-0 3 per cent Victory Loan 1957 Rs 50 000

Donation to Empire's various War Funds Rs 1 70 708 this H H has also invested a sum of Rs 1 00 000 in 3 per cent Victory

Loan 1957 from his Privy Purse

PERSONAL STAFF

Staff Officer and Private Secretary Captain Maharajauman Umeg Singuji Staff Officer and Huzur Secretory Captain Maharaj KUMAR BANEY SINGHJI Staff Officer and Asst Private Secretary LUNWAR ARIUN SINGHII



BENARES: H H MAHARAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN
SINGH BAHADUR (MINOT),
the present Ruler of Benares
Born: on 5th November, 1927

Born: on 5th November, 1927 Succeeded April 5, 1939

H H the Maharaja being a minor, the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration

The State of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Saliab-uddin Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century, Raja Mansaram, an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur, obtained a Sanad from the Emperor

Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four Sirkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar Raja Mansaram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja, but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the fort of Ramnagar on the bank Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded of the Ganges by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings and Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh' was placed on the Gad: The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration, which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right were separated from the rest of the The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Do-On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State The State now consists of three districts, viz, Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar H H the Maharaja of Benares, though a minor, is very an lous to see the successful end of the present The Council of Administration, war in favour of the British nation Benares State, have invested Rs 49,06,800 in war loans, and have also contributed nearly Rs 99,157 to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs 7,398 to the Lady Linlithgow's Red Cross Fund and Rs 7,318 to Red Cross Fund and Rs 7,318 Efforts are in progress for the formation to Red Cross Week Fund; UP The officials of the of Civic Guards in the Districts of Benares State State have also contributed to His Excellency's War Purposes Fund

BHADARWA SHPINANT (NAMBAR) THALLORF SAMEBSHREE NATURES IN EARLY RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF T

RANAJITSINIJI Ruler o Bbadarwa (Rewa Kautha) Born 10th November 1901

19th November 1903 Succeeded ofth April 1935 invested with powers on 7th Oct 1935 Taue it Raikumar College Rankot Area miles excluding several Wantas State in the Baroda 13 5 0 excluding Population Wanta population Recenue Rs 2 10 000 Marned Shree Jijirajkuverbasaheb of Rajpur (hathiawar) Heir Maharaia Shree Aumar Samarvijaysinhii born on 1st October 1942

The State enjoys full Civil powers and in Criminal matters



up to y ears R I and fine up to Rs 10 000 The Ruler's a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes I to sentitled to be received by the Governor of Bomby Survey settlement has been in troduced and permanent transcry rights were granted in 1918 The Decean 'granulurists Rehief act the Child Virriage Restraint Act and such other reforms are enforced in the State Medical rehef and education are free The State has made good progress in education and has provided schools for every village having a population of more than 50 He State Police Force is thoroughly organised The Judiciary and Executive are separate in the State
with electricity and pipe water The Municipality has a majority of elected members Village I anchiyats were introduced in every distinct on the auspicious occasion of the birth of the Yuveria Scheb

War Serices Duning the list great War the State provided a num ber of recruits and contributed liberally to the various war funds. The State has always been loyal to the benign British Government and the present Raina Sabeb has steadfastly adhered to his family tradition. The Raina Subeb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown on the outbreak of the present war and has contributed liberally to H. L. Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinkel Fund. The Indian Red Cross Society. The Association for Moral and Secral Hygiene in India The China Day Funds and The Cujarat Agency War plane Fund and has also sanctioned a monthly contribution towards to War Purposes Fund till the successful termination of the War He was a Patron of the Grand Fete organised by the Gujerat Agency and Baroda Cantonment, for the War Purposes Fund.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Karbhari J M Vachiiarajani High Court Pleader Nyayadhish & Ma istrate P J Acharva Ba LlB Medical Officer DR Labishanaer H Acharva Leps (Bom) MBBS (Madras) Address Bhadarwa (Rewa Kantha)



HARATPUR CAPT.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI BRIJENDRA SAWAI SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR,
BAHADUR JUNG, Ruler of
Bharatpur

Born 1st December, 1918 Succeeded his father in 1929 Two brothers, one sister

Educated in England and received administrative training in the State Invested with full ruling powers in October, 1939

Married youngest sister of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, 18th June 1941 2d, born 5th Nov, 1942, and 13th Nov, 1944, respectively

Area of State 1,972 square miles Population 575,625 Salute 19 guns Average Annual Revenue Rs 42,10,500

The State is administered by a Council, of which His Highness is President, and Rao Bahadur Thakur Hukam Singh, BA, Revenue Minister, officiating Vice-President and Dewan, the following being the ministers

Revenue Minister Rao Bahadur Thakur Hukam Singh, B A General Minister Khan Sahib Mohammad Jamil Uddin, B A. Home Minister Rai Sahib Chaubey Yad Ram, B A Minister-in-Waiting Major Kunwar Sahib Brijendra Singh,

BA, LLB

A High Court of Judicature was established on 1st August 1942, the following being the judges Chief Justice Rai Sahib Madan Mohan Seth, MA, LLB Puisne Judge Pt Kunwar Kishan Shaima, MA, LLB

# OTHER OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Accountant General and Financial Secretary Pt Brij Ballabh Sharma, MA, BCom, BT General Secretary Pt Chandra Shekhar Secretary of the Council Raghunath Prasad Srivastava.

HAVNAGAR CAPTUNHIS HIGHNESS MAHARATA RAOL SHREE SIR KRISH NA KUMAR SINHII ACSI MAHARATA of Bhavnagar

10th May 1912 Gohel Raiput and a direct descendant of Sejakit believed to have settled in the country about 1260

Educated Harron England

Married In 1931 to Vinaba Saheba and daughter of H H Maharaja Shri Bhojrajii of Gondal Has two ons and two daughters

Succeeded to the Gads the death of his father Maharara Sir Bhavsinhii KCSI on 17th



Invested with full ruling powers on 18th April 1931 July 1919

Here Abbarent : YUVARAI SHRI VEERBHADRASINHII Second Son KUMAR SHRI SHIVABHADRASINHJI

Area of the State 1 2961 square miles

Average Annual Revenue : Rs. 1 25 92 445 including Railway Population (1941) 618 429

Chief Products: Grain Cotton Sugar cane Groundnuts and Salt The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbonr for shipping

Noteworthy features in the administration of the State are -

A fixed privy purse for His Highness

The separation of Judicial from Executive functions

3 Decentralisation of authority

A Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) consisting of 55 members of which the Dewan is the President was established by His Highness in 1941 and one of its non-official members is appointed on the Executive

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Mukhya Dewan! Anantrai P Pattani M A (Cantab) Nath Dewan NATAVARIAL W SUBATI BA LLB

Judicial Assistant Maganial H Gandhi MA LLB Bar at Lan

Personal Assistant RAVISHANKER S BHATT M A (London) Educational Assistant HARIIVANDAS KALIDAS MEHTA

Salute : 13 guns

Cabilal Town ! Bhavnagar



HOPAL: COL AIR COM-MODORL HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK MUHAMMAD HAMIDULLA KHAN, BAHADUR, GCSI, GCIE, CV.O, BA, LL.D, the present Ruler of Bhopal, succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, in May, 1926, when, weighed down by age and cares of State, she abdicated in his favour to his accession, His Highness actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member Finance and Law and Justice He was also the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32, and attended

various sessions of the Round Table Conference in London to advise and participate in the deliberations of that body and its committees on the subject of political reforms for India This year again, he has been elected chancellor of the Chamber of Princes

An all-round sportsman au fait with every game, Eastern or Western, it is particularly in polo that His Highness is best known as one of the greatest players of the generation and enjoys international fame. No less conspicuous are his achievements in administration which functions directly under his personal and active supervision

The administration is assisted by a Legislative Council, which represents traders, cultivators, Jagirdars, and general urban interests elected through joint or mixed popular constituencies. Parallel with it, a Patels' Assembly representing a federation of rural communes stands for the great body of cultivators throughout the dominion. There is a complete separation between judicial and executive authority, the Government itself being subject to the laws it makes

Bhopal is notable as the principal Muslim State of Malwa and in India, second only to the State of Hyderabad. It is rich in deposits of iron, bauxite, mica, and other valuable minerals and is rapidly growing industrially. A number of manufacturing concerns like the Bhopal Textile Mills, the Straw-board Factory, the Sehore Sugar Factory, the Narbada Valley Refrigerated Products Co, the Central India Chemicals Ltd, the Hamidia Match Factory, a tent factory, an oil mill, a glue factory, besides several ginning and pressing factories, form the keystone of the new industrial order in Bhopal

In the present conflict as in the last Great War, the response of Bhopal has been most enthusiastic. Apart from contributions in the form of gifts, investments now exceeding a million and a quarter and subscriptions for the purposes of a wide war effort, His Highness' gift of American securities amounting to over £70,000 was accepted

by His Majesty for the formation of a Bhopal Squadron of fighters and the expenditure on the Army already the largest single item in the State budget has now been more than trebled and accounts for no less than 40 per cent of the total revenues of the State The 20th (Bhopal) I field Ambulance a hospital unit equipped on up to date lines and the Sultania Infantry are already in the field. The latter bas been replaced by another unit while a complete Mechanical Transport Unit which received its first training in Bhopal is now on active service. The latest additions to the State Forces are the Bhopal Army Service Corps and a Labour Battalon now on active service. Other contributions include important supplies of timber from State forests.

In March 1941 His Highness visited the bliddle East front was present at the famous assault which ended in the subjugation of heran in Eritra. He also paid a visit to Ceylon and the North West Frontier Province where he inspected the defence arrangements and performed the opening ceremony of the Khyber Cunningham

Educational Hall

In addition to two convalescent homes in Bhopal and Mussoorie equipped at considerable cost most of the important buildings in the State have been converted to military use A comprehensive scheme of internal security embracing the organisation of a volunteer reserve for police work and the formation of a new hattalion which replaces the Sulta ma Infantry is designed to relieve the British Military Command of the obligation to maintain the internal tranquility of the State aerodrome somewhere in the State laid three years ago has experienced further expansion to serve as an important link in aerial communica Every possible expedient is being tried to make the State's contribution adequate for a total war effort. Several non official committees including women's organisations are in charge of soldiers welfare work whose family needs are given special attention. A Red Crescent Society under Her Highness the Begum Consort provides amenities for troops abroad The Command Staff of the Bhopal State Forces has been re organised and arrangements are under way to mechanise a portion of the army Auxiliary nurses for the Government of India are heing trained at the Prince of Wales Hospital Bhopal

A new department under the direct supervi ion of the Ruler has taken over charge of Civil Defence accommodation on a vast scale is make fur interprials for which scheduled and other buildings have been requisitioned regular classes are held at several centres in the city to initiate the people in defence services of which the A R P and First Aid sections are already highly advanced Bhopal was the first to organise its National War Front After a preliminary organisation in the city the ramifications of the movement have been steadily interknitted into a scheme of wide rural publicity. The youth in tural areas has been organised into village guards formations. The strength of the forces hitherto mobilised exceeds 100 000 roughly

about 13 per cent of the total population of the State

Specially notable has been the success of the State effort to tide of or the present scarcity in food stuffs. The State has not only exported large supplies of grains especially wheat to areas hard hit by scarcity but has also maintained civilrin supplies allower the State at cheap rates.

# Bhopal-contd

Salute 19 gnns (21 guns within the State) Area: 7,000 sq miles PopulationAbout 800,000

Hences-Apparent Col the Princess Gauhar-i-Taj Surayya Jah Nawab Abida Sultan Begum Other daughters of His Highness: Princess Mihr Taj Nawabradi Sajida Sultan and Princess Qamar Taj Nawabzadi Rabi'a Sultan

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President — Alumartabat Motmid us sult in, Rai Bahadur Raja Sir Oudh Narain Bisarya, Bahadur, Midaini Mahim Members Alimartabat Dabir ul mulk, Ali Qadr Shuaib Qure hi, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.B., Bar at Law, (Home Minister.), Alimartabat Limad ul mull., Nazum ul Insha K. I. Haider, (Finance Minister.), Alimartabat Sir Collin C. Garbett, K.C.I. I., C.S.I., C.M.G. (Revenue Minister.), Alimartabat Mohsin Ali, M.Sc., I.S.L., M.I.I. (Minister for Public Worls.)

RINCESS AHIDA SULTAN-SURNAMED AFTER HER RENOWNED GRANDMOTHER, HIR HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BIGUM, CI GCSI, etc., is the eldest daughter of His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal and Begum-consort, Her Highness the Nawab Mamuna Sultan Shah Banu Begum Sahiba The Princess who has the official title of Nawab Surayya Jah Ganhar-1-Taj Begum is the heiress-apparent to the throne

On the 28th August 1913 She was brought up and educated in Bhopal under the enlightened guidance of her illustrious In 1933, the Princess was married to Nawab grändmother Sarwar Alı Khan, and has one son

With her special knowledge of the humanities of classical Arabic and Persian, the Princess combines the best accomplishments of western education which she received under tutors of outstanding She is well known as an accomplished musician, a fine rider and polo player, a good shot, and an entertaining conversationalist, quite at home on a large variety of modern topics

For some years past, the Princess is being initiated in the art of administration under the care and guidance of her talented father, His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal She has held charge of the Private Estate of His Highness as Chief Secretary in the Department of Sarf-1-Khas, which is entrusted with the administration of the estate and large schemes of agricultural development President of the Bhopal State Cabinet, a new body created since the beginning of the war to take charge of the administration in any emergency which might be caused by His Highness being away in the At present, all matters of State Administration decided by the Executive Council are submitted to this body, which functions under the direct supervision of His Highness the Ruler, on whose approval the decisions taken by it become operative

## STAIL CABINET.

President Col Princess Abida Sultan Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar 1-Taj Begum Sahiba Members A M Sir Joseph William Bhore, KCSI, KCIF, CBE, CIE, Economic Adviser to His Highness, A-M Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan, Kt, Political Adviser to His Highness the Nawab, and A M Nasir-ul Mulk Sir Syed Liakat Ali, Kt, MA, LIB, EN-Minister in Attendance to His Highness

BHOR RAIN SHRIMANT SIR RAGRUNATHRAGO SHANARNO PANDIT PANT SACHEV KCIE MADAR UL MAHAM (most faithful) RAJN OF BHOR

Born 1878 Education Collegiate Ascended Gadi 19 2 Representative Member of Princes Chamber (7 years) Visited England and the Con tinent of Europe 1930 and 1937 and had audience with Jung Emperor also attended

Coronation
Founder of Dynasty Shan
karaja Member of Cabinet of
Eight in Chhatrapati Rajaram s

time 1698

Heir Shrimant Sadashiv
rao alias Bhausaheb B A

Area 910 Sq miles
Population 155 961 Recenue Rs 8 18 600 Dynastic Salute 9 guns

The State is of great historical interest in as much as it comprises territory on which the first battles were fought for Maratha independence. Forts of historical repute such as Torna. Rajgad and others lie in the State. It has also some very important caves of the Buddhist period.

The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler in June 1935. He was made a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes in 1940 and a KCIE in January 1941. The Ruler enjoys full internal powers.

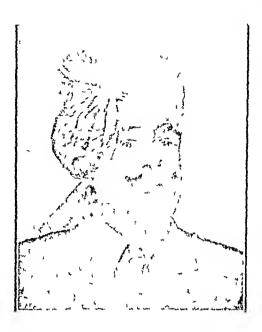
An Executive Council was introduced in 1924 and a Legislative Council was established in 1928. The Council consists of 3 members of whom 13 are elected including one as Vice President. A Minister is appointed from among the elected members since December 1943. The President is a nominated non official. The Privy Purse is mode rately fixed. There is an independent High Court in the State.

Frimary education is free treestups and scholarships are main tained for higher education. The S. S. Gangutaisaheb Pant Sachiv Wachanalaya a library named after the Raja Saheb s first wife and the Raja Raghunathrao High School named after His Highness were built in 19 8 and 1937 respectively

Local Self Government Institutions like the Bhor Municipality the five Taluka Boards and the Notified Area Committees of Shrwal and Pali have an elected majority the President of Bhor Municipality being an elected non official

The State rendered valuable and to Government in the construction of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar and is supporting the War effort as much as it can

The Raja Saheb is President of the Poona Boy Scouts Association and the Maharashtriya Mandal Poona



MANER. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS Maharajadhiraja Raj Raji shu tr NARENDRA SHIROMANI MAHARAJA SRI SADUL SINGHJI BAHADUR IS the 22nd Ruler of Bikaner since its foundation by Rao Bikan in 1465. His father, His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G c s i , GCIL, GCVO, GBE, KCB, A-D-C, 11 D, reigned from 1887 to 1913 and the services rendered by him to the British Crown form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India

Boin on the 7th Sept. 1902 Ascended the Throne on the and February 1943

Salute. Permanent 17 and Local 19

His Highness worked as Chief Minister from 1920-25 He was attached to H R.H the Prince of Wales' Staff during the latter's tour in India in 1921-22 He attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911 when he was appointed a Page to H I M the King-Emperor George V and has visited Europe several times He accompanied his father to Europe when he attended the Peace Conference and the Meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924

On the very day of his return from Europe in Sept 1938, in view of the then critical international situation as a result of the Czechoslovakian crisis, and again on the outbreak of the present World War in Sept 1939, His Highness, as the Heir-Apparent, placed his sword and personal services at the disposal of H 1 M the King Emperor

His Highness the Maharaja, following in the footsteps of his illustrious Father (with whom His Highness' elder son, the Maharaj Kumar accompanied to the Middle East), proceeded on Active Service to the Middle East Theatre of War in November 1943, with his second son, Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur In November 1944, His Highness proceeded to the Assam Burma Front to inspect the Bikaner Bijey Battery, which had taken a conspicuous part in the fight against the Japs in the Arakan and Manipur and Assam

State Administration . The Bikaner State ranks among the foremost progressive States of India, and the narration of the following facts, should be sufficient to establish the enlightened and modern nature of its Administration.

(a) Bikaner was the first State in Northern India to Judiciary establish a Chief Court in 1910 (b) It was also the first State to raise the Chief Court to the status of a High Court in 1922 and to give to the Judiciary complete independence and to separate effectively the Judiciary from the Executive

(a) It was the first State in Rajputana Elective Institutions (and so far the only one) to establish in 1913 a Legislative Assembly which at present enjoys an elected majority with wide powers in interpellation discussion of Budget etc Further reforms of far reaching and fundamental importance were announced recently (b) Local Self Government is firmly established in the State every Nizamat having a District Board and practically every town with a population of over 5000 and some even with less a Municipality All Municipalities outside the Capital have elected Presidents

(a) Education is free in the State Compulsory Education Primary Education is in force in the Capital as well as in 8 District Municipalities Besides a College teaching up to M A Classes there arc no less than 17 High Schools 34 Middle and Lower Middle Schools and 172 Primary Schools in the State A Teachers Training School has also been established at the Capital (b) Special attention is devot ed to girls education Besides a girls High School (already nnnounced to he raised to Intermediate Standard) and several other girls schools there is in the Capital an institution which is unique at least in Ral putana for the education and truining of Lumaries of the families of the Raiput Nobles under strict purdah arrangements This institution owes its existence to the interest and initiative of H H the Dowager Maharaniji Sahib CI (c) A Montessori School for children of both sexes has also heen established (d) A public school on modern lines has also heen started to impart education according to latest methods of teaching (e) Liberal scholarships are also awarded to State subjects for prosecuting higher studies in technical subjects in India and ahroad

Medical Service (a) The two large and thoroughly well equipped General Hospitals one for Men and the other for Women and Children costing approximately 161 likhs have deservedly hecome entress of higher medical treatment for people helonging to other adjoining States and British territory and even distant parts of India Liery branch of medical relief is in charge of specialists—expert and highly skilled Physicians Surgeons Oto laryngologist Radiologist Ophthalmic Surgeon Bacteriologist Pathologist and Dentist—and there are arrangements for the most up to date treatment hy hlood transfusion X Ray deep ray therapy radium etc. There is also a separate well-equipped Tuherculosis Hospital (b) In the Districts also first class Hospitals exist and there are no less than 45 Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre functions in the City (c) The upening of an Ayurvedic College at

the Capital has also recently heen announced

Revenue Gang Canal It was the cherished dream of His late Highness ance 1869 1900 the time of the Great Famine to secure irrigation for his State and in 1905 to the time of the Great Famine to secure irrigation for his State and in 1905 to the Sutley Walley Project was mooted for harnessing the waters of the Sutley which was also to irrigate the northern portion of the State After protracted negotiations an agreement was reached in 1920 between the Punjah Bihaner and Bahawalpur Governments to carry out this Scheme The Canal now irrigates 737 765 acres in the north west of the State and was opened in the 26th Oct 1927 by Lord Irwin (b) The undertaking was one of exceptional difficulty 797 miles of the Main Canal and io miles of the feeder in the old Ghaggar hed had to be lined with concrete at a cost of about Rs 83 lakbs Railway communications 157 miles in length to open up the Canal irrigated area had to be huit involving very heavy additional outlay

# (Bikaner-contd)

(c) The following facts about the Canal are outstanding—

(1) It is by far the longest concrete lined Canal in the world

(2) The length of the Main Canal from Ferozepore Head Works to Shivpur in the Bikaner State is 84 7 miles while the feeder and the distributaries are 850 8 miles long

(3) The cost of construction of the Canal including the share of the cost of Headworks amounted to over Rs 3 crores and 60 lakhs

(4) Besides the above, other expenditure connected with the Canal Colony, like the development of Railways, etc., amounting to about Rs 304 laklis, was also incurred

(5) Much of this total expenditure of about 3 crores and 90 lakhs of rupees has been met from State Revenues or loans raised

in the State

(6) Lands were sold on conditions previously advertised, which were more advantageous than conditions prevailing in the Punjab

(7) The population of the Colony area has risen from 28,957 in 1921 to 1,43,129 in 1931 or an increase of 494 per cent and to 2,63,404 in 1941 or a further increase of 81 per cent

(8) The production of wheat and sugarcane has during this period increased from 2,935 and 16 Bighas respectively in 1928 to 76,490 and 12,382 Bighas respectively in the year 1943-44

Bhakra Dam (a) There is a very extensive area in the North in the Ganganagar, Padampur, Hanumangarh, Nohar and Bhadra Telisils which would also be irrigated when the Bhakra Dam Project is put into effect. According to this project, the gross area in the State likely to benefit by irrigation is about 12,05,600 acres. The State's share of the cost of this project is estimated at about Rs 8 crores. Should this Scheme materialise, practically the whole northern area of the State would come under irrigation. (b) Recently a most farreaching reform in the revenue administration of the State has been launched for the grant of Occupancy and Proprietary Rights to the cultivators throughout the State with powers of alienation and mortgage.

In the Canal area, full proprietary rights have been given to the

colonists and to the old settlers

Railway The Bikaner State Railway now extends to 883 05 miles and the capital invested amounts to more than 4½ crores, including a capital outlay of Rs 20 lakhs on its own Workshops

Census The population of the State according to the Census of 1941 is 12,92,938 This gives an increase of 38 1 per cent over the figure of 9,36,218 recorded in 1931 The 1931 Census itself had recorded

an increase of 41 9 per cent over the Census of 1921

Privy Purse and Civil List (a) Bikaner State was one of the first Indian States in which was introduced, as long ago as 1902, the system of having a separate and well-defined Civil List and Privy Purse on modern lines and a clear dividing line between personal expenditure of the Ruler and that of the State (b) The allotment to Privy Purse and Civil List does not exceed 9 per cent of the ordinary revenues of the State and it has been laid down that in no case the amount drawn for the Civil List and the Privy Purse shall exceed the sum of Rs 20,00,000 a year

Nation-building Departments It is an accepted policy of the State that as far as practicable not less than 10 per cent of the total

revenues be spent every year on the Nation building Departments As it is the expenditure on Beneficent Departments amounts to

Rs 26 86 423 (Budget Estimates for 1944 45)

Water Supply and Rural Reconstruction - The Sadul Water Supply and Rural Reconstruction Fund has recently been established for providing drinking water and drainage facilities to the people of the Capital and other towns and an additional annual provision of Rs I lakh has been sanctioned in the State Budget for the construction of wells tanks and bunds in rural areas

Abolition or Reduction in Taxation -With a view to alleviate the hardships of people. His Highness has been pleased, since his accession to the Throne in February 1943 to abolish the import duty on articles of personal use in addition to the remission of several traditional and customary levies and the reduction in other taxes and cesses

In a Proclamation dated the 23rd Oct 1941 His late Highness had announced that the following 8 principles of good Government would as feretofore be scrupulously adhered to by lumself and his successors-

(1) Reign of Law including certainty of Law and the recogni tion of the equality of all the subjects of the State high or low before the Law

Security and Protection of Life and Property and of Rights

and Individual Liberty

(3) Independence of a competent and trained Judiciary and the provision of adequate machinery for the adjustment of disputes between individuals and between individuals and the State

Financial Credit and Stability

Efficiency and Continuity of Administration

Clear demarcation of State expenditure and the personal expenditure of the Ruler and a definite and fixed percent age of the Ordinary Revenues of the State as the Civil List of the Ruler sufficient to meet his personal expenses and to maintain his position and dignity

(7) Utilisation of as large a proportion as possible of the resources of the State for the benefit of the people and especially in what are known as Nation building activities and Benefi

cent Departments and

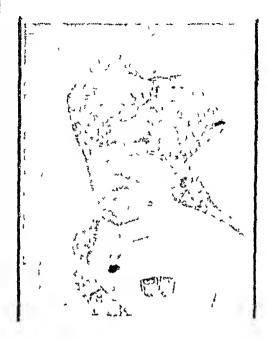
(8) Beneficent Rule in the interests of the general well being and contentment of the subjects of the State and the increasing association as circumstances and local conditions permit of the people with the Government through the Legislative Assembly Local Boards and other Elective Institutions

23 317 sq miles In point of area Bikaner is the 6th largest of all the Indian States excluding halat and the second largest

la Raiputana

Ordinary Rs 2 05 46 414 Capital and Extraordinary Revenue

Rs 62 32 7.0 Total Rs 2 67 79 134 (Estimates for 1044 45)
His Highness is married to the sister of H H Maharaja Sri Gulab Singhji Bahadur of Rewa and has two sons Major Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhi Bahadur the Heir Apparent and Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur aud a daughter who is married to Maharaj Kumar Sri Bhagwat Singhji Bahadur Heir Apparent of Udaipur State



SHREE RAVATWALA SAHEB, Ruling Chief of Bilkha, scion of the illustrious Vala Kathi Rajput clan and belongs to the Oghad Viram branch of the Jetpur House

Boin 19th January, 1905

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Darbar Shree Ravatwila Saheb, the senior-most member in the family of Darbar Shree Alawala, won the Kanthadwala succession case and ascended the Gadi on 19th January, 198

Married Bai Shree Devkunverba Saheba in February,

1928 Hen-Apparent Prince Jaswant Singhji

Administration. The Chief Saheb is keen on the advancement of his State and on a higher standard of living for his subjects. With this object he made strenuous efforts to consolidate his Giras which were lying scattered under the exchange system and secured complete sovereignty over the towns of Bilkha, Medarda and Chital which were Majmu till 1935. Bilkha, the capital of the State, is equipped with electricity and possesses good roads. It has a Middle School, a Taluka School and Girls' School and the Chief Saheb is anxious to raise the Middle School to a full fledged High School as early as possible. There is a hospital in Bilkha for medical aid to the people. The Chief spares no efforts to provide his people with amenities of life.

Revenue The system of Bhagbatai prevails in the State, but the Chief Saheb has granted proprietory rights to the Kheduts on their holdings

Sports The Chief Saheb is a great lover of sports and Shika and is keenly interested in cricket, tennis, billiards, golf and volley ball. He won the Kathiawar Gymkhana Tennis Challenge Cup, the Billiards Cup, and the Gibson Volley Ball Challenge Shield in 1940. A good marksman, he has shot nearly 20 lions and 50 panthers in his own limits of the Gir Forest. He is also adept at riding and owns some of the best Kathi horses.

The Chief Saheb visited England on the occasion of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor George VI in 1937 and toured over the Continent

The State has an area of 16, quare miles and a population of 45 000 Revenue Rs 7 00 000

The Chief Saheb exercises jurisdiction over 29 villages of which Bilkha Kunkawa. Medarda and Chirti are towns, of some commercial importance and afford scope for development industrially.

Transport The town of Bilkha is connected by the Junagadh viate Railway and is a Station on the Junagadh Vi avadar section while kunkavav und Chital are stations on the Jetalsar Dhasa section if the Gondal Railway Medarda is served by a regular motor service letween Medarda and Dushala and Medarda and Junagadh

Irrigation The State has recently built a tauk named Ravatsagar which irrigates 1 000 acres of land

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Deman Aliah Saheb h R Papaki Ba
Naib Delan Gulabehand M Variari
Le al Ideiser H J Illianderia Ba LLB
Sar Nyayadhish P D Kandar Ba LLB
Tutor and Companior N M Kaji Ba LLB
Chief Medical Officer Dr V D Oza LCPS

PRINCE ISSUMMENTALIBITE Heir Apparent was born on 19th November 19 8 Is a keen sportsman like his father and is the captain of the Chaudhri High School Rajkot CS a first class tennis player has shot I lion and 4 panthers

The Chicf Saheb has two daughters the eldest Kumari Shree Nandkunverba born 28th December 19 9 is brilliant in studies and is the first Kumari in her community to go up to the Matriculation class in Nathuwar





HIGHNESS HADENDRA
SHIROMANI DEO SAR
BULAND RAI MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MAHARAO RAJA BAHADUR
SINGHJI BAHADUR, MC,
MAHARAO RAJA OF BUNDI

Boin March 17, 1921, Succeeded to the Gadi on April 23

Educated Mayo College Administrative training Police Training Coll, Moradabad 194, and 1 c s Probationers Coure at Dehra Dun, 1941

Mairied The eldest daughtr of H H the Maharaja of Ratlah, April, 1938 Heir-apparen Maharaj Kumar Ranjit Sinh was born on 13th Sept, 199

War efforts All the resources of the State and the personal

services of the Ruler have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government

War Services Entered the Army in 1942 and posted to the Officers' Training School, Bangalore Commissioned in the Probyt's Horse (Indian Armoured Corps) Served in the Burma campaign Wounded 2nd March, 1945 Received the immediate award of the Military Cross, April 1945, for conspicuous gallantry during the attack on Merktila.

His Highness is the head of the Hara Clan of Chauhan Rajputs and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana

Bundi City is one of the most picturesque and historically interest-

ing towns in Rajputana

Area of State 2,200 square miles Population in 1941 2,49,374 Salute 17 guns Annual tribute to Govt Rs 70,400 Revenue Rs 33 lakhs in 1944

## COUNCIL.

President His Highness Maharao Raja Bahadur Singhji Bahadur, M.C. Dewan and Finance Minister. A. W. Robertson, CIE, OBE, DFC Health and Education Minister. Rai Bahadur Dr. D. N. Ahluwalia, M.B. Home Minister. Rai Sahib S. R. Jhamaria. Revenue Minister. Rao Sahib Thakur Mahipal Singh. Minister-in-Waiting. Maharaja. Sheo. Nath. Singh.

## HIGH OFFICIALS OF 1HF STALE.

Chief Justice Pandit G L Dhanopia, MA, LLB, I G of Police and Military G T Beer, Puisne Judge. Pandit J N Tikku, BA, LLB, Accountant General Kedar Mal Kabra, Supdit of Customs and Excise Pt Rim Dutt, MA, LLB, Executive Engineer B N Sharma, CE, AMIE Sessions Judge Pandit D S Dave, BA, LLB, Director of Public Instruction K R Chandra Dip Singh, BA, LT, Secretary Council Raj Rajeshwar Nath Jain, Conservator of Forests S Z Bukhari

AMBAY His Highvess NAJAM UD DAULAN MUNTAZLENULF MORIN KHAN BAHADUR DILAVERIUNG NAWAR MIRZA Hussain TANAD LHAS BAHADUR \awab of Cambus (a first class State with powers to try capital offences) is a Mogul of Shiah Paith of the Najam-c Sani I amily of I ersia

16th May 1911

Succeeded to the Gade on 1st January 1915 Ascended 13th December 1930 with full powers

I.ducated At Raykumar Col lege Ratkot till April 19 8 spent a year in Europe accompanied

by his tutor and companion Area of the State 39 sq miles Population 96 501 (Census 1941)

Rs r 50 540 (on the average of the last five ral mecome) Salute 11 guns years normal meome) Janab Waliahad Bahadur Nawabrada Mirza Heir Apparent

Muhammad Jafar Ali Khan born on 15th October 1936
Capital Cambay with a population of 32048

Capital Cambay with a population of 35.948 stands at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The historically important buildings are the Lal Bagh where it is said the forces of the Vogul Emperor Akbar stayed when he visited Cambay the Noths where the East India Company established a factory in the year 1613 and the site known as Dil Khush the country seat of the then Nawab of Cambay where now stands the Muslim Hostel It was built in 180 and planned and executed by Col C Reynolds Surveyor General of Western India

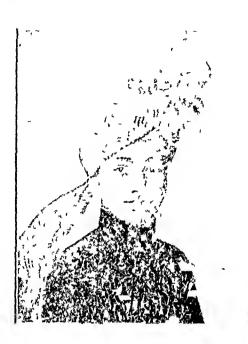
Industries -The State has a Textile Will two Match Factories one Starch factory one Glue factory herng constructed Besides dressing of cornelian and agate and some precious stones is done

Political Relations -Political relations with the Government of India through the Political Agent Gujarat States Agency Bulsar and the Hon ble the Resident at Baroda and for the State of Western India and Gujarat Baroda Principal reforms existing in the State -

(1) All services pensionable (2) Extension of Survey and Settlement to every village in the State (3) Primary Education & Medical Relief free (4) Liberal endowments for the henefit of widows and the destitute (5) Introduction of beneficial measures for relief of agricultural indehtedness (6) Village Panchayats in each village (7) Independent High Court

For the more efficient administrations of the State State Council is set up with the Dewan as the vice President and three other members

Den and viPr of t St te C neal Rai S n n n S P Musham MSS S sor Member (Membe f C i S ppie) M k Rudt BA LLB Membe fo Law and Rudn e S C, D as BA. LLB Member fo Devipme i A A, Nago i B,C (Cvn.) H w Secretary N P Savyad BA LLB



HIGHNESS RAJA
LAKSHMAN SINGH,
the Ruler of Chamba State,
is a Rajput of the Surajbansi
Race and the progenitors of
the dynasty have ruled in
Chamba for fourteen
hundred years.

Born: On 8th Decem-

ber, 1924

Succeeded his father on the 7th December, 1935

Invested with Ruling Powers on 4th May 1945.

Educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore

Area of State 3,127 square miles.

Population 1,68,938

Revenue 13,00,000.

Salute · II guns

# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan.

J SLATTERY, CBE

Revenue Member:

R S RAGHUBIR SINGH, PCS. (Retd)

General Manager:

LALA GURDITTA MAL

Judiciary is separate from the Executive

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A D. 550.

Address: Chamba, Punjab.

HHATARPUR His HIGHNESS MAHARAJA BHAWANI SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR of Chhatarpur Born August 18 1921

Ascended the Gadi On 16th April 1932

Educated Daly College Indore and Agricultural Institute Naini, Allahabad

His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on Dec 20 1012

Chhatarpur is a Sanad State in the Bundelkhand Agency with its own Laws Police etc paying no tribute

It is situated North latitude 24° 21 and 25 15 East longitude 79° 29 and 80 15 bounded by Hamirpur District and other States of Central India The ruler of the State emptys the hereditary title of Maharaja with a salute of II guns and is accorded the courtesy of return visits by the Vicerov

WAR EFFORTS

On the outbreak of war the Darbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor The Darbar have contributed Rs 25 000 from the State towards H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund and various other small donations. The State has also invested Rs 40 000 in 3% Defence Bonds and Rs 10 000 in Interest Free Bonds Total contributions from the State and the public up to December 1944 amounted to Rs 38 393

Nearest Railway Station Harpilpur and Mahoba 33 miles from Chhatarpur

Pobulation 184 720 (1941 census)

I 130 square miles

Objects of interest The famous Khajuraho temples Rajgarh Palace Gangau Dam and Reservoir Ranch waterfall Recreation Riding Shikar Squash Racquets Tennis

Cricket and Hockey

Address' The Palace Chhatarpur

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICER Rai Bahadur Shambhu Nath BA LLB



THHOTA-UDEPUR. H MAHARAWAL SHRI NATWARSINHJI FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota-Udepur State in Gujarat

16th November 1906 Born Succeeded to the Gadi. On 29th August 1923 Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928

Educated . Rajkumar Αt

College, Raikot

Married In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, daughter His late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise married on the 5th December Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb, daughter of H H The Maharaja Saheb of Rappipla

H H. 1s a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Visited Europe in 1926 and in 1937. Heir-Apparent · Yuvaraj Shri Virendrasinhji, born on 24th October 1937

Area of the State 1 890 34 square miles Population 1 162,292 Attached State Gad Boriad, area 128 sq miles Population 13,120

Rs 24,08,393 Salute Gross Revenue o guns

Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, Royal W I Turf Club, Bombay, British Union Club, London, S.F. Gymkhana, Chhota-Udepur, The Cricket Club of India, Bombay

Recreation Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc Tribute The State pays as Ghasdana Rs 7,805 to H H The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda The State and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla & Gad.

There are manganese, galena and marble mines in the State. There are telephone connections State owns the Railway in its limits in the Town and Taluka Headquarters In the capital there are

electric and water works There is also a Dak Bungalow. Immediately on the declaration of War, His Highness placed at the disposal of His Majesty his personal services and the resources Since the outbreak of War, the of the State Contributions following contributions have been sent from the State -Rs 4,050 to the Indian Red Cross Society Rs 1,56,196 to H E the Viceroy's War Rs 7,000 to the Gujarat States' Spitfire Plane Fund Purposes Fund Rs 3,200 to Baroda Residency War Fete Fund Rs 1,475 Miscellaneous Funds Rs 350 for China Celebration Day Rs 5,80,200 Defence Loans Rs 950 Interest Free Bonds Rs 7,100 Defence Saving Certificates Rs 500 to Amenities Fund Central and Taluka War Committees have been formed to further the war effort

Commanding Officer Major Maharaj Naharsinhiji Military Force Dewan Rad Bahadur Dhirajlal H Desai B A Personal Assit to the Dewan K S Prakramsinhiji, B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law High Court Judge L C Sheth, B A, LL B Revenue Officer K N Panimagalore, B A, LL B Dist & Sess.ons Judge C G Desai, B A LL B First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish N C Brahmachari, B A, LL B Superintendent of Police K S Ranjitsinhiji Chowan Chief Medical Officer and Jail Supdi Dr R M Davr, M B B S (Bom), L M (Dublin), Z U (Vienna) Customs and Abkari Officer M S Afte, B A, LL B PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

CHITRAL HIS HIGH
MASS HAJI MAIAM
MAD MUZAFIAR UL
MULK HONORARY COLONEL
CHITRAL STATE SCOUTS
the pre ent ruler of Chutral
State

Born 16th October 1901
Nationality The Chit
ral dynasty traces their
descent to Amir Timur the
Famous Tamerlane through
this grandson Sultan Hussain
the Emperor of Herit

Mirza Ayab the grand son of Sultan Hussain came to Chitral as an exile and



married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great. The issue of the marriage was the founder of the present dynasty

His Highness was educated in the Islama College Peshawar and was the Governor of Turekho Province before his accession. On 29th July 1913 when his elder brother died without a male issue. His Highness succeeded to the Gadi. His Highness takes a keen interest in the welfare of his subjects and had enjoyed great popularity among them even before he became the Ruler which was demonstrated at the time of his accession.

The ruling family is staunchly loyal to the British Crown In war and peace the rulers have given undenable proof of their devotion. In 1919 in allhance with the British Government forces the Chitral State Army occupied the Afghan Can tonment at Birkot and captured guns and other war materials

Chitral State occupies a strategie position on the extreme north west of India In the present war the Ruler has assured the Government of his steadfast loyalty and devotion. The State has been contributing Rs. 10 000 annually to the War Purposes. Fund. and Rs. 3 000 5 000 to the Red. Cross Organization.

Salute 11 guns

Area of State 4 000 sq miles

State Forces Known as the Bodyguard number

5 000 trained men



OCHIN H H. SRI
RAVI VARMA, Maharaja
of Cochin State.

Born 16th Vrischigam, 1041 M E

Educated. Privately

Ascended the Musnad 13th October, 1943

Cochin is a maritime State lying in the south-west corner of India

Salute · 17 guns

Area 1,480 sq. miles

Population 1,422,875 (1941)

A substantial measure of responsible government has been introduced in Cochin. The Government of the State is

carried on by His Highness the Maharaja through the Diwan in relation to 'reserved subjects' and through a Minister responsible to the Legislature, appointed under the Government of Cochin Act, in relation to 'transferred subjects' A Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority and elected on a very wide franchise has been constituted

In point of education the State occupies a front rank among the Indian States and Provinces There are 702 educational institutions in the State, including five First Grade Colleges, with a total strength of 1,90,962 students Besides these there are 286 unrecognised indigenous schools with a strength of 6,827 students

The State maintains 57 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries, 7 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 29 Dispensaries and 8 Vishavaidyasalas Local administration is carried on by six Municipalities and 87 Panchayats in the villages

His Highness has placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the victorious prosecution of the war. To mark the occasion of His Highness' Installation, a donation of one lakh of rupees has been made to the Cochin State Military Benevolent Fund launched for the benefit of ex-servicemen from the State, in the Navy, Army, Air Force, and the Cochin State Forces. The State has been contributing to H. E. The Viceroy's Fund Rs. 10,000 a month from August 1940 onwards. Nearly Rs. 4,60,000 has been contributed to other funds. In February 1945, His Highness gave one lakh of rupees to H. E. the Viceroy's Fund. Cochin is playing a worthy part in supplying the needs of India's Defence Services.

Diwan Sir George Boag, KCIE, CSI

Minister P V Lonappen, BA, BL

NOOCH BEHAR Ho\ CAPT HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR JAGADDIPENDRA NA RAYAN BHUP BAHADUR K C I L

15th December 1915 Succeeded to the Gad: on the 20th December 19 2 Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall Cambridge His Highness was invested with full Ruling Powers

on 6th April 1936 Area of the State 1 318 35 sq miles Population 639 898 Revenue About Rs 94 lakhs Permanent Salute

13 guns

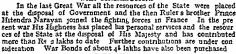
RULING FAMILY

Her Highness The Maharani Saheba daughter of

His late Highness the Maharara Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda Brother Maharajkumar Indraji

tendra Narayan Sisters Maharaskumans Illa Devi (Rani Illa Devi of Tripura) Gayatri Devi (Her Highness Maharani Saluba ol Jaipur) Menaka Devi (Her Highness Maharani Saluba of Dewas Jr.)

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS



STATE COUNCIL

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BHUP BAHADUR President Chief Minister SIRDAR D K SEN MA BCL (Ovon) LLB

(Dub ) BAR AT LAW

[DID] DAN SLAW.

M 17 PAN KA SLI CHARAN GANGULI RAHADU DA BOS (Reid)

Rev uo Ministe Majo Raj umar Rafemo a 5 or Da 7 Law Household

Minister and 8 Croy Si or San er B D. Pulh et Hall in d. Education Minister

(represe tin th n n official group of th Legilative Co nell to whom 1 is

respon bibl) Bocy H & SES OU TA B L.

HIGH COURT

RAI SUBODH CHANDRA DUTT B H PUR BL Distr t & Sess us Jud e B ngal (R td) Chief J t c SR JUT T P MURHE JE M.A BL Pul e Jud e

LECISLATIVE COUNCIL

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

All the members of the Stat Co noil with the following Addit of 1M subers 1 pt et different i terests in the Stat Co noil with the following Addit of 1M subers 1 pt et different i terests in the Stat Co noil with the period constit to 1 dev lopanies and 1d in a with the 1M subers and 1d in a with the 1M subers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1d in a with 1 makers and 1 makers and 1 make



EWAS STATE (SENIOR BRANCH) HON CAPT HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR Vikramsinha RAO PHAR. KCSI ci June 12, 1941, BA, Sena Sapta Sahasri, Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch)

April 4th Succeeded to the Gadi on the

21st Dec 1937

Educ Privately and afterwards at the Christian College, Indore, and Rajaram College, Kolhapur

In 1926 Shrimant Married Pramila Bai Sahib Maharaj, a princess of the House of Jath

Hen-Apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Krishanji Rao Puar Other Abasahib Maharaj

children. (1) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari S S Shahini Raje, (2) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Vijaya Raje,

(3) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Urmila Raje

War Services His Highness after completing his military training at the OTC. Indore, and OTC, Mhow, had been on active service

overseas, attached to the 2/5th Marathas in the Middle East
At the request of H H the Maharaja Holkar, H H presided over the administration of the Holkar State with full Huzur powers for 7 months during Maharaja Holkar's absence from his State quishing charge of the Holkar State administration, H H returned to his own State in May 1943 and resumed his ruling powers, terminating the Council of Regency which was set up when H H went overseas on active service "H H left the Capital on the Jan 23, 1945 to visit the Central Mediterranean Indian Forces Specially Mahratta Troops fighting on Italian Front and returned on 24th Feb after visiting units serving in Iraq and Middle East

WAR EFFORTS OF THE STALE.

Total war purposes contribution donations, and war purposes gifts to end of Sept 1944 amounted to Rs 38,800 Investments in various The Dewas Senior war purposes loans, amounted to Rs 1,40,000 Medical Detachment of 40 provided by the State in 1940 is, at present The expenses in this behalf are borne by the State prisoner of war which amounted to end of Sept 1944 to the extent of Rs 61,500 Presented Canteen car to 2/5th Maratha Light Infantly worth Rs 10,000 Spent towards war purposes training Rs 13,000 publicity and other war purposes expenses to end of Sept Total expenses and investments amount to Rs 2,74.548 11,248

Area 449 50 sq miles Population 89,479 Revenue Rs 10,50,000 Salute: 15 guns EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Law and Revenue Rao Bahadur Rajmantrapravin Sardar K P
Major Sardar Shankar Rao A Pawar, Gambhir Rao, Jagirdar of
Finance Member Rao Sahib Rajsevasakta Sardar Shankar
Member Capt Sardar Ramchandra Rao Nanaji Rao Salunkhe President Political Law and Revenue Home Member Khatamba and Amarpura Financ Rao B Kothari Trade Member Army Member Lt Col Sardar Ramchandrarao Jayasınghrao Ghorpade, Jagırdar of Akalya.

EWAS STATE (IR) CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAIA SHRIMANT VESHWANTRAO BHAUSAHED Pawar

Born March 1905 Educ Mayo Coll Ajmer attended Law terms at the Inner Temple London and has completed a course of Military training at Indore Succeded Dec 2 1943

15 Guns Salute Recenue

420 Sq Miles Lakhs

H H, received administrative training in Revenue and Settle ment Departments at Gwalior and acquired practical experience of administration during the regime of his late father 2038 when his father went to



Europe H H then Heir Apparent conducted the State administration Many beneficent reforms were introduced at his instance notable among them being Harijan uplift work. H H is a keen sportsman and a good Shikari and has visited Europe many times

Maharaj humari Alaknandabai Sahiba Jadhay o n E younger sister of H H is the President of the State Executive Council since 1936 and also bolds the position of Rajyadhikari Other members of the Council are Dr P S Deshmukh MA DPhil Bar at Law (Political) Sardar T S Pawar BA LL n (Recenue) Sardar G S Gandbye BA LLB BAR AT LAW (Law and Municipalities) V D
Desbpande (Finance and PWD) D R Lahin MA (Education
and Health) Rao Sabeb M L Deshmukh (Retd Dy 5P of CP) Afring and Poice) Sardar \ Pisal (General) B Patel (Agriculturist) and D Dubey (Mirchan) Peoples Representatives
H H is assisted by the Council whose duty and powers are defined by the Executive Govt Act 1937 The Raj Sabba with a majority

of elected representatives has powers of interpellation Budget dis-cussion and passing of resolutions for ventilating public grievances. The Janapratinidh Mandal with an elected majority controls almost all nation building departments The body has final powers in all Depts subject to veto by H H There is a Public Service Recruitment Board for State services Members in charge of the Depts are advised by non official Advisory Committees The Debt Conciliaton Board has given great relief to the peasantry

The industrial development of the State is also making rapid pro The Soap Factory Biscuit Factory Cotton Spinning Mill Flour and Sugar Mills Tannery and the handloom industry of Sarangpur are worthy of mention A new scheme of crop damage insurance was introduced in the State two years ago and is making good progress

On the outbreak of the present war all the resources of the State were placed at the disposal of the Crown for the prosecution of the war Donations to the various war funds amount to over Rs 1 25 000

H H has invested Rs 2 oo ooo in Defence Bonds



HAR (C.I): LT HIS
HIGHNLSS MAHAPAJA
ANAND RAO PUAP SAHEB
BAHADUP. Born 24th Nov
1920

Succeeded to the Gadi by adoption on the 1st Aug 1926.

Education His Highness after completing his Coll career in Daly Coll, Indore, visited Lingland twice in 1937 and 1938 Invested with full Ruling Powers on 16th March 1940 Salute 15 guns Area. 1,800 24 sq miles Average Revenue Rs 30,00,000 including revenue of the Kliasgi, Thakurates, Bhumats and Jagirs, etc. Population: 253,258 as per 1941 Census

Was Contributions On the outbreak of the war His

Highness placed entire resources of the State and his personal services at the disposal of the British Govt The Darbar contributed Rs 1,15,000 out of which Rs 65,000 was donated from His Highness' private purse for the purchase of a light tank complete with arms, the contribution includes a donation of Rs 5,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims Fund. Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs 68,000 and interest free Bonds of the value of Rs 35,000 have also been purchased by the Darbar and liberal donations from the officials and public amounting to Rs 15,000 have been made to the War Fund, Red Cross and other Funds In Dec 1942 H H further donated a sum of Rs. 70,000 towards H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the purchase of a Spitfire Rs 15,000 was donated towards Her Excellency's Appeal for Red Cross Funds and in honour of Alhed Victory in Tunisia and towards Funds in England Very recently a sum of Rs 2,95,000 has been invested in War Loan 1953-55 from His Highness' Khasgii and Besides, the Darbai has invested a sum of Rs 2,00,000 State Funds in 3 per cent War Loan 1951-54

The State has sent a Demonstration Platoon of 32 men, posted at Mhow 27 men have joined the Garrison Bn raised from C I States 6 signallers and 2 tailors from the State Infantry have been supplied to Govt 18 labourers were supplied for Assam Road Construction A couple of doctors have received emergency commissions

## STAIE COUNTIL.

President Lt H H MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR. Dewan and Vice-President M K KHER, B SC, LL B Revenue Member Rai Sahib R Sahai Offg Judicial Member G B Pandit, BA LL B Darbar and Council Secretary R M PURANIA, MA, LL B Finance Secretary RAO SAHIB G R MANWAIKAR

HARAMPUR HH MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYA DEVII MOHANDEVJI RANA Raja Saheh of Dharampur 1884 Ascenue Educated Ascended the Gadı rg r the Rajkumar College Rajkot In 1905 A Married Rasikkunverha daughter of H H Maharaja Shri Gambhirsinhii Maharaja of Rajpipla and after her demise in 1907 A S Man harkunverba ( Decd Jan 1939)

daughter of Kumar Shri Samantsinhi of Pahtana The State has the unique dis tinction a Banner baving been by Queen Victoria in 187,

His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right Has visited Europe



Spitzbergen Iceland Norway Sweden China Japan Federated Malaya States Java Sumaitra Manila Egypt Syria Iraq Palestine Australa Tasamania Anew Zealand USA Cuba Costa Rica Panama Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesthesthe King and Queen in 194 At the nutbreak in Warr in 1939 His Highness who was on tour

abroad infered from Naples his personal services and placed all the State resources at the disposal of the British Government War Contribu tions -Towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Gujarat States Agency & Barnda Cantonment War Purpu es Fund -Rs 39 430 from H H the Maharaja Saheb public & servants Princess Rajendrakunver Bain Saheb and Public Ladies contributed Rs 1 on 78 n towards H E the Marchioness of Linhthgow's Silver Trinket Fund H H the Mabaraja Saheb contributed Rs 7 onn towards the purchase of a Spitfire offered by the Ruling Princes of the Gujarat States Agency to His Majesty A further contribution of Rs 1 500 was given to the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Canton ment War Funds towards the purchase of a Gujarat Agency Fighter Plane As Patron and Supporter of the War Fete held at Baroda Resi dency on the 14th December 1940 H H the Maharaja Saheb donated Rs 500 His Highness the Maharaja Sabeb State servants and the public have purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs 4 10 618 British War Bonds worth Rs 16 000 & Postal Defence Certificates worth Rs 5 000 Indian Red Cruss Society Dharampur Rs 9 9 2 State purchased National Saviogs Certificates of Rs 50 000 and state servants and Public of Rs 14 8in Heir Maharaj humar Shri Nar hardevji dia (Bom) Ma (Cant) Area of the State 704 sq miles Population 1 "3 336 Recenue Rs 144 lakhs Salute Permanent 9 personal 11 Recreation Shooting Music and Travelling PERSOVAL STAFF

Puste Screta y Shrim ti Sushila D Bh thai Ponal As ta i Bhogilal J Mody Assuta 15 or ta y J gm hand C Shah STATE COUNCIL

P ident D O Sampson u.s. x 173 (Retd.) Revenus Member S J Desai B.A. L. w. M. mber B T Shah B.A. 12. B



HOLPUR LT-Col HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-SIPAHDAR-UD-DAULA ul-Mulk Saramad Raj Hai HIND MAHARAJADHIRAJ SIR SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SINGHJI UDAI BHAN BAHADUR LOKENDRA DELER JUNG JAI DEO, GCIE, KCSI, KCVO, Maharaj Rana of Dholpur

February 12th Boin 1893

Succeeded to the Gadi in 1911 and assumed March full ruling powers in 1913.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes, and then for a brief period in the Imperial Cadet Corps, after which he went on an educational tour to the Western Countries of Europe He was a Member of the first two Round Table Conferences and visited England in 1930-31

Married To the sister of the present Rais of Badrukhan one of the very old Houses of the Phulkian States

Area of the State 1,221 sq miles

2,86,901. Population

Rs 19,74,000 Revenue

Salute Permanent 15 guns, personal 17 guns

## STATE COUNCIL.

H H THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR. President

## MEMBERS.

Financial & Political Secretary PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI

Political & Judicial Secretary S RANBIR SINGH, BA, LLB

Revenue Secretary BABO MADHU NARAIN, BA

Personal Secretary RAI SAHEB M DIN DAYAL, BA

Military Secretary, GOC LT-COL SARDAR RAGHUBIR SINGH-

HRANG \DHR \ HIGHNESS JUALADITEP Maharajadinraj Maha Suri VIAY URDHAWAJ SINKIIT Maharam Rai Saheb of Dhrangadhra

Born 3rd of March 19 3 Educ First at Dhranga dhra proceeded to England in 1935 and joined Heath Mount School and afterwards Haileybury College (four years) At the outbreak of war His Highness returned to India (1940) joined the St Joseph Academy at Dehra Dun and passed the School Certificate Examination (Oxford Cam bridge Joint Board) in the first grade with distinction

Succeeded On the 4th Feb 1942 Enthroned with religious ceremonial on the 1 stli Feb 194



Issumed the reins of Government at

the termination of the minority on Dashera Day 8th Oct 1943
Married Maharaj Kumari Shri Britaj Kumari a daughter of II H the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur on the 3rd March 1943. Her Highness was blessed with a son Namdar Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Saheb Shri Shatrujit Deo Heir Apparent on the nd March 1944

Family His Highness belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs The Jhalas had established kingdoms in the Sind but through the vicissitudes of war they were obliged to enter hathiawar domains extended beyond Viramgam which was called Ihalawara Being the guardians of the Northern marches of the peninsula they sustained repeated Muhammadan invasions and finally settled down in what is now called Jhalawara

Geo, raphical The State lies between North Lat 3 13 and East long 71 and 71 48 and is 1 167 sq miles in area exclusive of the Runn of Dhrangadhra Population 94 417 Rs 75 00 000 Average Rainfall 25 inches Chief Agricultura.

Products Cotton Jowar Bayri and Wheat Natural Resources
Stone quarties Industries Extraction of salt from brine manufac Chief Aericultural ture of Soda Ash Soda Bicarb and Caustic Soda at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness through an Executive Council appointed by him consisting of the following members — Dewan & President — Dewan Bahadur Sir Harilal Gosalia at MA LLB First Member Rao Saheb Dullabhi C Mehta BA LLB Second Member W G Subhedar B SC LLB

His Highness has introduced constitutional and administrative changes within a short period of less than a year since His Highness

assumed the reins of Government



HROL H H THAKORE
SAHEB SHRI CHANDRASINHJI SAHEB, the present Ruler of Dhrol State,
W I S Agency The State
was founded by Jam Shri
Hardholji in about 1595 The
Ruling family belongs to the
Jadeja Rajputs, the descendants
of Lord Shri Krishna

Boin on the 28th August

Succeeded to the Gadi 20th October 1939

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he had a brilliant career and won many prizes and medals After obtaining the Chief's College Diploma, he joined the Deccan College for further studies

H H The Thakore Saheb holds Sanad of adoption The succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Average Annual Revenue Rs 4,31,182 Area 282 7 sq miles Population 33,617 according to the Imperial Census of 1941 Hereditary Salute 9 guns

WAR EFFORTS.

HH The Thakole Saheb contributes Rs 5,000 annually towards HE The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Other Contributions Rs 1,000 towards the St Dunstan's Hostel Fund for Indian War-Blinded, Dehra Dun Monthly contribution of Rs 25 towards the publication and maintenance of the WIS Agency War Gazette The State has made a temporary loan of the Iion Lung to the Government of India for use during the war

CIVIC GUARDS.

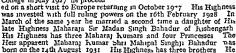
To the call for enlistment in the civic guards there was very good response from the bhayats and the public. The work is proceeding very satisfactorily

OFFICERS.

Dewan Rao Saheb Revashanker Navalshanker Vyas, BA, LLB, Revenue Commissioner Jadeja Shivsinhji Mulubha, Huzur Personal Assistant Kapurchand Motichand Shah, BA, LLB, Sai Nyayadhish Chudasama Dansinhji Halubha, BA, LLB, Chief Medical Officei Dr Vishwanath Narbheram Desai, MBBS, First Class Magistrate Jadeja Bhagwatsinh Jethibha, LLB, Chief Accounts Officer Bhanushanker Jatashanker Dave, Suterintendent of Police Jadeja Udesinh Govindsinh, Educational Officer Kapurchand Motichand Shah, BA, LLB, Secretary to Huzur Office Gunvantrai Manshanker Jhala

DUNGARPUR H H RAI I RAIAN MAHIMAHENDRA MAHARAIAHRAJ MAHA RAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR K CS I the Dresent Ruler of Dungarpur

Born on the 7th March 1908 and succeeded his father on the 15th November 1918 His Highness married the grand daughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th Fehruary 19 0 was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer where he passed the Diploma Examination and studied up to the first year of the Post Diploma Course In addi tion to winning prizes at school His Highness had the distinc tion of getting the Sword of Honour After leaving the Mayo College in May 1927 he proceed



was created a K C S I in 1935

The Rulers of Dungarpur belong to the Gehlot Ahara Clan of the Ssodia Raputs and are the eldest branch of the House of Udapur The separation of the Dungarpur House from the House of Mewar dates from Vikram Samvat 1228 (AD 1171) when Rawal Samant Singh Ruler of Mewar and the eldest son of Ra val Kshem Singh left his patrimony and migrating south slew Chaurasimal the Parmar Ruler of Vagad the ancient name for the Country comprising the present States of Dungarpur and Banswara with its Capital at Batpat rak or Baroda The early rulers of whom Devpalder and Virsingh are worthy of special note gradually extended their territory by driving out the Parmars from Galiakot and Arthoona. It was Mahara wal Dungar Singli who founded the present Capital and named it Dungarpur after himself Among subsequent rulers Maharawals Gopinath and Somdas are noteworthy for the resistance they offered to the Sullans of Gujerat and Malwa

On the death of Maharawal Udai Singh I a warrior of great repute who fell fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 AD atthe battle of Khanwa the State of Vagad was split up the portion to the west of the river Mahi with the Capital Dungarpur heing retained by the elder son Prithvi Raj and the eastern portion now forming the State of Banswara going to the younger son Jagmal

Area 1 460 sq miles Population 274 000 Average Recentie Rs 2 00 000 Salute 15 guns



ARIDKOT MAJOR
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN
HAZRAT-KAISAR-I-HIND RAJA
SIR HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS
BAHADUR, KCSI, Ruler of
Faridkot State, Punjab

Boin On 29th January 1915 Succeeded to the Gadi Dec 1918 H H assumed full Ruling Powers on 17th Oct 1934

Edicated At Aitchison Chiefs' Coll, Lahore, where he had a brilliant academic career Passed the Diploma Test with distinction in 1932, standing 1st in his College in English and winning the Godley Medal and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography H H received practical administrative and judicial training in his State

In Dec '33 His Highness successfully completed a course of military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse H H is a keen sportsman and is fond of all manly games, especially Polo

Manned The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala Dist in Feb '33

Awarded KCSI on 1st Jan 1941

Is a member of the National Defence Council and Standing C'ttee of the Chamber of Princes Salute 11 guns Area 643 sq miles Population 199,283 Gross Income Rs 29,00,000

Hen-Apparent Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur, born 22nd Oct 1937

#### WAR EFFORTS & CONTRIBUTIONS

All the resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of H M the King Emperor, while the personal services of the Ruler as well as of the State Forces have also been offered. The Darbar are very proud of the fact that after the declaration of War their unit of Sappers and Miners was one of the first units to move out of any Indian State. After intensive training at Roorkee, the Company is serving in a Field area. Following other Units were also raised for service outside the State.

1 94 (Faridkot) Field Coy S & M (This has been taken over and converted into 2nd Faridkot Fd Coy

2 81 (Faridkot) Animal Transport Coy.

3 43 (Faridkot) Garrison Coy 4 71 (Nabha Faridkot) Garrison Coy

5 Labour Battalion for road construction in Assam

Faridkot Labour Coy
 The State Military Band has also been placed at the disposal
 of the Govt for entertainment of the troops overseas

For purposes of internal security adequate arrangements are being made by raising special units The strength of the State Police has also been raised. Recruiting campaign was undertaken on an intensive scale and the number of men so far recruited for the Indian Army as well as for Units of the Military Forces of the State is over 9 000 CASH CONTRIBUTIONS

H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs 1 00 000

St Dunstan's Fund Over Rs 10 000 from the State and about Rs 3 600 from the Officials and Non officials of the State

Lady Linkithgow's Gold & Silier Trinket Fund Rs 9 000 (Rs 3 169 contributed by the Members of the Ruling Family and other

Ladies of the State and the balance of Rs 5 831 paid by the State) for 2 Ambulance Cars one from the Ladies of the Ruling I amily and the other from the women of Faridkot Lord Mayors Fund Rs 5000

Amenities for Troops Furd Section of H E The Viceroy's

Il ar Purposes Fund Rs 5000

China Day Donation Rs 4000

Indian Forces Medical After care Fund Delhi War Weel Committee Fund Rs 1 000

A ten ton Steam Road Roller has been pre ented to the Government

Local War Purposes Fund Over Rs 63 000 from the mem bers of the Ruling Family Officials and Non officials of the State

Faridkot Troops Comforts Fund Rs 7813 from the Officials and Non-officials of the State

19 If E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the benefit of the Polish Account Committee Rs 120 per mensem since December 194 13 II L the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Red Cross Appeal

Rs 10 000 14 Greek Sufferers Fund Rs 7 000

Benval Relief Fund Rs 10 000 Fund of the Evening Fele organised at the Puniah States Trenev in aid of the Red Cross and the Prisoners of War of the States For es

Rs 1000

Besides the above the State has purchased the following War Lorentz and State has purchased in the Government of India Defence Loans (b) £ 7 500 have been invested in 3 per cent National Defence Savings Bonds of the British War Savings Movement (c) Rs 5 00 000 have been invested in the National Saving certificates

(d) Rs 5 00 000 have been invested in the ind Victory Love. Lt Col Kanwar Manjitindar Singh Sahib Bahadur younger brother of H H Raja Brarbans Bahadur born on 22nd February 1916 educated at the Aitchison Chiefs College Lahore is Minister

to His Highness

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Chief Secretary SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR INDAR SINGH BA Chief Justice Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Aziz BA LLB Puisne Indge SARDAR HARBAX SINGH BA LLB Home Secretary SARDAR MEHAR SINGH Bar at Law Development Secretary SARDAR SAHID SARDAR JOWALA PARSHAD SINGH CE AMIE Secretary, SARDAR PURAN SINGH BA LLB Membe Member Judicial SARDAR MAN SINGH BA LLB



WALIOR LT-Col His Highness MAHARAJA, MUKHTAR-UL-M U L K AZIM-UL-TOTIDAR. RAFI-USH-SHAN, WALA SHIKOH, MOHATasham-i-Dauran. UMDAT-UL-UMRA, MAHARAJADHIRAJ, HI-SAM-US-SALTANAT, SIR JIWAJI RAO SCINDIA, ALIJAH BA-GCIE. HADUR. MALIK-I-MUAZZAM-I-RAFI-UD-DARIA-I-INGLISTAN MAHARAJA of Gwalior State

Born 26th June 1916 Son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her late Highness the Maharani Gajraraja Scindia

Ascended the throne on the 27th September 1925, assumed ruling powers on 2nd November 1936

Educated Privately under the guardianship of his Mother, passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division, attended Victoria College, Gwalior

Administrative Training Received Settlement and Revenue training at Lyallpur (Punjab), Administrative training at Bombay and Bangalore and Military training at Poona

Appointed "Associate Knight" of the Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem in June 1937 Elected Vice-President of the East India Association, London, in November 1937, GCIE in January 1941 Appointed LT-Col in August 1943

Mairied Princess Lekha Divyeshwari Devi on February 21, 1941

A Princess was born on February 23, 1942, and was named Princess Padmavati Raje Scindia The second Princess was born on October 31, 1943 and was named Princess Usha Raje Scindia The Heir-Apparent was born on the 10th March 1945 and was named Prince Madhav Rao Scindia

Salute 21 guns

Recreation Motoring, Big Game Shooting, Riding, Tennis, Polo, Reading

Area 26,397 square miles

Population 4,006,159

Revenue Estimated gross revenue for 1945-46 Rs 3 5675 crores

Capital Gwalior

Address Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior, Madhav Vilas Palace, Shivpuri

Since the assumption of ruling powers by the present Maharaja commendable activity has been witnessed in all branches of administra tion The construction of the Harsi Reservoir costing about Rs 11 crores the grant of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction and the establishment of a Degree College for women as also the scheme for construction of an up to date I emple Hospital are some of the important beneficent measures undertaken during the period network of roads has been utilized by motor bus services run by the Gualier and Northern India Transport Company and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important high ways His Highness also constructed at Madhai Sagar a scaplane base which serves as a halting station for the boats flying on the Imperial Air Line

Gwahor maintains an Aerodrome al o

On the declaration of war His Highness was one of the first rulers in India to place the Army and the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the Iving Emperor

Immediately after the outbreak of the present war Gwahor took steps to sponsor effective measures such as were taken in British India by promulgating rules for the safety of the public registration of European subjects restriction of the movements of forcinners and control of the Press and price control in order to prevent profiteering of his splendid army was offered by His Highness to the British Govern ment The 1st Gwalior Mountain Battery the 2nd Gwalior Mountain Battery Scindia's Field Battery the 3rd Gwalior Lancers the Infantry and Gwalior Pony Company have left the State for various destinations

In December 1943 H H visited the Eastern front and inspected British and Indian troops including Gwalior State Forces as well as American airfields

The 1st Gwahor Infantry has also been entrusted with the duties connected with the war Thousands of recruits have been enlisted to provide reinforcements These are trained at the Artillery Training Centre Divisional Recce Regimental Training Centre Training Squad ron Training Battalion Transport Training Centre and Driving and Maintenance Training Centre The Army Training School is training cadets preparatory to their joining the Indian Army Training School for Officers

Besides these handsome contributions have been made and large sums invested in the shape of war bonds. These have by now reached a total figure of Rs 79 20 169/11/

Her Highness the Maharani Scindia sent a sum of Rs \_5 000 to Her Excellency the Vicerene for provision of comforts and amenities to disabled Indian soldiers

#### PERSONAL STAFF

Hu oor Secretary Major Sardar D K Jadhav B A Military Secretary Col S I Surve Major Eknathrao Patil B Sc Personal Secretary Controller of Household S V Indulkar [PTO]

# (Gwahor—contd) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President H H the Maharaja Scindia, Alijah Bahadur.

Vice-President and Home Minister Sir S P Rajagopalachari, BA, BL 3

Foreign and Political Minister Sir Manubhai N Mehta, Kt, CSI, MA, LLB

Revenue Minister Col Sardar Madhav Rao Phalke, Mukhtar-ul-Daula, Shaukat-i-Jang

Finance Minister A. N. Raghvachar, M. A., Bar-at-Law

Minister for Law and Justice G K. Shinde, B A, Bar-at-Law

Minister for Industries, Commerce and Communications Major Sardar K D Mahadik

Minister for Jagus and Co-operation Nawab Syed Hakim Ahmed, B  $\Lambda$ 

Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government Col Sardar M N Shitole, Umdat-ul-Mulk Raj Rajendra, Deshmukh, Rustum-i-Jang Bahadur

Secretary . Major Brijraj Narain, M A., LL.B.

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control. The State Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units is well organized and is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces. The State maintains its own Postal system and a light Railway.

Educationally the State is much advanced. There are two degree Colleges at Gwalior, the Capital, including one for women, at Ujjain, and High Schools in practically all the districts. Recently by a proclamation the Intermediate College at Ujjain has been raised to the status of a Degree College and the Jivaji Rao High School, Gwalior and the Mardzaur High School have been made Intermediate Colleges. There are a few technical schools imparting education in arts and crafts and there is a Public School in the Gwalior Fort which is run on English Public School lines.

The political reforms announced in June 1939 were further supplemented by His Highness's Proclamation of September 1941. The strength of the Praja Sabha which was formerly 85 has been raised to 90, and of this number 55 instead of 50 will be elected representatives, thus providing for a still greater non-official element in the Lower House. The Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha (Upper House) will have identical powers and the range of their functions will be co-extensive.

The communities and interests to which special protection has been afforded are the Muslims, the Bhils, the backward classes and women To each of these a minimum number of seats have been guaranteed in the Praja Sabha To Muslims and women seats have been guaranteed in the Raj Sabha also

Another special feature of the recent reforms is that the legislature will have the power of discussing the constitution as well

GONDAL HIS HIGHNESS
SHRI BHOJRAJII MAHA
RAJA THANOFE SAHI E Of
Gondal is a Jadeja Rajput

Born Jun 8 1883 Ldue at Ino and Balliol Colleges Ox ford Married Rajkuverba on 5th Jan 1905 Herr Yusraj Shri Vikramsinhji Succeeded on March 9 1944 On Mar I 1944 he announced donations worth Rs 60 00 000 for various

popular charaties

The early founder of the State Lumbhop I had a modest estate of no villages Kumbhop II widened the territories to their present limit by conquest but it was left to Maharaja Bhags at singhjee to develop its resources to the utmost and on account to the utmost and on account



of its importance and advanced administration it earned the position of a first class Strict Gondal has all viys been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted and was one of the earliest pioneers of Rail vay enter prise in Kathiawar There are no export or import duties the people being exempt from taxes and dues. Goodal stands first in Rathiawar in respect of education. Female education has been made compulsory Rs 50 lacs have been spent on irrigation tanks and earnly water supply and Upleta. There is telephone confinumeation throughout the State and a network of roads with bridges and roadside ayence.

Certain Talukas were attacled to the Gondal State on 10th June 1943 and on 7th Dec 1943 by the order of H L the Viceroy The population of the attached State is 22 537 and the total area 19 156

square miles

Area 1 180 sq miles (1 024 + 156) Population 67 051 (244 514 + 2 537) Resense Rs 60 00 000 Salute 11 guns

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS :

Acting Deuan P B JOSHI B \( \) Nyaya Maniri and Special Officer RAO SAHEB T P SANEAT B \( \) LL B HULLY Personal Assistant G P PAREM! Controller of Civil Supplies RANJITSHNIJI S B \( \) SAY Nyayadahish Inkenhand J B \( \) LL B

Vasulati Adhikari P W MEHTA BA

Chief Medical Officer Managaj Briupatsinhji LRCP MRCS DTM MB BCH

Superintendent of Police RAO SAMEB JAIMAL MULUBHAI VIDA Adhibars C B PATEL BA Khajanchi D K Vyas Mana er & Engineer in Chief Gondal Railway M R PANDYA

BSc (London) AMIL



YDERABAD HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS, RUSTAM-I-DAURAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT-GENERAL MUZAFIAR-UL-MULK WAL-MAMALIK, NAWAB MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG, SIPAH SALAR, Faithful Ally of the British Government, NIZAM-UD-DAULA, NIZAM-UL-MULK, ASAT JAH, GCSI, GBE, NIZAM OF Hyderabad and Berar

Born 1886 Ascended the throne 1911 Educated Privately

Married In 1906, Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family

Hen His Highness Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan, Azam Jah Bahadur, G B E, Plince of Berar

Area 100,465 square miles (Berar 17,767 sq miles) Population 19,636,157 (Berai 3,441,838) Revenue Estimates for 1944-45 Rs 16 64 crores Salute 21 guns

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty-two members, eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of eight members with a President—It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army—It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for Women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching—It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdais and a College of Physical Education There are also a Village Industries Training Centre, a Central Technical College and an Observatory—A State Bank was established two years ago with an authorized capital of Rs. 1,50,00,000—The State is of great historical and archaeological interest as, within its limits, are situated many capitals of ancient and mediaeval Deccan kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines, and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta

Constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character were announced in 1939 based mostly on the recommendations of a predominantly non-official committee. Under the new reforms scheme a much enlarged Legislative Assembly, with an elected majority and a specifical list of matters within its purview, is to be established. The basis of representation both for the Assembly and for all local bodies will be functional with joint electorates. The new constitution also provides for the setting up of a number of Advisory Committees on Religious affairs, Finance, Education, Public health, Industrial and Agricultural

development and Hindu and Muslim Endowments to advise the member of Govt concerned on these matters for the reconstruction of the Hyderabad Civil Serv e Committee the setting up of Appoint ment Boards to control recruitment to Government services the establishment of village Panchayats and the reconstitution and expansion of existing District Boards and District Municipalities and Town Committees A new Press Legislation is also on the anvil

In spite of difficult conditions created by the war progress continued to be made with the scheme of gradual implementation of constitutional reforms in the State Statutory Advisory Committees and Panchayats have already been formed and the former stated functioning Since 1942 District Conferences are held every year and regulations regarding Town and Municipal Committees District Boards and Sanitary Powers have been promulgated

Hyderabad and War Foremost among the units of Princely Inal Hyderabad is in the forefront of all Indian States and even many British Indian provinces in the matter of her practical contribution to the war effort of the country. No sooner had hostilities broken out in Europe than His Exalted Highness the Nizam the Fathful Ally of the British Government in keeping with the traditional policy of the House of Asaf Jah offered unstried co operation and placed his services and the entire resources of his Dominions at the disposal of the British Government.

His Exalted Highness has not only placed his Delhi and Bombay but has also donated from his pruy purse Rs 16 lakbs Govt donations amounted to Rs 5 47 lakbs. This is in addition to the war expenditure both direct and indirect of 5 7 crores and a contribution of Rs 50 23 crores in subscription to the Govt of India 8 Defence Bonds Following the lead of their august Master the public of Hyderabad have contributed so far Rs 42 \_ lakbs Besides these eight units of the Regular Forces are now serving on various fronts both in India and abroad

This does not however by any means exhaust the list of measures which have been and are being taken by the Government and people of Hyderabad to contribute their quota to the country's war effort A special organization has been created and entrusted with the architecture of aligning Hyderabad industries with the war effort All State workshops are manufacturing war material in large quantities A centre has been established to train technicians required for the Indian Army and Air Force Hyderabad has also the distinction of baving an Elementary Ejnig Training School opened some years ago. This institution was established at a capital cost of Rs 1.75 labbs. Besides the textle industry bas produced 19 6 million yards of cloth of various kinds 3.3 lakhs of hospital sheets and large quantities of other material required for war purposes.

The share of the women of Hyderabad in the war effort of the State has been considerable. Under the active leadership of Her Highness the Princess of Berar, who is the President of the Women's War Work

## (Hyderabad—contd)

Committee, they have provided large number of articles of comfort for troops on active service. The Xmas and New Year Gifts to troops from Hyderabad have been an annual feature

Capital Hyderabad Population 728,400 (1941) It is interesting to note that in the race of cities for places Hyderabad has succeeded in retaining her previous position that of being the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi with fine public buildings, broad cement roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar, and Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda, the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar—and the Osmania University

His Exalted Highness has always evinced a keen interest in the industrial development of his State and any new venture finds a ready response from him. He places the prosperity of his subjects above everything else. He is deeply solicitious of the welfare of the Depressed Classes and through the unremitting labour of his Government many new schemes for promoting their welfare have been enunciated HEH has kept up the tradition of the House-of Asafjah to observe absolute impartiality in matters pertaining to the religion of different communities in the Dominions.

## HEAD EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

#### President.

HIS EXCELLENCY COL NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SA'ID KHAN OF Chhatari, SAID-UL-MULK, KCSI, KCIE, MBE, LLD (with Railway, Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios)

Extraordinary Member and Vice-President

NAWAB SIR MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, M A (OYON)

Judicial and Reforms Member

NAWAB ALAM YAR JUNG BAHADUR, BA, BCL (Bar-at-Law)

PWD and Commerce and Industries Member

NAWAB ZAIN YAR JUNG BAHADUR

Post, Ecclesiastical and Labour Member

NAWAB ZAHEER YAR JUNG BAHADUR

Finance Member

NAWAB LIAKAT JUNG BAHADUR, H C S

Education Member

SYED MOHAMMAD AZAM, M A , Hons (Cantab), B SC , F C S (London)

Revenue and Police Member

C A G SAVIDGE, MA, MBE, ICS

Medical and Public Health Member

DEWAN BAHADUR S ARYAMUDU IYENGAR, BA, BL

H. GENERAL WALASHAN NAWAB MIR HIMAAAT ALI KHAN AZAM JAH BAHADUR G B T I RINCEOT BE RAR HEIR APPARENT TO HE HITE AIZAM OF HYDERABAD AND BERAR

Born February and 1907

Early education was entrust ed to eminored scholars Iodiun and European and military training was supervised by the late Major General Nawab Sir Afsaru) Mulk Bahadur Showed special spitude for all forms of maoly sports and excels in polo tent pegging pig sticking and hunting A fice shot and a keen all round sportsman

Has received thorough training in administrative work both executive and judicial



His Highness marned Durre-Shahvar the only daughter of H M the Califa Abdul Majud H Her Highness received the title of Durdana Begum from H D H the Nixum after marriage. Her Highness received her education under the scholarly care of her father and beauties being well vetsed in various languages is a keen student an able speaker and an excellent painter. Their Highnesses have travelled extensively in Europe and in 1937 represented H D H the Nixum of H M the King Emperor's Coronation. Following the Berar Agreement of 1936 the herefutary title of H H the Prioce of Berar has been conferred on the Her Apparent. The Honorary Degree of LLD has been conferred on the Highness by the Osmania and, the Abgarh Muslim Universities. The title of G B E was

conferred on His Highness in 1943

His Highness was appointed Commander in Chief of the Hyderabad State Forces in 1934 and has associated himself whole heartedly with measures designed to enhance the efficiency of the Army. His Highness has done much to roorganise the Regular Forces. Tregular Tourse, and expecually to beep the former shread with modern lose in arms and equipment and to ensure that their training is maintained at the high standard demanded by present-day was conditions. His Highness broadcast on the subject of the war effort of the Hyderabad Regular Forces command wide attention. He has visited from time to time the Hyderabad units serving with His Majesty's Forces outside the State. His speeches command interest both on account of their simple unaffected language and because of the sympathy and understanding be brings to bear on the various problems.

Staff NAWAD SAMAD YAR JUNG BAHADUR Controller RAJA
BAHADUR LT COL B S RAJ Staff Surgeon SAHEBEADA MIR TAHIR
ALI KHAN Private Secretary MAJOR SYED BASHIRUDDIN ALIMED
Military Secretary CAPTAIN HAMIDULLAH AND LT MAHMOD

ALIBEG A D Cs



DAR H H MAHARAJA
DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT
SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR
OF The Idar House was
founded 200 years ago by two
brothers of the Maharaja of
Jodhpur His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is
the 10th of this illustrious line

Born On 2nd September 1899 Succeeded to the Gadi 14th April, 1931

Married Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State in 1908

His Highness received his education at Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after

a brilliant career in 1916 He attained his diploma, standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college

As will be seen, he has upheld his family tradition as a horseman From boyhood he has been keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he joined College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many a panther and bear with his rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes including the blue ribbon of the Indian Turf—"The Eclipse Stakes of India" which he won in 1937 with his Newzealand bred horse Heritage II. These active sports are not his only recreations for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography

On leaving college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration, being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30 He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of his State when he ascended the Gadi of Idar Since his accession in 1931, many schemes for improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which, it is

expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully

War Efforts On the onthreak of the War His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government and is contributing Rs 25 000 annually for the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund The State presented its two Aucrafi—a Monospar and a Hornet Moth to the Government

The members of the Ruling Family together with the Jagirdars and Officials of the State have contributed Rs 17619 (including Rs 1 509 as annual contributions) towards the War Purposes Fund

Rs 904 8 o were presented on hehalf of the ladies of the State towards Her Excellency s Silver Trinket Frund Besides these Rs 54 300 have heen contributed to the various funds connected with the War activities including Rs 4 900 towards Her Excellency Lady Linlithgows Red Cross Fund A Central War Committee has been established which is making every effort for the collection of Funds The services of one Flatoon of the Idar Sir Pratap Infantry have heen placed at the disposal of Government for Military Service during the war Salule 15 Guns 4rea 1905 sq miles Revenue including

ahenated lands Rs 55 00 000

Dewan Rai Bahadur Rai Ratan Jagan Nath Bhandari MA

LLB

His Highness has two sons Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji admara Singhji Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji the Heir Apparent was born in 1917 and received education at the Mayo College Ajmer On leaving College he obtained experience in the various hranches of adm ni tration in Nawanagar State He accompanied His Highness the Maharaja Jam Salbi of Nawanagar to England on the

occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V and returned in 1935 after a short tour of the Continent He was married in 1936 to Shree Vrai Kunvar Sahiba si ter of His Highness the Maharaja Tam Sahib of Nawanagar He is at present working as Special Officer in respect of Units attached to the Idar State as a result of the recent constitu tional changes He worked as Honorary Pilot Instructor for some time at Bomhay and Madras He is now also engaged in War work in the State as President of the National War Front Com mittee





born on 18th May 1944 Daughter October 1933

Delegate to the RTC in 1931.

Area of State 9,934 18 sq miles Population 1,513,966 Rs 3,30,82,500 Salute 19 guns ddress Indore, Central India 19 guns (21 guns within the India Recreation Tennis, Revenue Address State) Cricket and Shikar

On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, H H the Maharaja Holkar placed the entire resources of the State, including the State Army and his personal services, at the disposal of the British Crown H H donated a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 and placed it at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy, to be utilised towards war purposes in any manner H E thought best Subsequently, H H and his Government, in keeping with the traditions of the illustrious House of Holkar and the close ties that bind it with the British Crown, intensified the State war effort and took various measures with a view to contributing to the utmost degree towards the effective prosecution of the War

The Holkar Transport Corps was deputed to Jhansi for undergoing training early in 1940. In July 1940, under special orders of His Highness, the whole of the 1st Battalion was placed at the disposal of the Crown and steps were taken to bring up all units of the Holkar State Forces to full strength The 1st Battalion of Maharaja Holkar's Army is serving with His Majesty's Forces overseas

Consequent upon the despatch of Holkar's Transport and 1st Battalion for service with H M's Forces, the Maharani's Own Guards, a Cavalry Unit, was converted into a full Infantity Unit. A recruiting

His Highness NDORE Maharajadhiraj RAJISHWAR SAWAI Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur. GCIE, LLD, Maharaja of Indore

Born 6th September 1908. Accession 26th February

Investiture. 9th May 1930

Educated In England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford 1926-29

Married: In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapin) Her Highness Maharam Sanyogita Bai died in July On 6th July 1943, His Highness married Mrs. Euphemia Watt Crane after divorcing

Princess Ushadevi, born 20th

A Prince was

his second wife

campagn was launched and the following Units were organised—(1) a training centre for Hollar's Transport (2) a training Compagn 432 strong for reinforcements to 1st Battalion overseas as also a reserve of 4 Officers the selected candidates being trained at the ISF and O'TS Schools In addition the following units and per sonnel were supplied to the Government of India—(1) a section of M T Drivers (2) a Garisson Company 165 strong (3) ros signaliers with 100 per cent reinforcements per anion. And a number of other facilities were provided eg accommodation etc to the Malva Garrison Company The State also undertook to train and supply M T reinforcement for 1st Battalion overseas. Three centres were opened for training recruits under the Technical Training Scheme and already 77, trained recruits for war service have heen supplied from the State

His Highness's Government are committed to incur an additional expediture amounting annually to over Rs 29 lacs as a result of the War on the Army Police Civil Defence A R P and Jail Departments etc and over Rs 15 lacs on account of dearness allowance granted to State servants getting upto Rs 100 pm in the Districts and Rs 120 pm in the city and war allowance to all Government servants gretting

up to Rs 700 p m

With a view to encouraging recrimtment for War Services H H has ordered that 50 per cent of the vincancies should be reserved for those who have rendered approved war service. And the fullest co operation is being offered to the Government of India in a number

of other matters connected with the war

The scheme regarding the conferment of emergency commissions was given due publicity and a number of candidates have been recommended Similarly applications for other kinds of War Services are being forwarded both from the State servants and the public Special steps have been taken to effect recruitment to the Medical Services for the war important concessions being announced in favour of those in the State Medical Service or in private practice who offer themselves for War Services Candidates from the State were also recommended under the Bevin Training Scheme

The Holkar State War Front has been set up its work being carried out by the Holkar State War Front Council and its Propaganda and Publicity Suh-committee A fully equipped cine van has heen made available for visual propaganda in the interior of the State An organ isation has been set up to carry on an intensive drive in connection

with the small savings scheme within the State

Liheral concessions in land revenue have heen made to give impetus to the Grow More Food campaign In order to deal with the food problem Indore was the first in India to introduce successful rationing by the compon system. The arrangements earned praise from all quarters including the Economic Advisers to the Central and United Provinces Governments both of whom visited Indiore to study the working of the scheme and expressed their complete satisfaction. The scheme featured in a BBC Broadcast as well. All the textile mills in the State continue to he engaged in executing very substantial orders of the War Supply Department. H Hs Government had introduced their own system of

## (Indoic-contd.)

supplying standard cloth to the poor population of the State, but eventually joined the All-India Standard Cloth Scheme

H II with his characteristic real for measures calculated to further the successful prosecution of war, convened a unique conference at Indore, of all the Patels (headmen) of the State, with a view to bringing home to the headman of each village the responsibility resting on his shoulders for the defence of his village, intensification of the 'Grow More Food' campaign and the building up of the morale of the people. His Highness also welcomed the idea of holding the First All India War Front Rally at the capital of his State, which was held in 1943 and proved a great success. The Sixth War Services Exhibition was inaugurated by H. II. the Maharaja on the 231d October 1943, and attracted big crowds. It cost H. H's Government about Rs. 43,000

His Highness recently paid a visit to Persia and Iraq to see troops from his State serving in that command

Under II II's Commands, a vigorous campaign has been maugurated to secure the maximum number of recruits from all parts of the State. Prominent features of the scheme are the grant of land, rewards in each and kind to serve as an incentive for enlistment.

H H the C-in-C has sanctioned the organisation and composition of the Soldiers' Boards in the State Fullest co-operation has been shown in stimulating the recruitment of Indian women for the WAC, particularly for the Naval Wing

The Indore Crop Control Order has been issued to meet the urgent necessity of replacing the production of unwanted crops by foodcrops, as a means of increasing the production of food grain in the State

Liberal contributions in money and kind have been made from the State, in addition to the initial contribution of Rs 5,00,000. The following are some of the important items:

| ronowing are some of the important reasons                                                                                               |     | +        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Donation from H H's Privy Purse to the Lord<br>Mayor's Red Cross & Order of St John<br>Donations to the various Red Cross Funds, Indian, | £   | 1,000    |
| British, Russian, Chinese, etc.                                                                                                          | Rs  | 3,05,600 |
|                                                                                                                                          | 710 |          |
| Donation to St Dunstan's Fund .                                                                                                          | ,,  | 8,500    |
| Contribution to King George's Sailors Fund                                                                                               | ,,  | 4,000    |
| Donations to various Ambulance Funds                                                                                                     | ,,  | 33,600   |
| Purchase of National Defence Bonds in Sterling                                                                                           | £   | 2,650    |
| Purchase of National Defence Bonds in Rupees                                                                                             | Rs  | 2,020    |
| Donation to French Charitable Institutions doing                                                                                         |     |          |
| Ambulance and Refugees work                                                                                                              | £   | 350      |
| Contribution to H E the Marchioness of Linlithgow's                                                                                      | •   | 00       |
|                                                                                                                                          | Rs  | 10,000   |
| Silver Trinket Fund,                                                                                                                     |     |          |
| Purchase of Interest-free Defence Bonds                                                                                                  | "   | 3,00,000 |
| Payment by all State servants getting not less than                                                                                      |     |          |
| Rs 50 pm for six months of a day's salary per month                                                                                      |     |          |
| towards Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates                                                                                           |     |          |
| Contribution for organising an Ambulance Corps                                                                                           |     |          |
| for Troops in India                                                                                                                      | ,,  | 13,362   |
|                                                                                                                                          |     |          |

| Donation for a Travelling Canteen for His Viajesty s                                                    |     |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Forces                                                                                                  | £   | 25         |
| Collections for the Holl at State War Relief Fund Purchase of 3 per cent Government of India Defence    | Rs  | 1 250      |
| Bonds                                                                                                   |     | 000 000 11 |
| Contribution to the War I and earmarked for the                                                         |     |            |
| use of the families of Indian Soldiers serving overseas<br>Contribution for a fighter plane The City of |     | 5 000      |
| Indore earmarked for the defence of India                                                               | £   | 5 000      |
| Contribution to HE Viceroy's War I urposes Fund                                                         |     |            |
|                                                                                                         | Rs  | 1 01 500   |
| Contribution for \mas boxes for Indian and British Troops overseas                                      |     |            |
| Donation towards the Lord Mayor's Air distress                                                          |     | 3/ 100     |
| Fund                                                                                                    | £   | 3 000      |
| Contribution to Madame Chiang has Shek for the                                                          | _   | 3 -0-      |
|                                                                                                         | Rs  | 5 000      |
| Collections on the China Day in the State                                                               |     | 7 000      |
| Contribution to the Air Craft Fund                                                                      | £   | 1 500      |
| Aid to State Forces at the War Fronts                                                                   | R   | 450        |
| Investment in the Defence Loan                                                                          |     | 10 00 000  |
| Public Subscription to the War loan during two                                                          |     |            |
| months ending 15th January 1944                                                                         |     | 47 00 000  |
| Gift of an Air Speed Envoy aeroplane to the                                                             |     |            |
| British Air Military                                                                                    |     |            |
| Present of His Highness Broad Gauge Saloon to the                                                       |     |            |
| Government of India for use as a military ambulance                                                     |     |            |
| Use of Steam Road Rollers for war purposes                                                              |     |            |
| Gift of three ambulance cars for use of troops                                                          |     |            |
| Contribution from the Poor Man's Spitfire Fund                                                          | £   | 2 500      |
| Contribution from the Holkar State War Relief Fund<br>to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund            | Rs  |            |
| Annual Subscription for the Local Charges Fund                                                          | 113 | r 500      |
| Donation of £25 to the Overseas League London                                                           |     | 400        |
| Tobacco Fund                                                                                            |     | 335-1-3    |
| Annual War allowance sanctioned for Army                                                                |     | 1 74 000   |
| Receipts from the first Musical Concert utilised for                                                    |     | - , ,      |
| General Officer Commanding s Welfare Fund                                                               |     | 11 800     |
| Receipts from the Second Musical Concert to the                                                         |     |            |
| Delhi Ex Service Association                                                                            |     | 672        |
|                                                                                                         |     |            |

P m M ter & P stat of M 18 th A Devia R 1 G 7 Nath C.I.E 24 1 om
M ter Sart R k Zan n B A D per P m M t 1/G P Hee & C &
D fenc R A H tt CIT Home M tat Manhar d Down h khan M A
K thid B A (O n.) B st Llaw Re. seM it ter Altinand d Downho G Marka
M A (O ) B t Law Commerce M ster Musabh i Kh Bah d r Captan H C
Das da B A Home (O on) B a t Law F g M Nober M shift B d D C S hail



JAPUR HON, LT-COL HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD - 1 - RAJAHAI HINDUSTAN KAJ RAJINDBA SHRI MAHAFAJA DHILAJ SIR SAWAI MAN SINGHJI BAHADI P, GCIT, MINTINI OF JAIPUR, PIJPUT INT

Born 21st August, 1911
Accession 7th September, 1922
Assumed full ruling powers on the 14th
of March, 1931

Litication At the Mayo College, Ajmer, H H also underwent a course of transing at the Royal Military Academy,

Married The sister of His Highness Maharija Sir Umed Singh Ji Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th of January 1921, on the 24th of April, 1932, he married the daughter of His late Highness Miharija Sir Summer Singhi of Jodhpur ind on 9th May 1940, he

married the younger sister of Maharija of Coochbehar By the first marriage he bas one daughter and one son and heir, and by the second marriage, two sons Recreations His Highness is a famous polo player In 1933 His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments

Capital Jupur Population 175,810 Jaipur is the largest city in Rajputana It is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings and is known as the "Pink City of Rajputana" Among the many places of interest may be mentioned Amber, the ancient Capital of the State, the Astronomical Observatory, the Rum Nin is and Zoological Gardens, the Albert Hall and Museum, the Alligator Tank at the City Palace and the Gulta. The City is supplied with electric light and an up to date system of Water supply

Administration of the State The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Council of Ministers of which the Prime Minister is the La Officio President Besides the Prime Minister, the Council consists of three Ministers who are in charge of different portfolios of the State The most important feature of the administration is that His Highness, in his proclamation dated the 1st Jan 1944, announced Constitutional Reforms consisting of a Single Chamber called the Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly

The State maintains its own currency and colnage, postal system, railway and army It has a first grade College teaching up to the MA Standard, and a School of Arts and Crafts It also maintains a special school for Jagirdars. The State is of great historical and archæological interest.

Area of the State 16,682 sq miles

Population 3,040,876

Revenue Rs 1,88,60,000 (BG)

Salute Permanent 17 Guns, Local 19 guns

## PERSONNEL OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister and President Amin-ul-mulk Sir Mirza Mohd Ismail, KCIE, OBE
Finance Minister Rai Bahadur Pt Amar Nath Atal, MA

Home Minister Major-Genl Rao Bahadur Thakur Amar Singh of Ajaira)pura
Revenue Minister Rao Bahadur Himmat Singh K Maheshwari, MA

Ex-Officio Secretary Thakur Chandra Pal Singh, MA, Chief Secretary to the
Government of Jaipur

JAMKHANDI RAJA SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO PARASHURAMRAO dhas APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN

RAJASAHEB of Jamkhandı

Born 1906 Invested with

full powers in May 1926

Educated In the Rajaram

College Kolhapur and then privately

Married In 1924 Shimant Sauhhagyavati Lila va tiha i Saheh daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar the late Chief the Pant Amatya of Bavada The Kaiser i Hind Gold Medal was awarded to her in January 1941

Heir Shrimant Parashuran RAO BHAUSAHEB the Yuvaraj now in his 20th year Daughter Shrimant Indiraraje alias

now in his 20th year Daughter
Shrimant Indiraraje alias
Taisaheb now in her 19th year
Area 524 sq miles

Rs 10 06 715



sq miles Population 12627 Retenue Capital Town Jamkhandi

The Ruler has instituted a High Court Bench and separated the Recentive from the judicial branch of the Administration. A People's Representative Assembly was inaugurated in 193 and diarchy was introduced in 1941 as a further instalment of reforms. Elementary and Secondary education is free in the State and assistance for Collegate education is given to State subjects by the provision of fifty scholarships in the Sir Parashuramhau College. Poons so named after his revered father the late Ruler. Medical and is also free. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in June 1935. Recipient of Silver Juhilee and Coronation medals. Has visited Europe and attended the Coronation of Their Majesties. Elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali Poons. Was an Hon Aide de Camp totwo Governors of Bombay for six years from 1927. He was a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for eleven years and is now a member in this sown right.

The Rajasaheb contributes Rs 6 000 half yearly to the War Purposes Fund on hehalf of himself the Ramsaheb and the State and is doing everything to aid the war effort in the State Such aid amounts to Rs 66 000 Contributions to the War Bonds and Defence Certificates already amount to over Rs 40 000 He has also contributed Rs 10 000 for purchasing an Armoured Carrier Recruitment is heing encouraged in various ways and over 600 rectruits have been furnished from the State for War Service

Diwan RAO EAHADUR M N HULYALKAR BA He is also the ex officio President of the Jamkbandi State Representative Assembly and Collector and District Magistrate and a member of the Executive Council Minister for Transferred Subjects P M BANGI BA LLB He is also a member of the Executive Council Private Secretary RAO SAREB M B MAHAJAN BA LLB



JAMBUGHODA RANA
SHRI RANJITSINHJI GAMBHIRSINHJI, CIE, is the
present Ruler of Jambughoda
in the Gujerat States Agency

Boin On 4th January 1892
Succeeded his father on 27th
September 1917 and was
installed on the Gadi on 2nd
February 1918 Educated At
the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

The Rulers of the State belong to the Clan of Parmar Rajputs who once ruled over Malwa

The State first came into relations with the British Govt. in 1826, and by a subsequent Treaty executed in 1839, the State came to be ranked as a "protected State" under the aegis of the British Govt. At present the State is in direct

political relations with the Govt. of India through the Political Agent, Gujerat States Agency, Bulsar The State is included in the Representative Electorate of the Chamber of Princes The present Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority, judicial, legislative, and executive He enjoys plenary powers in civil and criminal matters and has powers of life and death over his subjects, except that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Resident for the Gujerat States. The Rana Saheb is the founder of the Mahikantha Rewa Kantha Chiefs' Association, and in that capacity he presented the case of 104 States of these Agencies before the Indian States Enquiry C'ttee (Financial) at Bombay in Feb 1932 He is a patron member of the All-India Kshttriya Mahasabha, and also a member of the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay

The Rana Saheb is very popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aims in life. He has effected several improvements in education, medical relief, agriculture, communications, etc., and the State is making good progress in all directions. A thorough overhauling of the administrative machinery, and the separation of the judiciary and executive, the establishment of a separate Sessions and District Court, as well as the construction of buildings for Hospitals, Schools, Library, Telephone lines, Guest Houses, and Irrigation wells, tanks, etc., mark his progressive rule. The Rana Saheb is a keen sportsman and has bagged 75 panthers and three tigers. He is also a keen social reformer. The Ruler's loyalty, devotion and helpfulness to the British Govt, and the Crown are wellknown. During the present War he has contributed liberally to the several War Funds.

Area 143 sq miles Population 14,380 Revenue Rs 4,75,000 Karbhari Chandulal M Thakore, BA (Pol) Sessions Judge Rao Saheb J D Mehta, BA, LL B

HEIR APPARENT
MAHARAJRUMAR SHRI
DIGVIJALSINIJI BA
(Bom) Heir Apparent of
Jambughoda a full powered
State in the Gujerat States
\gency

Born on 1 th August 192

Education The Maharay kumar joined the Hartshorne Anglo Vernacular School at Jambughoda in January 19 After finishing his education locally he proceeded in the year 1932 to Ianchgan to receive secondary education at the Boys High School Panchgani where he stay ed under the direct care and supervision of an European Tutoress Mrs Robin



son. The Maharajkumar passed his Senior Cambridge examination in 1939 after a brillant career at the Boys High School where he distinguished himself by his nitelligence and sportsman like

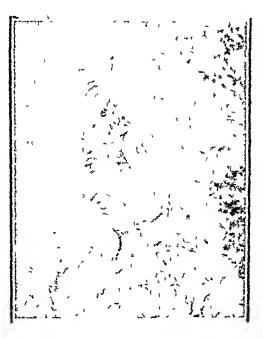
spırıt

In 1940 he was due to proceed to England for further education at the Corpus Christi College Cambridge where he had already received admission but owing to the outbreak of War he could not proceed to England and eventually joined the College at Baroda for his collegate education. He passed his BA in 1944 with History and Economics as his special subjects.

Married The Maharajkumar has married the eldest Princess of the Heir Apparent of Datia a premer State in the Bundelhand Agency in Central India The Maharajkumar is a keen Shikari and has bagged as many as "2 Panthers and one Tiger He is at present receiving judicial and administrative training in his own State He also proposes to take up Law He takes keen interest for the development of his State which abounds in mineral and other resources which are capable of being profitably exploited The Maharajkumar always tries to get into closer contact with his subjects

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty the late King George V the Maharajkumar was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal He has also been awarded the Coronation Medal

Address Jambughoda (Gujerat States Agency)



ANJIRA HIS HIGHNESS SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN, NAWAB SAHLB of Janura.

March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded to the Gadi on and May 1922 Was invested with full Powers on 9th November 1933.

Educated · At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction ın 1930 Received instructions in administration, politics and agriculture -111 the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State.

Married On the November 1933 the Shahajadi Saheba of Jaora State in Central India

11 guns permanent, 13 guns local

Population 117,382

379 square miles Revenue Rs 15,00,000 *Salute* The State enjoys plenary civil powers and also plenary criminal powers except over British subjects

Principal sources of the State income are Agriculture, Forestry, Abkarı and Customs

### WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Rs 50,000 in 1939, Rs 20,000 in 1940 and Rs 15,000 in 1942 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund

Rs 5,000 to The Lord Mayor's Fund, London

Rs. 15,000 towards the Red Cross Society and St Dunstan's Fund The people of the State including Jafarabad have contributed Rs 24,093 by way of gift and purchase of Defence Certificates

PRINCIPAL STAIL OFFICERS.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mohiuddin Vazir, B Ag, J P Judge, High Court I N MEHTA BA, LLB, Bar-at-Law Sar Nyayadhish RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI Sadar Tahasildar Sidi Jafar Sidi Mahmud Shekhani, B A , LL B Chref Medical Officer 'DR A J F ALMEIDA, MD (Hons)
BERLIN, LRCP (EDIN), LRCS (EDIN), LRFP & S (GLAS), DTM (LIV), LM (DUBLIN)

Asst Collector of Customs and Salt D M HANWARI, BA (Hons)

Director of Public Instruction M A Kokate, MA, BT Chief Forest Officer M USMAN KHAN
Ag Chief Engineer KAZI HASAN KAZI MOHAMAD MHSLAI, BE Private Secretary to H H the Nawab Saheb G S KARBHARI, MA, LLB Chief Customs Officer Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Abdul Rahiman

KHANZADE Mamlatdar, Jafarabad Sidi Yakut Sidi Mahammad Khan-ZADE, Advocate (A S)

FAORA LIEUTENANT COLONEL H H FAKHRUD DAULAH NAWAB IFTIKHAR MOHAMMAD KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT E JANG GBE KCIE Nawab of Jaora

Born: 1883 Ascended the Gadi in 1895 Educated at the Daly College Indore served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902 and is Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army At the out break of the War in 1939 His Highness placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor

His Highness 5th son Nawab zada Mohammad Ehtesbam Alı Khan Babadur is serving in the



Royal Air Force in England and his nephew and son in law Sahibzada Sultan Mohammad Khan holds an emergency commission The State has so far contributed Rs 86 813 to His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund and Rs I 18 598 4 6 to various other funds and has invested Rs 2 97 868 5 4 in various War Loans

Marriage His Highness first marriage was celebrated in 1903

and marriage in 1914 and the 3rd in the year 1921 Polo Hunting Golf and fishing Recreations

Area of State for square miles Revenue Rs 15 00 000 Pobulation 1 116 953 Salute 13 guns

STATE COUNCIL

President 1 HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIE BAHADUR Vice President and Chief Minister KHAN BAHADUR SYED BUNYAD HUSSAIN BA (Alig) Ex MLA (Central) (Retired Collector

Punjab) (Political Tinance and Police)

Members Secretary Household Department Mumtazim Bahadur Sanibzada Mir

NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB

Secretary P W D MAULYI ABDUL GHANI BA PSF (Retired) Secretary Law and Justice NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN MA LL B (Alig)

Revenue Sec etary PANDIT AMAR NATH KATJU B Sc LL B Secretary Refah : Am and Education SAHIBZADA MIR GHULAM

ZAINUT ABIDEN SAHIB Other State Officials

Chief Justice RAO BAHADUR B S PHARASHKHANEWALLA B A LL B Puisne Judge NASRAT MOHOMMED KHAN MA LLB (Alig) Police Adviser S T Hollins CIE LP

Deputy Inspector General of Police KHAN BAHADUR KUNWAR

MEHFOOZ ALI KHAN



JASDAN: DARBAR SHREE ALA KHACHAR, the present Ruler of Jasdan.

Born on 4th November 1905.

Educated At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

Succeeded to the Gadi in June 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December 1924.

Jasdan is a premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Kshatriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected

a change in the name of the Province' from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Heir 'Yuvraj Shree Shivrajkumar, born 9th October 1930. Second Son Rajkumar Shree Pratapkumar, born 28th

November 1937

Area of the State 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory

Population 37,672 excluding non-jurisdictional territory.

Gross Revenue Nearly Rs six lacs.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also given free Importa-

tion of liquor is prohibited

War Contributions (1) All the resources of the State as well as the personal services of the Darbar Saheb have been placed at the disposal of the Government, (2) Rs 67,105-12-0 have been paid towards H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Funds and the other War Funds, (3) Defence Bonds worth Rs 6,46,000 have been purchased (4) Interest free prize bonds worth Rs 10,000 have been purchased

#### HIGH OFFICERS.

RAJKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR, Chief Karbhari JHAVERILAL TRAMBAKLAL VYAS, BA, LLB., First Member of the Council

DADA VADHER GIDA, Revenue Secretary PUNJBHAI H DHADHAL, General Secretary JATH LT RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHRAO RAMRAO R I N RAJA OF JATH State

Born on 21st July 1909

Ascended the Gad: on 12th January 1929

Family History. Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family is a high class Maratha clan and claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan Patilof Dafapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adishah King of Bijapur in 1670. The Jahagirs of Jath and

Karajagi Paraganas were con ferred upon him hy King Adilsbab of Bijapur in the

year 1680



The Raja Saheb was educated for ome time in the Deccan College but was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shimant Ramrao Annitrao alisa Abasaheb Daffe The Ruler exercises full Civil and Criminal powers over his State During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of bis subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court a Local Board etc.

In 1932 he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference at the invitation of the Secretary of State for India He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer and takes keen interest in Scouting

The Rajasaheb is a Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and rendered active war service during 1940 and 1944

Capital : JATH

Population 107 03

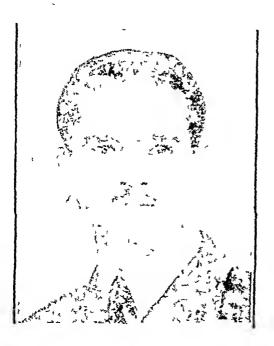
The State lies midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency

Area: 981 square miles

Revenue : Rs 4 25 000

#### State Executive Council

Rajkumar Udayasınlı Dafte Army & Political D N Pradhan BA LLB Revenue & Finance K G Limaye BA LLB Law & Legislation



JAWHAR FLT-LT RAJA
SHRIMANT YESWANTRAO
alias PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH, Ruler of Jawhar State, is
a descendant of the illustrious
family of Jayaba Mukne who
founded the dynasty The
valour and prowess of the Raja's
ancestors won them the proud
and princely title of "SHAH"
from Mohomad Taghlakh, the
Emperor of Delhi

Born 11th December 1917
Education At the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, and afterwards
at Blundell's Old Public School
in England Received administrative training in England, and
on return to India in 1937, received practical administrative
training under the Collector
of Nasik After training in the

Indian Air Force, he is on active war service as an Officer in the Indian Air Force

Married In May 1938 Shrimant Preyamwada Raje, sister of the Rajasaheb of Jath Heir-Apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Maharaj

Digvijaysinhrao, born on 5th January 1940

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Resident, Gujarat States. The Raja Saheb was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The Capital town of Jawhar is 1,500 feet above sea-level and the climate is excellent, especially in summer

Sport Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring Area: 308 square miles Average Revenue Rs. 7,83,000 Population: 65,126

- Salute 9 guns permanent

Chief Products Grains such as Paddy, Nagli and Warai and

Forest produce such as Timber and Charcoal

War Efforts The Rajasaheb has offered his personal services and resources of the State Contributions Rs 15,000 as free gift with a promise to contribute Rs 5,000 each year for the duration of the War to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, 3 per cent Defence Bonds of Rs 22,000, Rs 1,601 to Red Cross and other minor Funds, Rs 7,000 towards the gift of a Spitfire Aeroplane from full powered Rulers of Gujarat States to the R A F, Rs 1,000 to the Gujarat States War Plane Fund

Educational Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State Free English Classes are attached to the main Vernacular School at Jawhar and a middle school is started at Jawhar and a high school is under construction

Medical Relief There are four dispensaries where free medical relief is provided Dewan : Biharilal, N. Anantani, D. Litt., Bar-at-Law

JHALAWAR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA HARISH CHANDRA OF Thalawar

Horn 27th September 1921 Married on 9th May 1940 to Rajkumari Ila Devi daughter of the Raja of Jubbal Simla Hills Succeeded to the Gadi on 2nd September 1943 Heir Apparent Yuvraj Indrajit born on 12th June 1944

Educated Rajkumar College Rajkot Aldenham School Elstree Herts

(England) St Joseph's Academy Dehra Dun took the ICS course Probationers Training at Dehra Dun 1941 and Indian Police Training at Moradabad 1942

Is keenly interested in industrial development mass education urbun cleanliness and ruial uplift. Since 1931 the percentage of literacy in Jhalawar State has been by far the highest among the States in Rajputana.

War Contributions Rs 77 000 (approx) towards the War Purposes Fund His Highness donates Rs 6 000 yearly from his privy purse towards the same fund for the duration of the war

Revenue Rs 10 lakhs (approx.) Area 813 sq. miles
Population 122 299 Salute 13 guns

Address Brijnagar Rajputana T A Jhalendra

Dewan RAI BAHADUR SAHASDIVAKAR BHAYA SHADILAL

Dewan Rai Bahadur Sahasdiyakar Bhaya Shadila: Ji B A LL B

Home Minister Pt Hari Har Ram Gaur BA

Revenue Minister B Amarnath Gambhir B A

PWD Minister RAI SAHIB SAHASBHUSHAN B JAGMOHANLAL



UNAGADH Major HIS HIGHNESS SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASUL-KHANJI III, GCIE, KCSI, Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, comes from the Babi (Yusoofzai Pathan) family

Boin2nd Aug 1900

Preparatory School Educ and at Mayo in England, College, Almer

Area 4,119 Sq Miles Population Eight lacs Principal Port · Veraval Revenue One crore and fiftyfive lacs

Salute 15 Guns personal and

local

Indian State Forces Junagadh State Lancers and Mahabat-

khanji Infantry.

On the outbreak of War, HH the Nawab Saheb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty The State has made and is making very liberal contributions in men, money, and kind, for the effective prosecution of the War 160 personnel from the Junagadh State Lancers and the Mahabatkhanji Infantry have been sent for active War Service overseas in British India

The following are the various contributions made by the State — Rs five lacs for the purchase of two Spitfires named "Lady Linlithgow" and "Dilawar" (a)

lacs for providing Mobile Canteens five (b)Burma front

Gift of one Aeroplane and one Steam Launch. (c)

Rs 21 lacs for War purposes fund

Rs two lacs for the War fund in honour of the Viceregal (e) visit in 1940

Rs 25,000/- from H H's Privy Purse for St Dunstan's (f)Home for blinded Indian Service men

donated towards different funds for 1,70,000/-(g) War purposes

A bonus of Rs 25/- to any person who joins Comba-(h) tant Forces

61 M G Wagons for use overseas This is equivalent to an indirect contribution of Rs 11½ lacs by way of freight \_ (1) loss sustained by the State

The State has also made liberal investments in War Loans amount-Even State servants, as a mark of ing to not less than Rs 35 Lacs their loyalty to the Crown, contribute every month, since January 1941, State servants one per cent of their pay towards the War Gifts Fund joining or desirous of joining War services are given special terms in regard to service, lien, pension, etc, with a further assurance that on their return from War Services, they will be provided with suitable Jobs in case their original posts have ceased to exist The National War Front Movement throughout the State was well organised

State is maintaining 5 Polish Refugee children Coastal watching is being undertakee by the State at 8 coastal places. In recruiting for War Service this State staods highest in Kathiawar its contribution being 580 combatants and non combatants and 46 technical recruits

The demand for the loan of locomotives and rolling stock by the Govt. of India is attended to by the State Rly Authorities The Rly Workshop bas also been executing orders from the Govt Supply Dept

for manufacture of small tools

On the 31st March 1945 the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Nawah Saheb Bahadur was celebrated with great eclat and many concessions and donations were granted on that auspicious occasion

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President H H THE NAMAN SAHEN

Vice President of the Council and Devan Junazadh State
Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Md Hussain JP BCS
Revenue Member Rao Bahadur ST Manad BA LLB
Law Member Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid Khan BA LLB
Additional Member of Council and Special Officer for attached units
Captain MS Harley Jones

Chief Secretary to Government and Secretary Sta e Council
KHAN SAILED S P GHEENALA M A

HEIRAPPARENT
NAWABZADA MAHOMED
DILAWAR KHANJI Heir
Apparent of the State of Juna
gadb Kathiawar

Born On the 23rd June 192 to Her Highness Munuvar Jahan Begum Saheba at Juna gadb

Education At first Col A
H S Wheatley was appointed
as his Tutor and Guardian
After about two years of his
Tutorsbip he and the second
Prince Mahomed Himat Khanji
were sent to England for study
at Haileybury College
During their stay in England
they travelled to Switzerland
anny places of interest \_ After



many places of interest After a stay of about five years in England from 1933 to 1938 the Enropean political situation hecoming tense they returned to Jungadh

The Heir Apparent takes keen interest in rugby shooting poloriding tennis and motoring and is very fond of cricket

Since his return he has evinced great interest in some of the hranches of the State administration the Palace Household affairs

He is very popular due to his amiable disposition



ODHPUR Air Com-His MODORE HIGHNESS Raj RAJESHWAR SARA-MAD-I-RAJA-I-HIND MAHARAJA DHIRAJA SRI SIR UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR, GCSI. GC.IE, KCVO, AD.C, LLD, Ruler of Jodhpur State

Born 1903 Ascended the Gadi 1018 Educated At Mayo College, Ajmer

Married Daughter of Rao Bahadur Raja Jey Singhji Bhati of Umaidnagar in 1921. Has five sons and daughter.

Herr-Apparent Maharai Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, born in 1923

Area of the State 36,071 square miles.

Population 2,555,904

Rs 2,24,34,098 Revenue

Permanent Salute 17. Local 19 guns

War Efforts All the resources of the State as also the personal services of the Ruler and the services of the Jodhpur Lancers and the Sardar Infantry have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government The 2nd Sardar Infantry raised for internal security has also been placed at the disposal of the Indian Army for garrison duty, The State's monetary and the 3rd Jodhpur Infantry has been formed contributions, war investments and war expenditure amount to Rs 1401 lakhs and public contributions aggregate Rs 16% lakhs, including Rs 4 lakhs contributed out of the Jodhpur Bomber & Motor Ambulance 4 Aeroplanes, viz., two Tiger Moths, one Leopard Moth & one Lockheed 12A, have been provided by the State in addition to the above

## STATE COUNCIL.

President His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Chief Minister Lt-Col Sir Donald M Field, CIE Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Salub Bahadur Colonel Maharajadhiraja Shri Sir Ajit Singhji Sahib

Deputy Chief Minister & Revenue Minister Dewan Bahadur

Pt Dharam Narainji, BA, Bar-at-Law, CIE

Minister-in-Waiting Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji Law Member Dewan Bahadur K S Menon, BA, Bar-at-Law Development Minister Dewan Bahadur Pt Brij Chandji Sharma, MA, LL B

Minister for Finance and Supplies Major F Steel, BA (Oxon),

KALAHANDI MAHA
RAJA SHRPE SHREP
SHREE PRATAP KISHAPI
DEO B L. Rufer of Kalahande
State

Born 5th October 1919

Education Matriculated from the Bhawarii I atra High School graduated in Arts from the Ra venshaw College Cuttuck and obtained his Bachelor of Law degree from the Government Law College I atna in 1939

Succeeded to the gad: \*On 19th September 1939 and in vested with full ruling powers on 16th March 1940

Married On 1st February 1941 to the only daughter of Galpati Raja Ramchandra Deb of luri



#### Brother Pattait Bira Keshari Deo

The Ruling family belongs to the fimous ancient Nay Vanshi Rajput clin. The Rulier cajots a permanent salute of 9 guns and this hereditary title of Maharaja and is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The Valuaraja is an enlightened Ruler and is well known for his patronage of arts and hierature. His Ilighness has instituted an Archaelogical Department and taken measures for the improvement of trade and commerce by improving communications and investigating the mineral and forest resources of the State. Compulsory primary education throughout the State has been introduced as well as constitutional reforms such as the establishment of a State Council and Praja Sabba His Highness placed the entire resources of the State at His Majesty the King Emperors disposal on the out break of war and hashleiped Government with men money and materials

Area of the State 3 745 sq miles

Population 599 751 Gross Recenue 13 lacs

#### STATE COUNCIL

President -The Maharaja and Ruler

Denan and I ice President - Rai Bahadur U C Das M B E

Recenue Member -P C Mohanti B L

Education and Development Member —Patraja M P Deo of Lanjigath

Secretary to the Council -S N Sharma MA BL



ALAT Major H H Mir Haji Sir Ahmad KHAN, GCIE, BEGLAR Begi, Amir-ul-Amara, Ghalib IANG BAHADUR, KHAN of Kalat

BornEducated 1904 Privately by special tutors Received Military training in the regular army, served as Captain and Adjutant in Zhob Militia His Highness speaks Iranian, Pushtu, Baluchi, Brohi, Urdu and English fluently

Hobbies Riding, Hunting and Motoring

Succeeded to the Khanate September 1933

MarriedIn 1933, daughter of Sardar Alı Jan, a scion of Muhammadzai, the royal family of Afghanistan

Hen-Apparent Prince Muhammad Daud Khan, born 1940

Salute 19 guns (Hereditary)
His Highness belongs to the Ahmadzai family which came into power in 1666-67, when Mir Ahmad I (after whom the family is named) took possession of Kalat after defeating the Moghul governor and consolidated practically the whole of Western and Southern Baluchistan into an organised state. The independence of Kalat was formally recognised by the British Government by the Treaty of 1876, when the Khan promised loyal co-operation with the Government

Kalat is the third largest State in India and occupies an important It extends from Biitish Baluchistan on the north strategic position to the Arabian Sea in the south and from Sind in the east to Iran

in the west

342,101

(according to 1931 census)

His Higheren His Highness takes a very keen interest in the moral and material welfare of his subjects and contributes a sum of Rs 50,000 out of his privy purse for the advancement of education, which is now free in all stages, primary, middle, high, Theological and Industrial-throughout the State

Kalat town, the Capital of the State, is 91 miles from Quetta and is 6,783 feet above sea level The winter headquarters are at Dhadar, 16 miles from Sibi

niles from Sibi Pasni, Jiwani, Sonmiani and Gwadar are sea-ports. The administration of the State is divided into two sections the Wizarat and Dinbar, the former in charge of the Wazir-1-Azam and the latter entrusted to the Chief Secretary

NAWABZADA MOHD ASLAM KHAN, BA, (Cantab) Wazir-I-Azam Bar-at-Law

Chief Secretary Durbar Captain Abdul Rauf Khan, M A , LL B (Alig).

SHAHZADA MIR NASIR KHAN AHMEDZAI, BA Private Secretary

AWARDHA THAKUR
DHARMRAJ SINGH the
present THAKUR SAHEN of
hawardha State (Eastern States
Agency)

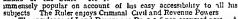
Born 1910 Educated at the Rajkumar College Raipur where he took the Chiefs Diploma in 1931 Installed on

the Gadde in 1931

The Thakur Salieb is a repreentative member of the Chamber of Princes and member of the Managing Committee of the Raj Rumar College Raipur He bas travelled extensively in India England and Europe

The administration of the State is carried on on modern lines and the Tbakur Saheb takes a personal interest in the

affairs of the State He is



The incidence of Land Revenue is Rs 1 1 6 per occupied acre. A regular cadastral survey was carried out and the assessment is based on the classification of the soil. The area under cultivation is 1 57 381 acres providing 2 4 acre per head of the population. The number of

cattle in the State 18 91 519

The State abounds in mineral wealth eg red ochre white clay roon mice building stone lime stone and even gold. Many mineral re sources have not yet been tapped. The State possesses extensive areas of valuable Sal Forest. The capital of the State is Kwardha which has a representative Municipality. There is a well equipped Hospital and Boys and Girls. English Schools. Land and Forest laws have been codified. Liberal facilities have been provided for Grazing and Commutation in the State Forest Bank of Kawardha Lid was inaugurated this year. The State Representative Council consists of 10 representative and 5 official members. The state has done good work towards Rural Reconstruction. Tarmers Association Grain Gunj and Grain Banks have been established in the State. Education is free in the State.

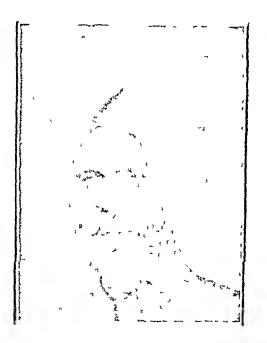
The Thakur Saheb has generously contributed to the War Fund He and his people have contributed nearly Rs 23 7 9 to H E the

Viceroy s War Purposes Fund

A sum of Rs 4 11 171 8 has also been invested in the purchase of War Bonds The State has been supplying vast quantities of imber for War purposes The food grain situation has been very satisfactory. The prices of rice wheat and pulses were about Rs 7 per maund The State has also supplied about sixty thousand maunds of food grains and 500 maunds of ghee to deficit areas

Nett Receive for 1944 45 Rs 5 30 000 Lan us es spoken in the State Hundi Chhattisgarhi and Marathi Area 805 5q miles Population 77 253 Heir Apparent Kumar Vishwari, Singh

Diwan Mohammad Akbar B Sc



APURTHALA BRIGADIER HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, ITIKAD, Raja-i-Rajgan MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kapurthala, GC SI (1911), GCIE (1918), Created GBE (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee, Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs) Promoted Brigadier, January 1943 One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes ın India In recognition of the valuable assistance rendered by the State during the Great War, 1914-18, His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government, received

the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, also awarded Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, Grand Cross of the Order of Iran, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927. His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935, and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937. Appointed Member, Indian Defence Council, in 1941.

Born 24th November 1872, son of His Highness the late Raja-1-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala

Hen-Apparent Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh.

Area 652 Square Miles

Population 378,380

Revenue About Rs 50,00,000

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450,000, Rai Bahadur Diwan Sunder Dass, MBE, being the Manager.

# STALE COUNCIL.

Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singli, President, Maharajkumar Karamjit Singh, Vice-President, Members Diwan Bahadur Dr Lakhpat Rai Sikund, M A, PH D, Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister, Diwan Ajudhia Dass, Foreign and Revenue Member.

APURTH MAA TIKKA
RAJA PARMIJIT SINGH
Heir Apparent and
President State Council
Kapurthala State Punjab
Hern 19th May 189

Education Elemantary
Education in Kaputhala under
hirshly qualified En,lish and
French Tutors Left for Europe
in 1905 for further studies
Joined Cheam School in Surrey
and then went to Harrow for a
year Attended Tyce. Janson
de Sully, in Purs for two years
and then again returned to
London to resume studies at
St. Paul's High School
kensington

On return to India in 1909 received thorough training in the State in administrativo work both Frecutive and Judicial



Conducted the affairs of the State in the absence of H H the Maharaja in Europe in 1915 1919 and 1922 as Regent with full responsible powers and acted most efficiently. In 1919 during serious troubles in the Punjab gruned the praise and appreciation of the Govt of India for himself and the State for excellent co-operation in critical time.

Again in 1935 took charge of the administration for a few months on the retirement of the Ex Chief Minister Dowan Sir Abdul Hamid Acted as President State Council of Administration from April to Nov 1939 during His Highness a absence in Europe On His Highness's return took over charge of the Administration as President of the Executive Council He is Head of the Administration and Superintendent Kapurthala Oudh Estates President Central War Board and Patron of N W F hapurthala in which capacity he has done commendable work invigorating War efforts in the State Has travelled extensively in Europe the United States of America etc In 19 8 accompanied If H the Maharaja to Madrid where he stayed as the guest of H M King Alfonso kill In 1930 visited H M the King of Belgium with H H the Miharaja and attended a dinner party given by H M at the Chatean of Lakin near Brussels In 1036 H M Ivin Carol of Roumania invited him to his summer capital Sinair where he stayed for a fortnight as his guest. Attended the Coronation in Delhi in 1911 Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King Ceorge \ in 1937

Orders of Districtions and Decorations Coronation Medal 1931
Lubilee Medal 1932 Coronation Medal 1937 Grand Officer of the
Lecton of Honour Grand Cross of the Star of Roumania Grand
Cross of the Order
of Tunis

Orders of Districtions and Decorations
Coronation Medal 1931
Crand Cross of the Star of Roumania Grand
Cross of the Order
of Tunis

Clubs The Royal totomobile Club of France and the St Cloud Country Club Paris



**TEONJHAR** RAJA SHRLE BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, Ruler of Keonthar State (Eastern States Agency)

26th December 1905 Ascended the Gadi

August 1926

Educated Rajkumar Col-

lege, Raipur, C P

Married In June 1929, Ram Shreemati Manoja Manjari Devi, daughter of the Ruler of Kharswan State, Eastern States Agency

Hen TIKAYAT SHREE NRU-SINGHA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO

RAJKUMAR LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO.

Asca of the State 3,217 sq Population miles 5,29,786

Gross Revenue Rs 15,00,000

The Durbar has up to now donated a sum of Rs 50,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and will continue to contribute Rs 10,000 annually for the duration of the War It has also made a gift of Rs 11,500 to the Orissa States Ambulance Corps and various other War Funds In addition, forest timbers worth about Rs 5,78,760 have . so far been supplied by the Durbar Investments in War Loans amount to Rs 6,90,000 National Saving Certificates purchased by Durbar to the value of Rs 1,11,840 Defence Savings Certificates, Bonds and Stamps purchased by the general public including contractors and State Officials amounted to Rs 85,532

# CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Dewan and Chief Minister J W WOODHOUSE, BCS

## OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Development Minister Lal Dongar Singh, BSc, Revenue Minister K C Mohanty, BL, State Civil and Sessions Judge J K Biswas, BL, Forest Officer G S Deb, Superintendent of Police R D Khusla, MA, BL, State Engineer - S M Basu, BE, Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent, Sadar Jail Dr G C Patnaik, MBBS, Sub-Divisional Officers Kumar J B Deo (Sadar), Bamdev Rath (Anandpur), Bansidhar Rath, BA, (Champua) Offg, Munsif B K Das, BL, Mines Officer A K Bose, BA, AISM, AMGI, Treasury Officer, Sadar Bholanath Das, Agricultural Officer S M Iyer, BSc (Agri), IDD, Superintendent of Excise P N Palit, Examiner of Accounts G C Patnaik, BA  $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}$ 

# PERSONAL STAFF.

Arde-de-Camp MADAN MOHAN BHANJ Controller of Household K K'BANERJEE, BA, BL

'H MR MGARH RAJA BAHADUR BIRENDRA BAHADUR SINGR Ruler of

Khairagarh State

Born 9th November 1914 Succeeded to Gads On October 1918 Invested with

powers 10 12 1935 Title of Raja Bahadur Con

ferred on him 1 1 1945

Educated At Rajkumar College Raipur Ewing Christ ian College Allahahad and Mayo College Amer

Married In May 1934 to the daughter of Raja Iratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo CIE

of Partabgarh Estate (Oudh) Heir Apparent Shri Ravin dra Bahadur Singh b

December 1940



Population 173 82) frea 931 sq miles Recenue Rs 5 80 000 Ceneral The Raja Bahadur has introduced many beneficial re forms Free primary education medical relief establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board and Village Punchayats an elected Municipality at Dongargarh and Sanitation Committees at Khairagarh and Khamana an Advisory Board consisting of a non officials works of public utility costing Rs 15 000 annually grant of many concessions in the Forest and Agriculture Departments and Panchayat grain Kothis are some of the many improvements effected The Raja Bahadur presented a Swimming Bath to the Rajkumar College Raipur at a cost of ; Rs 20 000 The Ruler is a member of the Standing Cttee of the Chamber of Princes and a member of the E S Agency Police Advisory Cttee the E S Agency Forest and Arriculture Cttee the E S Agency Post war Reconstruction Cttee and the All India Kshattriya Mahasabha Working Cttee is the Chairman of the Rajkumar College Mg Cttee and Pres of the Provincial Ishattnya Mahasabha C Berar On the outbreak of the War the Rap Bahadur offered the Imperial Govt the entire resources of his State in men and money Rs 1 16 000 were donated to the War Purposes Fund A sum of Rs 50 000 was sent by the Darbar for establishment of a Khairagarh State Indian Soldiers Canteen at any base camp in India or the Middle East as H E the C in C in India might deem fit The Rain Brhadur donates Rs 500 per month from Oct 1939 from his privy purse for the duration of the war Donations to Red Cross and St Dunstan s Sections of the War Purpo es Fund were also made State Officers and others have volunteered one day s pay every month from August 1940 as long as the war lasts The total donations sent so far amount to Rs 1 95 416 while investments in Defence Bonds Defence Savings Certificates etc 1ºgregate to about Rs 18 13 000

Deu an Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffat Khan B A Char e of Excise Jail and Police RAGHUMAR BIKRAM BAHADUR SINGH Recenus Minister THAKUR VANSH BAHADUR SINGH



KHAIRPUR. HIS
HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ
MOHAMMAD KHAN TALPUR,
the present Ruler of
Khairpur State.

Born: 4th Jan 1913

Educated : At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Succeeded December 1935 on the demise of his father His Highness Mir Alı Nawaz Khan Talpur

The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect Previous to the accession of this family, on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind In that year Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government

Khairpur is a first-class State It is the only State in Sind The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State

Area: 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert

Population 305,787

Current annual income · Rs 46,02,019

President, Council of Administration Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, OBE

Address Khairpur Mir's, Sind, NWR

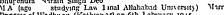
OREA RAJA RAMANUJ PRATAP SINGH Dro BA MRAS (London) The Ruling Family belongs to the celebrated Chauhan clan of Raiputs

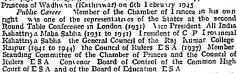
Born Sth Dec 1901 ceeded to the Gads on 18th Not 1909 invested with full ruling powers in January 19 5

Raikumar College Allahabad Raipur Univ passed BA in 1924 An all round sportsman physical cut turist and a good shot

Married Ιn 1)20 daughter of Maharaja Salub of Chhota Nagpur

Heir Shreemant Luvrai Bhurendra Narain Singli Deo





Area 1 647 Sq Miles Pobulation 1 6874 (1941) Recenue R 15 66 474

The State is very rich in forest and mineral wealth and this potential wealth is in the course of rapid development. There are 5 collieries working at present and . more are awaiting railway connec tion. Large tracts of land abounding in coal and other minerals are lying virgin. The State is rapidly being industrialized

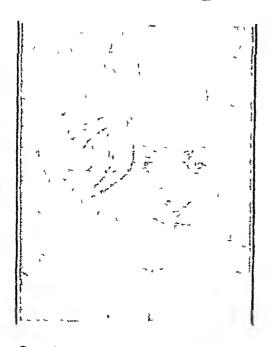
Railway Stations Manendragarh and Chirimiri (B N Rly)

## WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Total cash contributions of the State towards His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund amount to Rs 1 31 166 This includes a sum of Rs 66 666 donated for the presentation of a Korea Spitfire and also the amount for Korea ambulance car and Korea armoured Over Rs 10 lakhs have been invested in Defence Loans and Bonds of which I lakh is free of interest and 5 lakhs are invested in small savings certificates Other contributions are a recurring grant of Rs 150 per month to the Chhattisgarh States Cante n Fund 000 invested by the State employees in Defence Savings Stamps and Certificates recruitment and supply of 304 coolies for Assam Road Work Coal and Timber supplies from the Stat for War Works

Drue R B h dur Sohan Lal Suv t v MA B Se [Ret d D trict Mag tr te

d Clitr(UP)



OTAH HON MAJOR
HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJ MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA SHRI
BHIM SINGHJI SAHIB
BAHADUR MAHARAO OF KOTAH
BOLD 1000

Born 1909
Ascended the Gadi 1940
Educated Mayo College,

Aımer

Married A daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner in 1930

Hen-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Brijraj Singhji

Sahib, born on 21st February 1934

Area of the State 5,684 sq miles Population 777,398

Revenue Rs. 52 lakhs Salute. 17 guns
Family History The Ruling family belongs to the Hara
sect of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi

family Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho Singhji, second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according to the spirit of the law in force in British India

A High Court was established in 1938

There are 174 schools, 34 dispensaries and 469 Co-opera-

tive Societies in the State

The Nagda-Muttra Section of the B B & C I Rly and a portion of the Bina Baran Railway run through the State, a length of 28 miles over the latter being owned by the State

Capital Kotah on the B B & C I Railway Other

trading centres Baran and Ramgani Mandi

Administration is carried on by His Highness with the assistance of a State Council of four Ministers constituted as follows

President HH the Maharao Sahib Bahadur
Vice-President and KB L Seth, ics
Prime Minister Raj Chandrasenji of Kunadi
Revenue Minister Rao Sahib N V Joshi
P W Minister N L Iya, BA, BE, MIE (India)

TURWAI NAWAB Mo HAMMAD SARWAR LHAY BAHADUR LERGZ Ruler the present hurwai State Born On Succeeded to December 1991 the Gad: in 1906 when a minor Daly College Educated ١t

Educated to Daly College Apmer was thereafter sent as a selected candidate to the Royal Unitary College Sandburst for military training and returned with the Kings Commission

Married Eldest drughter of His Highness the Rultr of Bhopal in 19 6 and the youngest daughter of the Nawab Saheb of Wai in 1937 His Highness eldest son Prince Shahryar Volrummad

son Prince Shahryar Mohammad Khan Bahadur born on the 9th March 1934 is the heir presumptive



March 1934 is the heir presumptive of Bhopal Adaughter Inncess haiser Zaman and Ason Irince Zafar Ah Ihan who is the heir apparent of Kurwas State were born to the second Begum on the 5th June 1938 and 1st July 1941 respectively Area of the State 144 Square Miles Population a 537 Revenue Over Rs 4 this

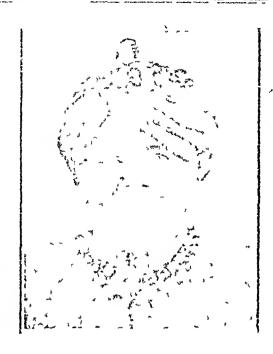
The Nawab Saheb Bahadur was invested with ruling powers on 9th April 19 3 The Nawab Saheb is popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aim in hite. He is a member of the Chamber of Innices in his own right and is an

elected member of its Standing Committee

Education is imparted free in all the schools. Deserving bots are given scholarships and sent to different Colleges and technical institutions. In addition to the Central Hospital at the Capital several dispensaires have been opened where the public get free treatment. All the big villages in the State are connected with headquarters by telephone. The Judiciary is separated from the executive. Village Pauchay it Boards have been appointed. The election system has been introduced in the Municipality. Several Bunds and Tani's have been constructed for irrigation. A qualified and export Director of Agriculture has been appointed and a model Agricultural Farm established so that the cultivations can learn the latest methods of cultivation and derive full benefit by cultivating their lands on modern lines. Virginia Tobacco is being grown in the State on an extensive scale which is scientifically cured in barns. Taccavi loans are granted to agriculturist. To improve trade Mandis have been established which are making rapid progress. Money is advanced to merchants by way of encouragement at a cheap rate of interest. Legislative Assembly functions in the State.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Deva hh n S h b Walaga Pi AA H K S A LL R N M I S A
hh S on I de S i H s A M A L M II Y S S R A S LL R N S A
CAPT DR L S C R L L M P (Lo d) Ch f S I Y I ta N S R A C
C C C L I S A B M h I S ta y 5 O C A mp D f n r C pt A S h h s



MAHAPAJA DHIPAJ MIRZA
MAHARAO SHRI SIR
VIJAYAKAJJI SAVAI BAHADUR,
G B E, Maharao of Kutch

Born in 1885 Married in 1907, Maharaj Kunvari Shri Padamkunvar Ba of Sirohi

Ascended the Gadi in January 1942 His Highness received the title of G b E in June, 1945

Education Privately educated under distinguished European and Indian tutors

Hen-Apparent Yn varaj Maharaj Kumar Shri Madansinhji Borr October 1909 Second son Maharaj Kumar-Shri Patehsinhji Born 1920 and the youngest son

Maharaj Kumai Shri Ilimmatsinhji, Bo, n 1928.

Hen-Presumptive Maharaj Kumar Shri Piithvnajji. Boin 1936 Salute Permanent 17 and local 19

Area 17,225 square miles, including the Runn which has an area of about 9,000 square miles

Revenue About Rs 48,00,000 Population 500,800

The Maharao of Kutch is the head of the Jadeja Clan, a branch of the old Samma Rajputs who were overlords of Sind some 600 years ago. The Jadejas gradually passed into Kutch, and scions of the clan took possession of various tracts. Early in the 16th century, Maharao Khengarji I became the first Ruler and Rao of the whole country. Bhuj was established as the capital of Kutch in 1549. For the last 125 years there has been a succession of four great Rulers—Desalji II, Pragmalji II, Khengarji III and now Maharao Vijayarajji—all in close friendship and co-operation with the Government of India

His Highness in his earlier days was a great sportsman—his chief sports being cricket, football, tennis, shikar and sculling. He is very fond of both botany and bird life. He has widely travelled in Europe and parts of India, and has a large number of close friends in Britain and in India.

His Highness is putting into practice his schemes for the betterment of his subjects in all directions and for the development of the State's possibilities, notably in irrigation

In spite of 9 consecutive years of deficient rains, His Highness has contributed munificently to the war effort and is working in cordial co-operation with the Government of India for the safety and welfare of India He is a member of the National Defence Council

Dewan S K Nayampalli, BA, LLB

YUVARAJ MAHARAJ KUMAI SHRI MAD ASINHJI Heir Apparent of Kutch State

Born October 12 1909

Educated Privately

Married Maharaj Kuman Shri Rajendra Kuman Baof Kishangath in 193, has 3 sons and 1 daughter



Eldest son Maharij Kumar Shri Prithrajji born 1936 second son Maharij Kumar Shri Bhiipendrusiihiji born 1937 and the youngest son, Maharij Kumar Shri Manyantsinhiji born 1944

A keen rider and very fond of pigsticking and shill ar. Has distinguished himself at tennis

The Maharai Kumar has an attractive personality and a knack of making friends with all whom he meets. He has travelled much—mostly with his grand father His late Highness—both in 1 urope and in Africa. A deep thinker and interested in Indian philosophy. Attended the Coronation of King George VI in 1937 Takes an important part in the administration of the State and is a very popular figure throughout Kintch.



UNAWADA LIEUT
H H MAHARANA
SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI,
RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is a descendent of Sidhraj Jaysinh Deo of Anhilwad Patan once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar

Born 1910 Ascended the Gadi 1936

Educated At Mayo College, Ajmer Underwent Military Training at Dehra Dun and joined the Welch Regiment some three years ago for acquiring practical training in modern warfare

Married In 1931 Maharani Saheb Shri Munherkunverba, daughter of Capt His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K C S I, K C I E, of Wankaner State

The State contributes 5 per cent of its gross War Efforts revenues to HE the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund from the beginning Cash contributions to this and other War funds amount. of the War to Rs 1,89,309-12-2 Investments in Defence Bonds and other War securities aggregate to Rs 5,67,710 The State has supplied recruits for MT Section and Infantry The Maharana Saheb also offered his personal services at the front The Ladies' Work Party started by Shrı Maharanı Saheba ıs doing very useful work and has sent articles worth Rs 574-12-0, the entire cost of which has been met by Her Highness from her privy purse National War Front work is also being vigorously carried on The Maharana Saheb is an Hon Colonel of Ranjit Infantry A War Board constituted at the commencement of hostilities is doing useful work, by disseminating correct war information and counteracting rumours A corps of Civic Guards has been raised and they are instructed in ARP, First Aid and Physical Training After great endeavours, the Maharana Saheb secured active Military job and had been on the Italian Front with Gen Burch

No fees are levied in any of the Educational Institutions, either primary or secondary. Medical aid throughout the State is also given entirely free of charge. The State has rich forests and is considered a paradise for shikaris. The town of Lunawada, the Capital, is a railway station at a distance of 25 miles from Godhra on the B B & C I Railway (Bombay-Delhi Route.) The State abounds in very beautiful and charming natural sceneries. There is a pucca metalled road between Lunawada and Godhra and good roads exist between Lunawada and other important places.

## STATE COUNCIL

President H H THE MAHARANA SAHEB
Deman & Forei n and Political Member A P Siiah B A
(Hons) Advocate
Wazir & Home Member Maharaj Pravinsinhiji
Popular Member RAO Sahieb O G Purish
Naib Deman and 4th Member Maharaj Virvii ramsinhiji
Chief Secretary A K Kanabar

## JUDICIARY

High Court Judge N N PATWARI BA LLB Solution
District and Sessions Judge V A MEHTA BA LLB
Nyayadhish and FC Ma istrale G H ANANDJIWALA BA LLB

## OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Private Secretary

SIDUBHAI RALUBHAI

P W D Officer

MUSAHLE CHATURSIVHI

Polite Singerintendent

S M PANDIA

Chief Medical Officer

DP N D SHAH MBBS

Revenue Officer

A R DAVE

BAVE

Forest Officer

S L DAVE

Head Master S A High School

R G MODI M A

Survey Officer

A K PATHAR

Band Master

U 1 SHAILH

HEIRAPPARENT

MAHARAJAUMAR SHRI
BHUFENDRASINHJI born
on 14th October 1034 Raj
kumar Shri Dhirendrasinhji
born on 25th December 1035
Rajkumar Shri Pushpendra
sinhji born on 31st January
1937 Area of State 388 sq
miles Population 105318
Revenue Rs 800000
Dynastic Salute 9 guns





ATHI THAKORE SAHEE
SHREE PRALHADSINHJI
of Lathi

Boin 31st March 1912 Succeeded to the Gadi on the 14th October 1918, on which date his father, Thakore Saheb

Shree Pratapsinhji, died

Educated at the Rajkumar

College, Rajkot, and before formal installation on the 9th February 1931, received practical administrative training in various Departments of Wankaner State under the able supervision of His Highness the Maharana Rajsaheb

Married Suryakunverba, daughter of the late Thakore Saheb of Kotda-Sangani,

(Kathiawar)

The Rulers of Lathi State,

which is situated in Kathiawar, are Goliel Rajputs and descendants of Sarangji one of the sons of the famous Sejakji, the common ancestor of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi Houses. The present Thakore Saheb is the 26th in descent from Sarangji who was famous for his glorious and chivalric deeds in Kathiawar. He is the Grandson of Thakore Saheb Sursinhji, best known as "Kalapi" whose poetic genius has shed a lustre over the literary life of modern Gujarat.

The Thakore Saheb made primary education free at the time of his formal installation and organized a Praja Pratinidhi Sabha to

associate public opinion in matters of public interest

Area 48 square miles Population 10,812
Revenue 2,70,000 Rule of Primogeniture governs succession
FAMILY MEMBERS.

Son and Herr-Apparent K S Bhupendrasinhji 2nd Son K S Kirtikumarsinhji

K S Mangalsinhji

K S HARISCHANDRASINHJI (Naib Kaibhaii)

K S GAMBHIRSINHJI OF LATHI Private Secretary PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Members of Council

BAVALAL UTTAMRAM UPADHYAY Political Councillor.

PRABHUDAS VASHRAM SHAH Revenue & Finance Councillor
ISUFALLY TAYABALI VORA Public Works & Municipal Councillor
Judicial Officers

High Court Judge & Legal Adviser BHUPATRAI M BUCH, BA, LLB

Sar Nyayadhish Janardan A Baxi, B A, LL B, Advocate (OS). Nyayadhish & First Class Magistrate Madhusudan A Mehta, B A, LL B

Medical Officer Dr Pranjivan K Dave Educational Inspector Amrittal D Pandya, B A Superintendent of Police Gulmohamad H Sindhi MANAVADAR KIMAN
SAMEB GULAM MOINUD
DIN KIMAN Ruler of
Manavadar State and Bantwa
is a descendant of the Illustrious
Bahi (Usman Zai Pathan) family
who since the reign of Humayun
have always been prominent in
the annals of Gujarat

Born On the 22nd December 1911 Invested with full ruling powers on the 21st November 1931 Educated At the

Rajkumar College Rajkot

Married In October 1933

Nawab Begum Qudsia Siddiqa

Begum sister of the present

Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol

The Khan Saheh is an all round sportsman and specialises in Hockey and Cricket He represented India at the

Western Asiatic Games held in New Delhi in 1934 and was selected captain of the Western India States Cricket Association's Team for the Inter Provincial Trials of 1935

Fatma Sudding Begom Sabeba revered mother of the Khan Sabeb was the first lady in Kathiawar to take the reins of the State during the minority of the Khan Sabeb from 1918 to 1931 she was awarded the Kaiser 1 Hind Cold Medal by Government for her administrative genius which was amply demonstrated during her Regency

Hisr Apparent Nawabzada Mohamed Aslam Khan born on the 15th March 1935 Second son Nawabzada Mahomed Fatehuddin Khan born on 16th June 1941

The State imparts free education to boys and girls and every village is provided with a school where free primary education is given An up to date hospital cares for the poor classes

The State enjoys full criminal and civil powers

Area of the State 107 square miles Population 32 000

Revenue Rs 7 5 lakhs

## STATE OFFICERS

Deuan Narendrarai D Buch Bar at Law
High Court Judge D N Varil BA ILB Advocate
Nath Dewan Manilal Vrajial Vachharajani BA ILB
Sar Nyayadhish B N Mehita BA ILB
Private Scertary Ahmedjan Khan A Khan
Chef Medical Officer
Dir A D Joseph M B BS
Police Superintendent
Khan Bahaddur N Babi
Nyayadhish M H Memon BA ILB





AYURBHANJ FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, K C I E, Maharaja of Mayurbhanj

Born February 18, 1901 Succeeded on the 23rd April 928

The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right Pro-chancellor of the Utkal University

Educated At May o College, Ajmer, and Muir Contral College, Allahabad

Married On the 25th November 1925, a daughter of Maharajkumar Sirdar Singhji of Shahpura, Rajputana

Heir-Apparent Tikait Pradeep Chandra Bhanj Deo

Area of State 4,243 square miles Population 990,977 Revenue Rs 34,00,000

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering 42, of which 23 are known as Orissa States, 16 as Chhatisgarh States, and 3 as Bengal States

The Capital of the State is Baripada, a progressive Municipal town which provides modern amenities. Baripada and the southern parts of the State are served by the Mayurbhanj Railway which takes off at Rupsa, a junction station on the Calcutta-Madras line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The northern portion of the State is, likewise, served by a broad-gauge section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which connects with Tatanagar on the Calcutta-Bombay line.

The Ruling family is the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claims to belong to the solar line. The emblem of the State is a peacock and the State crest is a peacock on either side of a shield which bears the device of a trident, a bull, a crescent moon and a lotus in full bloom. The geographical and strategic position of the State constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrattas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj supported the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the Ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company

The administrative machinery of the State is modelled generally on British Indian lines—Judicial independence being secured for it under a full-powered High Court The State is rich in mineral and forest resources—iron ore mining undertaken by the Tatas forming the principal industry. The State has recently embarked on a policy of rapid and progressive industrialisation and factories for vanadium, glass, textiles, potteries, plastics and plastic products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals have been set up. Cottage Industries also receive due

There is an Industrial School and the share of importance Mayurbhani Tussar Textiles and Cottage Industry products receive appreciation of people both in India and ahroad. The systematic Geological and Botanical surveys conducted with a view to improving the potential resources of the State have yielded valuable results and large deposits of vanadium hearing magnetite glass sand and kaolin have been discovered There are 3 major irrigation schemes working at present and new projects are being undertaken yearly to provide facilities for water supply both for irrigational and drinking purposes. In order to improve the economic condition of the agriculturists the State has opened an Agriculture Department established granaries and passed several legislative measures besides making liberal annual grants of loans Free medical relief is being given by a fully equipped hospital at the Capital with several branch dispensives spread over the State Primary education is also given free adult education forming an important item of the Rural Reconstruction programme Scholarships are granted liberally and an increased expansion of educational institutions has given a great impetus to the spread of literacy The State is rich in The recent discovery of palæolithic sites and other antiquities archæolo\_ical finds testify to its ancient civilization and culture

With a view to bringing the people of the State into closer touch with the administration the Maharia has inangurated 5 Praja Sabbas These representative assemblies consist of a majority of members elected on the basis of adult franchise and they represent all shades of local opinion in matters concerning the welfare of the people in general. The establishment of a Central Assembly has been announced and it will have the right of (i) making laws (2) discussing the budget and (3) interpellation and right of moving resolutions. Among other important steps taken during the right of the present Ruler for the amelioration of the conditions of his subjects may be mentioned (i) the opening of the Mayurbhan) State Bank (ii) Installation of electricity and waterworks at the Capital (iii) the introduction of telephonic communication all over the State and (iii) the construction and remodelling of administrative buildings. The Maharaja is ahly assisted by his Dewan Major B P Pande B A LL B F RES (I ondor)

By his singleness of purpose and devotion to duty the Maharaja has inspired the entire population of the State where the war drive is daily gaining in momentum and Mayurbhani is proud of an unbroken history of services to His Majesty the King Emperor and the Empire Besides placing his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the Maharaja has contributed three first rate air crafts costing approximately Rs 2 6lakhsfor use in connection with the The State has so far given over Rs 24 laklis to the various war funds and war loans It has already supplied timber costing approxi mately a crore of rupees and has further undertaken to supply large quantities for war purposes The Mayurhhan Central War Efforts Committee and its branches are doing useful work in furthering the war efforts of the State. With a view to preserving internal security and tranquility the State has introduced almost all important measures contained in the Defence of India Rules The Maharaja has also directed the issue of a war supplement to the fortnightly State Gazette for dissemination of authentic war news



IRAJ (SENIOR) SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO GANGADHARRAO alias
TATYASAHEB PATWARDHAN
RAJA SAHEB OF MIRAJ SR
which is one of the progressive
states of historical importance
in the Deccan Agency of the
Southern Mahratta Group

Boin 6th September 1898 Educated. The State High School, Miraj Succeeded to the Gadi 11th December 1939 on the demise of his father and was invested with full powers on 12th January 1940 by HE The Viceroy Married Shrimant Sow Laxmibaisaheb, daughter

of K V Apte, 1918 Herr-Apparent Shrimant Yuvarajsaheb Madhavrao Raosaheb, born 1922 Daughter Shrimant Mangala Raje, born 1923

The Raja Saheb takes interest in Marathi literature and in religious, spiritual and historical books *Publications* "The Rise of the Otoman Empire" in Marathi, also contributions to periodicals on historical subjects

The Raja Saheb minutely studied political and administrative problems during his stay in Poona before succeeding to the Gadi He has effected many changes in all branches of the administration and particularly in the Departments of Justice, Education, Rural Uplift and Medical Aid Reforms have been introduced to associate the people more and more with the administration of the State The Raja Saheb takes personal interest in the war efforts of the State

Recreations Shikar, Riding and outdoor games

Area of the State 342 sq miles. Population 108,621. Annual Income. Rs. 6,15,374-9-10

The Raja Saheb is assisted by D S Gokhale, BA (Dewan) and V V Phadke, BA, LLB (Sessions Judge & Law Member) in the administration of the State.

Address Miraj (SMC)

TIRA! (IR) MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR MADHAV RAO HARIHARRAO altas BARASAHEB PATWARDHAN K.C. IE (1936) Rata of Mirai Tumor State is the 2nd son of the late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan Chief of hurundwad Senior He was selected by the Bombay Covernment for the chiefship of the Mirai Junior State and was adopted in December 1899 by Lady Parwatibaisabeb mother of the late Chief Laymanrao Annasaheh who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899

Born In 1889 Educated At the Rajkumar College Rajkot Was invested with full powers on the 17th March 1909

Marriage Married Shrimant Saubhagyavati Thakutaisaheb dauchter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Vidhavrao Peshwe of

Bareill, Has three sons and three daughters

Herr Apparent Eldest son humar Shrimant Chintamanrao

alias Balasaheb horn 3rd Dec 1999 Married

Recreations Tennis and Shikar

Area 1961 square miles Population 46 3 8 Recente Rs 449 405 Capital Town Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli)

Råo Båbadur V V Yargop BÅ LL B Dwan of the State is the Raja Saheh s sole Minister The Raja Saheb received the Silver Coronation Delin Darbar Medal in 1911 The hereditary title of Raja was conferred upon him on 9th June 1938 He is-entitled to be received by the Viceroy The State was placed in direct political relations with the Government of India from 18t April 1933 The State can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other

States for capital offences and can make its own legislation

On the declaration of war the Raja Saheh placed nli the resources of the State at the disposal of H E the Vicerov The Durbar has contri buted Rs 4 700 to H E the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund Rs 1 147 8 o to the Red Cross Fund and has purchased interest free bonds worth Rs 2 000 the State has recently invested Rs 50 000 in the Defence of India A recurring monthly contribution of Rs 30 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund has been given by Raj Kumar Dada Saheh from Rs 600 have been collected and given to the One Anna January 104 Drivestarted by Mrs Edwards President Red Cross Society Kolhapur War Committees have been formed in every Taluka The Durhar has contributed Rs 2 000 for the purchase of Armoured Carriers Ahout 350 persons-residents and subjects of the Miraj Junior State-have already been recruited to the Indian Forces In addition about 150 outsiders have been enrolled as recruits during the visits of the A R O Kolbapur to Budhgaon The subjects of the Muraj Junior State have invested about Rs II 200 in the Defence Loans and Certificates





ORVI HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARAJA S H R E E

LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR,

G B E, K C S I, LL D,

Maharaja of Morvi

Born 1876

Ascended the Gadi 1922

Educated Privately in India and England

Heir Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji

Second Son Maharaj Kumar Shree Kalikakumar.

Area of State About 1,072 square miles in Kathiawar. Mõrvi State has a district in Cutch also with an area of about 50 square miles.

Population 141,817 in 1941 (Increase during 1931-1941, 25 per cent)

Average Annual Gross Revenue Rs 60,00,000. Salute II guns

Chief Port in the State Navlakhi Regular periodical service of ocean-going steamers from Great Britain and America as well as Indian Ports A regular ferry service is daily running between Navlakhi and Kandla, Cutch

Morvi Railway, owned entirely by the State, 133 miles Morvi Tramway, owned entirely by the State, 63 miles

State Postal Service Post offices in over 60 per cent of the State villages, letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent of them.

State Telephone Over 40 per cent of the villages directly connected with the capital city

Industries in the State Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, the Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd, the Mörvi Salt Works, Railway Workshops, Electrical Power House, the Ramesh Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, the Mayur Metal Works, the Bone Factory, the Morvi Match Works, the Hardware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory, the Kathiawar Paint Works, the Oil Mill, and the Morvi Tin Factory

Free primary and secondary education is available throughout the State

The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940

# STAIL COUNCIL-

President Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji
Vice-President and Dewan M P Baxi, BA, LLB.

1st Member Dolarrai M Buch, BA, LLB

Ag and Member Jaywantsinhji K Gohel, Bar-at-Law
(A list of the State's War contributions is given on the next page)

HEIRAPIARENT MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE MAHENDRASINIJI HEIR APPARENT NORVI STATE KATHIAWAR

Born 1st January 1918

Educated at home under highly qualified English and Indian tutors at Rajkumar College Rujkot at Bradfield College England and at St Mary a School Bombay

Travelled in Europe with experienced Guardians

In 1938 he was associated with Members of the State Council for training in State administration Having become acquainted with the working of the administration was appointed Joint President State Council in 1949



and President State Council in October 1940

On the declaration of the War H H the Maharaja of Morvi placed the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor Since then the following contributions have been made for various War purposes—

Rs 500 000 to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund

I 35 000 for the purchase of two Spitfire Tighters
15 000 to the Indian Red Cross and the St John
Ambulance Association

10 000 to St Dunstan's Fund

10 000 to the Western India States War Plane Fund contributed by the people of the State

5 000 to King George's Fund for Sailors

2 000 to the Hellenic War Fund

t 500 to the Silver Trinket Fund by His Highness family and the people of Morvi

6 660 to various other war funds

10 000 to H E the Viceroy's Fund for providing comforts and amenties to Indian Troops

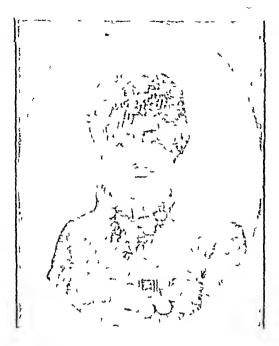
5 000 to the Western India States War Gifts Fund

25 000 to H E the Viceroy's Red Cross Prize Fund Appeal 1 000 towards the Greek Rehef Fund

In addition large office accommodation in a building owned by the State in Bombay has been placed at the disposal of the Govern ment free of any rent Besides this brand new rails with fishplates covering a length of 30 miles 20 covered and 31 open Metre gauge Railway wagons for despatch overseas one metre gauge P class Loco motive one steam tug Junna now renamed by Government

Moru bave been despatched His Highness Bombay House Mohim Mahel with furniture has been lent rent free Further His Highness has promised a yearly contribution of Rs 1440 towards

the adoption of two Polish children till the war lasts



ANSA RAOLJI SHREE SAJJANSINHJI, the present Ruler of Mansa State Born 3rd November 1908 Succeeded to the Gadi on 4th January 1934

Educated At the Mayo College, Ajmer

Hen-Apparent Yuvraj Shri Vanrajsinliji Born 7th October 1939

Mausa is a State in the Western India States Agency The ruling house of Mansa is lineally descended from the illustrious Vanraj Chavda who, in 764 AD, ruled over Gujarat with his capital at Anhilvad-Patan, and according to a statement of an

Arabian traveller quoted in the Ras-Mala, "he was one of the four great kings of the world"

The present ruler's father Raolji Shree Takhtasinhji ruled Mansa for 37 years. He took great interest in the plantation of mango trees and in general agricultural development. He visited Europe in 1928, and while in England attended the sittings of the Round Table Conference.

The present Raolji is married to the youngest daughter of Captain His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Amarsinhji, Bahadur, K.CSI, KCIE, Maharana Rajasaheb of Wankaner The Raolji and his Ranisaheba travelled extensively in Europe and America during 1935-36

The eldest sister of the present ruler is married to His Highness Maharaulji Shree Sir Indrasinhji, KCIE, of Bansda, and the younger sister to the Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar The State contributes Rs 2,000 annually towards the War Fund.

Area of the State 25 square miles Population 18,681

Mansa is in the North-East of Ahmedabad and is three miles distant from Makakhad, a railway station on G B S Railway Mansa is the largest town in the Mahikantha Agency

# PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Dewan Mahaprasad Umiashankar Arwind, BA, LLB
Su-Nyayadhish Bhailal M Parekh, BA, LLB
Revenue Officer B M Parekh, BA, LLB
Nyayadhish Vinodray B Baxi, BA, LLB
Medical Officer Dr S V Mohille, MBBS
Private Secretary, KS Narendrasinhji J Jala
Superintendent of Police Pratapsinh H Punar.
Treasiny Officer Krishnalal U Vyas

MUDHOL SHRIMANT (munor) Ruler of Mudhol State claims descent from the Sheshodia Maha ranas of Udaipur

15th October 1929 Born Succeeded his father who abdicated the Gads on the 9th November 1937 Education at the Shri Shivaji Prepara tory Military School Poona and he was at Westgate on Sea England for 4 years He joined the Doon School at Dehra Dun in Feb where he is now continuing 369 sq his studies Ayea miles Population 7- 447



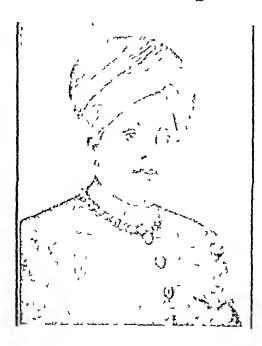
Revenue 465 112 Salute 9 guns The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

The minority administration is carried on by a Council of Regency consisting of Shri Lady Parvatidevi Regent Ramsaheba mother of the minor Rayasaheb as President with the Dewan as Vice President and three other memhers. The Regent is also assisted by the Adviser in important questions of administration and policy.

Mudhol is one of the oldest Maratha States in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation

On the outbreak of the War the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty & Govt and have contributed up to date a sum of Rs 4 ooc towards H E the Viceroys War Pur poses Funds invested Rs 46 136-10 9 in 3 per cent Defence Bonds and announced a moutbly grant of Rs 2 to the family or near relative of the recruits when on active service out of India A cash reward of Rs 3 per recruit is also being paid to stimulate recruiting A Publicity Office is carrying on propaganda work and distributing bulletins etc

So recruits and 9 technicians from the State have so far joined the Army Contributions have been made by the State subjects to the extent of Rs 27 320 to the Indian Defence Loans Rs 832 to the War Gitts Fund Rs 2750 to the Belgaum Ruppee Prize Fund and Rs 364 14-0 to the China Day Fund The Darbar together with the people have also donated Rs 4 433 13 4 to the Indian Red Cross Fund in addition to the Darbar's monthly contribution of Rs 50 Rs 18 4-0 and silver articles weighing 362 tolas have been contributed to the Siter Timitet Fund The State N W F is doing useful work. A ladies club under the auspices of the Regent Ranisaheba is upplying thatted article to the lighting men. The Regent Ranisaheba has given free of cost a Stone crusher to the Military Dept



YSORE HIS HIGHNESS
SIR SRI JAYA CHAMARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR G.C.S I. MAHARAJA OF
MYSORE

Born 18th July 1919
Succeeded August 1940
Invested with full rule

Invested with full ruling powers 8th September 1940

Studied at the Maharaja's Coll, Mysore, and passed BA of the Mysore Univ in 1938 Honorary LLD of the Benares Hindu Univ, 1942 Created GCSI in 1945.

Area 29,474 82 sq miles Population 7,329,140 Revenue Rs 8,18,00,000

The Maharaja is very keen on the promotion of the War effort in the State The contributions

from H H the Maharaja's privy purse and the Government amount to Rs 49! lakks Following are the more important of these contributions—

(1) Rs 1,33,333 to the Lord Mayor's Fund in Dec 1940 for the relief of air-raid victims in London (2) Rs 8,33,731 in January 1941 for the purchase of aircraft to form the Mysore Squadron of the Royal Air Force (3) Rs 5,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in June 1941 for the welfare of Indian troops (4) Rs 1,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in September 1941 for the gift of a Fighter Plane named "Mysore" for the Indian Air Force (5) Rs 6,50,000 in January 1942 for providing a vessel for the Royal Indian Navy (6) Rs 10,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in November 1943 (7) Rs 25,000 in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for funds in aid of the Red Cross week (8) Rs 50,000 for providing amenities to the Military hospitals and Indian troops in the State (9) Rs 10,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in November 1944 (10) Rs 5,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in February 1945

Dewan of Mysore
PRADHANASIROMANI N MADHAVA RAU, CIE
Private Secretary to His Highness
AMATYASIROMANI T THUMBOO CHETTY, BA, OBE, K.S.G.

## MINISIERS.

O Pulla Reddy, MA, ICS, Minister for Revenue MA Sreenivasan, BA, Minister for Agriculture Dr TCM Royan, MD, Minister for Education and Public Health OS Nasrulla Sheriff, MA, LLB, Minister for Law. LSiddappa, BA, LLB, Minister for Public Works

Huzur Secretary to His Highness. T RAMAIYA, B A (Hons)

TAGOD RAJA SHRIMANT MAHENDRA SINGH TU BAHADUR Dro

Born 5th Feb 1916 Succeeded 26th Feb 19 6 and assumed full powers on 9th Feb 1936 Fduc Daly College Indore and receiv ed administrative training at Bangalore Married May 103 a daughter of H H the \laha rana Sahib of Dharampur Married again on June 10th 1941 a daughter of Thakur Shri Vi rendra Bahadur Singh of Bandhi in Sohawal State CI Has 4 sons and 5 daughters

Area 501 4 sq miles Popu lation 87 911 Recenue Nearly Rs 3 lacs Salute 9 guns Nagod (16 miles from Capital Satna) Recreation Tennis



Hockey Cricket and Shooting Geologically Nagod presents several features of interest stone of a superior quality known commercially as Na od Limistone is found close to the chief town and is the most valuable source yet known in India There are very good prospects for industries such as the manufacture of sugar oil alcohol soap and the like

Administration A Legislative Assembly of 5 Members 15 elected and to nominated has been established also an Lyecutive Council consisting of a President \ \ \text{ice President and 4 Members (two officials nominated and 2 elected)} \ \text{Elementary and secondary education is free} The State maintains an Anglo Vernacular Middle School as well as 27 Vernacular Schools one Sanskrit and one Music School Medical aid is free to all which also benefits subjects of neighbouring States

Il ar Efforts On the outbreak of the War the Ruler immediately placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown and has donated about Rs 50 000 to the War Purposes Funds About Rs 10 000 have been separately subscribed towards the Indian Red Cross St Dunstan's Hostel Silver Trinket and other War Funds The State subjects and officers have also subscribed to the Defence Loan and have invested about Rs 10 000/ in the National Savings Certificates

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. S P es Sh m R j S h b B had I see P & Ch f M P B h du h M n S P N md Vi h rad Offic I M m er

(C nt b) B at Law



ARSINGARH HIS
HIGHNESS RAJA SHRI
SIR VIKRAM SINGHJI
SAHIB BAHADUR, KCIE, the
present Ruler of Narsingarh
State, CI.

The ruling family is Umat

or Parmar Rajput

Boin 21st September, 1909 Succeeded his father on 23rd April 1924 Invested with full ruling powers on 7th October 1929

Educated at Daly College, Indoic and Mayo College, Ajmer. Passed the Mayo College Diploma Examination in April 1927 Received administrative training in Mysore State

Married in 1929 a daughter of the present Ruler of Cutch

State

Awarded KCIE, in 1941

Continental Tours His Highness undertook three tours during the years 1928, 1933 and 1936

Area 734 Square Miles. Annual Income Rs. 9,50,000

Population 125,178 (per census of 1941). Salute—11 Guns
Capital: Narsingarh, which is situated at latitude 23° 43' North, longitude 77° 9' East

The State maintains a Dak Bungalow Narsingarh is situated 52 miles from Bhopal Railway Station (GIP Railway). A regular motor service runs daily from Bhopal to Narsingarh Besides Narsingarh Town there are three well established commercial centres in the State, viz, Pachore, Khujnere, and Chhapinera. Amongst old historical monuments are Behar, a Buddhist relic of antiquity, and an old Shiva's temple

His Highness has effected many reforms with unprecedented success Legislation for the prevention of child marriage, abolition of Nukta ceremony, beggars, etc., are some of the measures enacted. Local Self-government has been thrown open to the public, and the Municipalities have a majority of elected members. The State has made much progress during the regime of the present Ruler who takes personal interest in its day-to-day administration. A High Court and Ijlasikhas, the Edwards Bridge, culverts and Irrigation tanks have been constructed. Efforts are being made to better the condition of agriculturists. Taccavi loans are granted lavishly every year and His Highness graciously granted a general remission of arrears of land revenue totalling more than Rs. 10,00,000

The State maintains one High School, one Girls' Middle School and many primary schools. Education is wholly free in the State

Well equipped Hospitals supply free medical aid to all Unam and Yyuroche systems are encouraged in the State by grant of suitable allowances to private practitioners

Recreations -Tennis Billiards and Shooting

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

President His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Vice president Pai Sahib Munshi Bribma Duna B A LLB (Judicial) Rai Sahib Lala Raghubar Dayal (Revenue) Rao Bahadur Maharaj Shit I rabhunath Singhi Sahib Dhamalankar (General) Khan Sahih Mulla Mbdul Quadir B \ LI B (Home)

There is an independent High Court presided over by C B Sanghi M & LL B Advocate as Judge He also acts as Adviser in Chief to His Highness

#### WAR EFFORTS:

As soon as war was declared His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. His Highness has ever since directed and taken personal interest in the organisation of war efforts in the State in all directions. He has constituted a War Committee under the presidentiship of Rao Bahadur Maharaj Shir Pribhunath Singhji Sahib. A ladies work pirty has been organised which is working under the direct and personal supervision of Her Highness Shir Maharaniji Sahiba.

The following are the principal contributions which aggregate Rs 78 680 12 4 upto the end of 1944 -

|   | War fund                        | Rs | 61 044 | 7 | 10 |
|---|---------------------------------|----|--------|---|----|
| 2 | Red Cross and Ladies work party |    | 11 983 |   |    |
| 3 | Silver Trinket fund             |    | I 513  | 4 | (  |
| 4 | Miscellaneous                   |    | 4 139  | 4 | C  |

Total Rs 78 680 12 4
The Ladies worl party has prepared and sent about 10 500 cotton

and woollen articles There is also a National War Front Organisa tion under control of the Vice president State Council

\* The State has all o determined to be in the small Sivings Scheme started by the Government of Yidga

HEIR APPARENT HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA SAHID BAHADUR has adopted as her apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhanuprakash Singhn Sahib Bahadur the eldest son of his younvest uncle Rao Bahadur Maharaj Shri Prabhunath Singhi Sahib Dharmalankar General Member State Council Narsingarh State He isn his Sixteenth year and is prosecuting his studies at the Mayo College Ajmer





TAWANAGAR COLONLI HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI SIR DIGVIJAYSINIIJI RANJII-DIGVIJAYSINIJI RANJII-SINHJI JADEJA, GCIE KCS.I, ADC, Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar 1895 Adopted son of His late Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhii Vibhaji Jadeja Ascended the Gadi on! and April 1933 Received the Insignia of KCSI in 1935 and of GCIE in 1939 Educated Raı Kumar College, Rajkot, Malvern College and University College, London

7th March 1935, a daughter of His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Sirohi

Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Raiputana Rifles (Napiers), rose to the rank of Captain Member of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council, 1942

Specialised Courses Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun Course, Tactics, Machine Gun Course and Searchlight Course

Recreation Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting Address Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar

Area of State 3,791 sq miles Population 504,006 Revenue · About a crore of rupees yearly

Salute 15 guns Chief Port Bedi Bunder. Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Shalrushalyasinhji Saheb Born on 20th February 1939.

# PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI, BA, LL B Military Secretary and Home Member Col Maharaj Shri Himatsinhji Judicial Secretary K K Thakor, BA, LLB General Secretary M D Solanki, BA, LLB
Ag Home Member NAOROJI M DARUKHANAWALA Ag Revenue Secretary K S SURSINHJI, B A (Cantab), M Sc (California) Political Secretary DWARKADAS L SARAYA, BA, LLB Special Officer J M Baxi Personal Assistant Major Geoffrey Clarke Manager, J & D Railway RAI SAHEB GIRDHARLAL D MEHTA
Offg Port Commissiones M D Solanki Chief Medical Offices DR P M MEHTA, MD, MS, FCPS

ORCHHA HIS HIGH
NESS SARAMAD I
RAJAINAI BUNDEL
KHAND SHRI SAWAI
MAHENDRA MAHARAJA SIR
VIR SINGH DEV BAHADUR
K C S I OF ORCHHA

Born 14th April 1899 Ascended the Gadi On

the 4th March 1930

Educated Daly
College Indore
College Rajkot and Mayo
College Ajmer also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces



Married A sister of His Highness the Maharana of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on 4th March 1919 (died) subsequently married a grand daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal

Heir Apparent Raja Bahadur Shri Devendra Singh Ju Dev

Area of State 2 080 square miles Population 363 405 Revenue About Rs 13 laklis (excluding Jagus) Salute 15 guns

War Efforts —At the outbreak of War the Ruler placed all his resources at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor A sum of Rs 42 000 besides other minor articles has been donated Rs 500 was collected for the Silver Trinket Fund

Recruitment is going on successfully. Besides a large number of ordinary sepoys two State candidates have received emergency commissions.

### STATE CABINET

President His Highness Vice President Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Dr Shyam Behari Misra M A D Litt (Chief 4dviser)

### Members

I (Chief Minister) I acant (2) R S SHUELA MA LLB (Finance Minister)



PALANPUR: LIEUTCOLONEL HIS HIGHNESS ZUBD-TUL-MULK
DEWAN MAHAKHAN SHRI
TALLY MUHOMMED KHAN
BAHADUR, GCIE,
KCVO., ADC, Nawab of
Palanpur

Boin On the 7th July 1883

Educated Privately

Ascended the Gadi 1918

Palanpur is a very ancient Muslim State The Ruling Family is Yusufzai Lohani Pathan, His Highness being the 29th Ruler of his House

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva in September 1928.

The Nawab Saheb Bahadur was invited to England in 1937 by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor as His Majesty's Honorary ADC on the auspicious occasion of his Coronation

Herr Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhammed Khan Bahadur Area of State 1,774 64 sq miles

Population 3,15,855

Revenue Rs 23,16,000

Salute 13 guns

A considerable trade in cloth, grain, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital of the State is Palanpur situated on the B B & C I Railway. It is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

Wazır J R Dhurandhar, OBE, BA, LLB, JP

Judicial Adviser and Chief Justice DEWAN BAHADUR K M JHAVERI, MA, LLB, JP

Customs & Education Minister Mushir-ul-Maham Rao. Bahadur D V Patwari, BA, LLB

Revenue Minister Mushir-ul-Maham Y Y Syed, BA, LLB

Pursne Judge Bhaskerrao V Mehta, MA, LLB
Inspector-General of Police. Khan Bahadur Ismile
K Desai, ISO

**NARTABGARH** His Highness MAHARAWAT SIR RAM SINGHII BAHA DUR KCSI of Partahgarh

Born In 1908 Succeeded to the Gadi

Dynastic Salute 15 Guns Partahgarh State also called Kanthal was founded in the 16th century by a descendant

of Rana Mokal of Mewar The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Maharawat Partahsingh the ancient Capital herng Deolia among Hills During the time οŧ Sawant Maharawat Singh Kanthnl (1775 1844) 11 25

invaded by the Marathas but the Mnharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by ngreeing



to pay Rs 72 700 Salam Shahi which was being coined in Partah garh and was accepted as legal tender throughout the surrounding territories in place of Rs 15000 formerly paid to Delhi The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804 The earlier Treaty having been cancelled by Lord Cornwallis a fresh Treaty was entered into in 1818 Holker by the Treaty of Mandsore ceded to the British Government all claims of tribute and revenue of every description which he had or might have had upon the Raiput Princes according to which Partahgarh paid the stipulated Rs 72 700 Salam Shahi (converted later to Rs 36 350 British Coin) to the British Government As this amount was found to he excessive it has been reduced to Rs 27 500 from the year 1937 38

Partabgarh enjoys the high szzat of being one of the Treaty States in India and possesses plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed. Mahakma Khas presided over hy the Ruler and the Dewan of the State There is a duly graded judiciary under a separate High Court Judge who is unconnected with the Executive Revenue Rs 10 12 000 Population 91 967

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

LU WAR VI HWAN TH SINGH & SELLA MA LLB A & Deu MANARLAL BA LLB Kamda Khasgo Sua Mannalal High C t J dge Hem BSc LLB Ad cat P & S crel ryl H s H hne s PH Offic B U SHYA WA UP C I & C m nal I dh Ren Moha L Acrawal, BA LLB Sp tot t fC to &E SIGHO D NA MIGHTON DE DA STAIA I SEN AMERICA. Tes y Office Muns l'Assistant Les y Office Muns l'Assistant Les y Officer NATWARLAL F 1 Officer SAL KHURAM



PATDI: DARBAR SHRI PRATATSINHJI NARAN-SINHJI SAHIB, Ruler of Patdi State

Born n2nd June 1895 Surceeded to the Gadi on 17th Dec. 1911, on the death of his father the late Darbar Shri Naransinhii -Saheb On or casion of his installation, donated Rs 10,000 School Suraimalii English Rs 1,000 to the Patdr Kadwa Patidar Education Society and also carried out his father's promise to found a Maternity Home at Patdi, where it was greatly needed. Rs 2,500 were donated for giving clothes and grains to the poor. A very spacious and fine building for the

Vernacular School was opened by him

He takes been interest in Agriculture, Horticulture, cattle breeding and irrigation. The experimental farm put up by him at Pathi and distribution of improved seeds to cultivators of the State are some of the acts showing his intense desire to improve cultivation. To increase watersupply for irrigation purposes, he is thinking of Artesian Wells and digging or deepening tanks wherever possible to provide against vagaries of monsoon. He has made a valuable collection of animals and the Pathi Stud is now justly and widely famous. His fine selection of animals will be evident from the fact that out of 14 animals sent at the Bhavnagai Cattle Show, 13 won prizes and certificates.

Patdi, the capital has one Anglo-Vernacular School, two Vernacular Schools (Gujarati & Urdu) and two Girls' Schools—In the villages 7 Vernacular schools are maintained by the Local Board and 8 by the State—There are no taxes or Veth (forced labour) in the State—The State supplies free electric street lighting, medicine, and bore pipe water The State encourages education by Scholarships, grant of school fees and books to poor students—In times of scarcity the State made liberal advances of Taccavi and free distribution of grains, clothes, etc., and also opened relief works

Most of the famous Kharaghoda Salt Works, formerly known as the Patdi Mitha Agar belong to this State but are now held by the Govt of India on lease

The State enjoys jurisdiction as under —Criminal 3 years R. I and fine upto Rs 5,000 Civil upto Rs 10,000 Area 165 square miles Population 20,346

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Personal Assistant Yuvraj Shri Kishansinhji Karbhan H
K Doshi, B A, LL B Medical Officer Dr B N Doctor, M B B S
Frist Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish R H Dagli, M A, LL B
Tieasiny Officer V D Desai Chief Police Officer S J Thakar

ATIALA HON LT COL HIS HIGHNESS TARZAND I KHAS DAULAT I INGLISHIA MANSUR UL ZAMAN AMIR UL UMRA MAHARAJA DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHARAJA I RAJGAN SHRI SIR YADAVENDRA SINGHJI G B E YADU VANSHAVANTANS BHATTI LUL BRUSHAN Born Jan 7 1913 and succeeded to the Gadi March 23 1938

Patiala is the premier Sikh State and the fact that nearly half of its population professes the religion of its Ruler lends it a special importance The Sikhs therefore naturally look to the Rulers of Patiala for guidance and promotion of their cultural and material interests

Indeed in matters concerning Sikhs the voice of Patiala has generally played a very important part



Notwithstanding war 'H H has introduced several measures Separation of the Executive from the Judiciary organisation of the Judicial Dept and the constitution of the Judicial C ttee of the Illas Khas to hear appeals against the decisions of the High Court the abolition of Jagirs and Nazool Laws the creation of the Industries Dept the addition of a Maternity Ward costing Rs 75 000 the opening of the Bahadargarh farm are some of the important improvements recently made Steps are being taken to build a T B Hospital with an accommodation for 70 beds and 15 model cottages A number of factories have been started. The Cement Works, the Biscut factory and any to date Starch factory are perhaps the biggest factories of their kind in India The State is rich in antiquities and possesses valuable forests 138 miles of broad gauge Railway line have been constructed at its own cost Also maintains 3 colleges including one for girls and 10 High Schoo's Primary and female education is free throughout the State

The State s proud record of service during the last Great War is unsurpassed The 1st Rajindra Sikhs the 2nd Yadavendra Infantry the 1st Rajindra Lancers and the 56 M T Company are now on active service. The State has also provided 65 000 recruits for the Indian Army and the State subjects have invested a sum of Rs 7 lakhs in Interest Free War Bonds and have contributed more than Rs 8 lakhs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Three State subjects have

won Victoria Crosses in the present war

To give an impetus to recruitment amongst Sikhs H H donated Rs 51 000 with a monthly contribution of Rs 1 000 to the Ichalsa Defence of India League formed under his patronage. The League has provided two lakhs recruits for the Army

A son and heir to His Highness was born on 11th March 1042 5 932 sq miles Population 1 936 259 Gross Annual Rs 2 47'00 000 Permanent local Salute 19 guns



# PATNA: MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO

Boin March 31, 1912.

Ascended the Gadi 1924 and assumed full powers in 1933

At Mayo Coll, Almer, and at St. Columba's Coll, Hazaribagh Married In 1932, daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala Maharaja Ramai Deo, a direct descendant of Prithwi Ray Chauhan, the last Hindu Emperor of India, founded the Patna State in the 12th century The Rulers of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of 'Maharaja' from the beginning State is identical with the 'Dakshina ancient Koshala',

which was the kingdom of Kusha, the 2nd son of Rama Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civili-The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and ever since it is extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Govt Patna is well-governed and progressive and all its resources are spent on beneficent activities and works of public utility It possesses good educational and industrial institutions including the Rajendra Intermediate College which is affiliated to the Utkal University in Arts and Commerce. It has a fully equipped Hospital and an X-Ray and Electrotherapy Institute at the Capital, with several outlying Dispensaries and 2 Child Welfare Centres are telephone and telegraph connections in the important places There are also 770 Panchayats and 3 Praja Sabhas A Leg Assembly with 28 members, the ratio of elected and nominated members being half and half, with the Chief Minister as ex-officio President, will function shortly The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and takes keen interest in the administration a Pation of the All-India Cattle Show Society and a Vice-Patron of the E S Agency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Member, the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, and also of its Standing C'ttee, as well as Chairman of the Board of Forestry and Agriculture of the Eastern States and a Member of the Board of Control of the Common Also Member, General High Court of Orissa and Chhattisgaih States Council and Managing C'ttee of the Rajkumar Coll, Raipur, the Managing C'ttee of the Eastern States Forest School and of the permanent C'ttee of the E S School tournament

Heir-Apparent Yuvaraj Raj Raj Singh Deo, born on 27th April, 1934 Area 2,530 sq miles Population 6,32,220 Revenue Rs 23,55,239 Salute 9 guns

**ADMINISTRATION** •

Chief Minister Rai Bahadur Sachiv Shiromani Lala Raj Kanwar, MA, PCS, (Retd), Home and Development S G Chandra, BA, LLB, MRAS (Lond), Revenue Rayastambha Mr Lakshman Sahani, Chief Secretary Kumar R P Singh Deo, BA, BL, Civil & Session Judge S C Chakravarty, MA, BL

PHALTAN (DECCAN STATES AGENCY) MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT SHE MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO alias NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALRAR KCIE Maratha (Kshatriya) Raja of Phaltan

Date of Succession 16th October 1916 Intested with full powers 15th November 1917

Born 11th September 1896 Education Obtained Diploma of the Rajkumar College Rajlot 18th December 1913 Shrimant Laximdevi Rani Sahiba daughter of the lab Shrimant Raje Shambhushtrao Amatsishrao Jadhavrao Saran pandar of Malegaon Bk District Poona and First Class Sardar of Decean



Heir Shrimant Pratapsinha Bapusaheb Born 13th July 1923
Area 397 sq miles Population 71 173 (1941) Net Revenue

Rs 22 17 000 (1044 45)

Phaltan is practically a full powered State with powers of life and death over its subject. Its origin dates from 1.84 and is ruled from that time to this day, by the same House of Naik Nimbalkars. It was related by a number of matrimonial alliances to the House of Bhonsles to which Shuvaji the Great the Founder of the Maratha.

Empiro belonged

Shrmant Rajasaheh is on enlightened Ruler and takes keen interest in the administration. The State is governed by a Constitution Act of 1942. The Council of Ministers under that Act consists of the Dewan and two Ministers chosen by the Ruler from among the two third elected element in the Legislative Council the two Ministers heigh entrusted with almost all the departments conterning the internal administration of the State. Thus the new Constitution has practically conferred full responsible government on the people of the State.

Har Effort Since the beginning of the war the State Government has been contributing Rs r 000 per month to H E the Viceroys War Purposes Fund It has also subscribed Rs 8 lakis to the Defence Bonds of which Rs 2 lakis are subscribed to interest free Bonds and Rs 11 000 for an Armoured Carrier bearing the name Phaltan Besides all soldiers enlisted from the Phaltan State are given a monthly allowance of Rs 2 over and above their pay Compensation is also paid to such soldiers and their heirs in case of disablement or death while on active war service

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

RAO BAHADUR K V GODBOLE BA LLB Dewan (President)
R. H SHAH B Sc LLB Education Minister

K B Keskar Finance Minister



PORBANDAR CAPTAIN H H MAHARANA SHRI SIR NATWARSINHJI BAHADUR, K C.S I, MAHARAJA SAHER of Porbandar

BoinTOOT Succeeded to

the Gadi 1908

Educated At Rajkumar Coll, Stood First at the All-India Chiefs Diploma Examination (1918)

Married

In 1920 Princess Rupaliba, MBE, daughter of the late Ruler Sir Daulatsinhi Bahadur of Limbdi Her Highness passed away on the 26th Oct 1943 Hen-Apparent Yuvrai Shri Udaybhan

over Travelled All and the Continent, skippered the first All-India Cricket Team

The Maconochie Club, Porbandar to England (1932) Club

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers Elected Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes 1941, 1943

Population 1,46,648. Salute 642 25 sq miles Revenue Rs 33,58,000

Was Efforts Soon after the outbreak of the War the State sent a donation of Rs 1,00,000 to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and offered to continue a donation of Rs 1,00,000 every year till the end of the war His Highness has already given donations of varying amounts totalling Rs 6,30,000 to the following Funds, viz, H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, St Dunstan's Section for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Empire, Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund, King George's Fund for Sailors, Indian Comforts Fund for Indian Troops & Seamen in Europe, Indian Red Cross & St John Ambulance Asson (Indian Council) Fund, London Air Raid Relief Fund, Indian Comforts Fund for the comforts of Indian Troops in the Middle East, R A F Benevolent Fund, Polish Children Fund, etc The Porbandar Darbar have invested Supply of men approximately Rs 30,00,000 in various War Loans and materials, the best A R P Organisation, a National War Front, War Watching and Civil Defence Organisation, contributions to the various Funds both by the State and people, industrial enterprise, both established and new, are all working splendidly for the war effort

His Highness had been pleased to introduce Special Constitution Under the constitution a Raj Sabha in 1944 a new constitution (Legislative Assembly) composed of 30 members of whom 24 are elected, has been set up Even of the remaining 6 members to be nominated by His Highness, 4 are non-officials The Raj Sabha elects, as provided in the Constitution a panel of 4 nominees two of

whom are appointed by His Highness is Ministers. All the administrative portfolios including Resenue Finance and Police are placed in chirge of the popular Ministers. Only the Civil Service and the Foreign and Political are reserved to the Chief Minister. The Raj Stabla is competent to pass for the Ruler's issent inactionents in respect of all the matters filling under the portfolios of the two Ministers and to make interpellations move Resolutions and regulate Financial Administration. 14 Ray Ministers and Ray Shubbechhaks constitute two orders of advisers on matters relating to civic and rurral questions of public welfare. The Village Pinchayat 1ct made applicable to all the unalienated villages ensures simple, speedy and inexpensive justice.

MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE LDANBHAN Heir Apparent Porbandar State Nathiawar

Born 6th October 1910

Adopted by His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur on 1 th June 1944 from Jethiwa Shree Shr singhji of Shrinagar (under Porbandar) nearest Blayat of the State

Lducation Received secondary education at the Garasia College Gondal After passing Matriculation Lyamination of the University of Bombay in 19 6 joined the Agricultural College Toona and took the B \g degree in 193

Sports Very keen at Tennis and useful at Billiards

Gareer before a loption Joined as Lytra Assistant to the Ports Commissioner and Chief Customs Officer in 1931 Underwent train ing in the Bombay Poet Trust and Customs Department Served as Preventive Officer and Prist Assistant to the Port Commissioner and Clief Customs Officer till the date of adoption

Married 3rd July 1941 Rajkumari Shri Premkunverba sister of Thakore Saheb Shri Chbatrasalsinhji of Limbdi

The Nuvaj takes keen interest in the administrative activities of the State with which he has been closely associated by the Maharana His solicitude for the welfare of the people and peaceful progress of the State has made him very popular. He keeps himself fully informed of local conditions as well as larger questions concerning the State.

Deuan Khan Bahadur Framroze Master BA





ADHANPUR H H
NAWAB SAHEB MURTAZAKHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI
BAHADUR is a descendant of
the illustrious Babi Family who
since the reign of Humayun
have always been prominent in
the annals of Gujarat He is
the 10th Nawab occupant of the
Gadi since the foundation of the
Babi House by Babi Jafarkhan

Born 10th Oct, 1899, Recognition announced by Govt on 1st Jan 1937

Educated At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College Rajkot, for some time HH is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters HH received administrative training under His

late Highness Married the daughter of HH the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur in 1925, has one daughter In 1929 HH married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning Radhanpur is a first class State with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction Area 1,150 sq miles Population 70,530 souls Revenue. About Rs 8,00,000.

Hereditary and permanent salute II guns

The State pays no tribute to the British Govt or to any other State, but receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, I of Varahi, 4 of Jhinjhuwada, 4 of Vanod and I of Dasada Thana The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products. The State is also noted for its fine breed of cattle known as Wadhiar or Kankrej

As a result of the introduction of the scheme of Attachment 4 semi-jurisdictional Talukas and 65 non-jurisdictional units comprising an approximate area of 1,000 sq miles and population of about 35,000 have been attached to the Radhanpur State from the 31st July 1943

His Highness has placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of H M the King-Emperor, and the State has undertaken to pay Rs 1,000 every month to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the duration of the War Subscriptions have also been raised from the State servants and subjects for various objects connected with the war

Dewan S M A URAIZEE, B A

AJKOT THAKORE SAHED SHRI PRADUMNA stviii Thakore Saheb of Rajkot Lathiawar

On Feb 24 1913 succeeded to the Gadi on lune 12 1940 and was invested with full powers on Aug 17 1940

Education Primary Educa tion at Panchgani and higher education at the Raikumar Raikot where he was awarded a gold medal for good conduct He belongs to the Vibbani Clan of Jadeja Rajputs and enjoys plenary powers in the administration of the State (Heir Apparent) Lumar Shri

Manaharsinhji born on 18th Nov 1935

Area 28359 miles Average

Recenue About Rs 15 lakhs Dynastic Salute 130 000



9 guns Population

Rajkot besides being the nerve centre of Kathuwar is a trade emporium. It was until recently the Headquarters of the W. I. S. Agency and is served by three important Pailway lines Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the facilities of the Dharmendrasinhii Arts and Science Coll the Raikumar Coll Hunter Training Coll for men and Barton Training Coll for Women three High Schools and a separate Girls High School H H recently con stituted a Post war Reconstruction Cttee which is expected to submit a report shortly on the establishment of Sir Lakhajiraj Industrial town and agricultural and industrial development of the State

WAR EFFORTS BY THE RAJKOT STATE

The Thakore Saheb has placed his personal services and all resources of the State at the disposal of H I M the King Emperor The State bas appointed the following committees for the successful prosecution of the War - 1 Civic Guard Committee 2 War Fund Committee 3 Publicity Committee

Beside. the State contributed to the W I S Agency War Plane and other War Funds and invested funds in the Defence Bonds 4 If W I was maugurated in Aug 1942 with the Dewan Rajkot State s Leader and Mr Parekh BA LLB as Organiser of the movement which is receiving the full co operation of the public PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

NOMERS AT B. SI DELLA PAR CEPTULATION OF THE STATE OF THE



A JPIPLA: LT-Col H H MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAYSINHJI, GBE, KCSI, MAHARAJA of Rajpipla

Born 30th January 1890

Succeeded 26th September 1915

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America Is an Hon Lt-Col in the XVI Light Cavalry

Recreations Polo, Racing, Shooting Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad"

Hen-Apparent Yuvaraj Shri Rajendrasinhji Born 1912 Educated at Mayo College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich Is working as Army Minister in the State since 1943

Younger sons Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji, born, 1917. Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji, born, 1925

Rajpipla is the premier State in the Gujarat States Agency and its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty

Area 1,517 50 sq miles Population 2,49,032 Revenue
Rs 41,25,748 Salute 13 guns permanent (hereditary) Indian
States Forces Infantry, Full Company, State Service Troops
One full Garrison Company for service with His Majesty's Forces

Important Features The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines The famous cup of Ptolemy is reputed to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State

The soil is fertile and produces cotton, oil-seeds, tobacco, etc, in addition to the usual food-grains. The principle crop is cotton which is wholly of the 1027 ALF long staple variety. Sowing of inferior cotton is prohibited by law. Rajpipla cotton has established a very good reputation in the Bombay and other markets and is sought after by the trade. The State also possesses very rich forests.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja
Making all services pensionable — Extension of the Survey
Settlement System to every village in the State 3 Free Primary
Education and grants of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher
education 4 Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the
destitute 5 Encouragement to Trade and Industry Introduction
of the 1027 A L F Variety of cotton throughout the State and develop
ment of Pressing and Ginning Industries 6 Extension of Railways
7 Establishment of Taluka and District Local Boards 8 Introduction and organisation of State Forces 9 Establishment of the
Legislative Council 10 Introduction of beneficent measures for
relief of agricultural indebtedness 11 Establishment of a High
Court of Judicature in the State thereby completely separating the
Judiciary from the Executive in the State 12 Establishment of
Taluka Advisory Boards consisting of non official members

#### WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty Contributions—Rs I lakh annually to His Excellency the Viceroy s War Purposes Fund Personal investment in War Bonds Rs I lakh 5500 to the Lord Mayor s Fund Rs 5 775 to the Gujarat States Agency War Plane Fund Rs 7 000 for the Fighter Plane presented by full powered Princes of Gujarat fis 000 for three Fighter Planes for service with the R A F called Rappipla Windsor Lad and Rappipla No 2 from collections from the people of the State and His Highness

Two Silver Cups and Rs 1 000 to HE the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund Rs 3 000 to the China Day Fund Presentation of 2 Binoculars for the Defence Services Rs 5 000

resemblish of 2 binded as the La Delictor of Rs 1 440 for adoption of two Polish Refugee children First years investment in National Savings Certificates about Rs 8 lacs

The State Forces have been serving outside the State with His Majesty's Forces

Chief Minister (Deuan) Khan Bahadur Pheroze D Kotha

Judge High Court of Judicature SIR HORMAZDYAR P DASTUR Kt Bar at Law



RATLAM. MAJORGINLRAL H H SIR
SUJAN SINGHJI,
GCIL., KCSI., K.CVO,
ADC. to H M the KingEmperor, Maharaja Sahib
Bahadur of Ratlam

Born 13th Jan 1880, is the recognised head of the Rathor clan in Malwa and is held in high respect by the other Rajput Rulers in Malwa.

Educated At Daly Coll, Indore. Succeeded in 1893

Married In 1902, a daughter of His Highness the Late Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Sodha Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has two sons and two daughters

Served in World War I (France), 1915-1918, was mentioned in despatches, was presented with "Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the Honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918 Served in Afghan War in 1919 Was promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed ADC to H M the King-Emperor in 1936, in which capacity he attended by invitation the Coronation in May 1937. Has a great international reputation as a Polo player At the outbreak of the present war His Highness placed his personal services and State resources at His Majesty's disposal. War Effort Rs 2,19,000 in 3 year interest free Defence Bonds, of which I lakh was invested by Shree Sajjan Mills, Ltd Contributions Rs 33,894 towards His Excellency's War Purposes Fund and Her Excellency's Silver Trinket Fund, Rs 3,275 for the purchase of a Motor Ambulance Car, Rs 6,438 to St Dunstan's Fund, King George's Fund for Sailors and Overseas League Tobacco Fund, and Rs 500 each to the Poor Man's Spitfire Fund and Cluna Day Fund His Highness the Maharaja and every member of the Ruling family are contributing 2½% of their monthly allowances to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs 14,983 have been so far remitted to the Red Cross Fund of Indore Centre

Area 693 sq miles Population 126,117 Average Revenue Rs 12 lakhs Salute 13 guns (local 15 guns)

STATE COUNCIL

President. H H the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Chief Minister and Vice-President T J Raja, M A, LLB, Members of Council (1) M H Avashia, B A, LLB, Revenue Member, (2) C M Parekh, B A, LLB, Advocate (OS), Judicial Member and Puisne Judge, High Court, (3) Capt Kunvar Vijaya Bahadur Singh, Military Secretary, Council Secretary Thakur Parbat Singh, Personal Secretary to the Chief Minister K A G Krishna.

MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE
LOKENDRA SINGHJI
HEIR APPARENT
Ratlam State Central India

Born 9th November 19 ,

Active and intelligent the young Prince is very promising and has all the qualities befitting his position in life From his very young days he has shown signs of great mental aptitude and capacity

In February 1934 at the age of 7 the Moharaj humar acted as a page to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and acquitted himself very creditably He also met Their Excellences Lord Goschen Lord Willingdon Lord Stanley and Lord Brabourne at the time of their visits to Ratlam



When in England in 1937 the Maharaj Lumar attended the Coro nation at Westminster Abbey and had the honour of being invited to all functions including Luncheons Dinners Garden Parties etc at Buckingham Palace and other places connected with His Majesty s Coronation Was presented to Their Majestics the Ling and Ouen at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace Was especially presented by the Queen Mother with a mug in commenciation of the Coronation Visited Olympia Aldershot Hurlingham etc Was present at the Empire Garden Party to witness the Polo Tournment between India and the World

Education Till the 14th February 1941 Shṛmant Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singhji was educated at home Major J C D Mullaly was his guardan and Tutor Ho was later admitted to the Daly College Indore as a day subsite and remained there tall the end of the session.

In July 1941 after completing his term at the Daly College Indore he joined Colonel Browns Cambridge School at Dehra Dun and remained there throughout 1941 Colonel Brown was appointed his guardian and the Maharaj Kumar stayed with him He is no preparing for the Senior Cambridge Examination while attending Mayo College Ajmer Lala Gopinath Aggarval BA is his present tutor and guardian

Games and Hobbies Riding swimming polo sbooting cricket physical exercises drill fenoing rowing etc. Has a very good ear for music especially English music

Medals Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937



EWA: HIS HIGHNESS
BANDHVESH MAHARAJA
SIR GULAB SINGH JU DEO
BAHADUR, GCIE, K.CS.I,
Maharaja of Rewa

Born 1903, Ascended the gadi in 1918, invested with ruling powers in 1922

Educated · At Daly College, Indore

Married: In 1919 a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and again married in 1925 the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, KCSI., KCIE, of Kishangarh.

The Maharaja is a keen sportsman and a good shot having accounted for 616 tigers

He was a delegate to all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure Committee of the Conference He is a member of the General Council of Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King Edward Medical School, Indore

Area of State 13,000 sq. miles Population 1,820,445 (1941 Census).

Revenúe Rs 65,00,000. Salute 17 guns

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central India Agency The State is bounded on the North by the Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the UP, on the East by the Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur, on the South by the Central Provinces and on the West by the States of Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi The State has a number of 'Waterfalls' some of which, Chachai and Keoti, are famous for their height and grandeur The State is very rich in mineral resources

The general administration of His Highness' government is conducted by a State Council of which His Highness himself is the President. The State Council consists of four Ministers and a Chief Minister who is also the Vice-President. The Judicial administration is independent of the executive and accordingly a High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and two puisne judges, has been constituted. His Highness is however assisted by a Judicial 'Advisor who is a retired and renowned judge of the Allahabad High Court, to advise him in disposing of appeals and revisions filed against the orders of the High Court.

War Ffforts In September 1938 when the International situation had been very grave. His Highness offered to place his personal ser vices and his entire recourses at the disposal of His Majesty in case of War. The offer was retterated just on the eve of war in August 1939 Since then the Rewa Transport Corps has already moved out of the State trained personnel for mechanical transport has been supplied and some troops have been offered for carrison dut in British India

His Highness has so far donated about Rs 5 lacs for the War Fund in various forms In addition to this a sum of Rs 7000 is being spent unqually on the upkeep etc of the State Forces outside the State

One lac of beedis and cigarettes and r ooo tons of coal have also been offered for the comforts of Indian Soldiers

His Highness has further invested Rs 3 lacs in War Loans

His Highness has given a handsome donation to the Red Cross Ladies Work Party which under the patronage of Her Highness the Maharani Saheha has been regularly supplying knitted articles etc for the comforts of troops

HEIR APPARENT MAHARAJ KUMAR SIRI MARTAND SINGH JI

Born On the 15th March 1923 to Her Highness the Senior

Maharani Sahuha from Jodhpur

Education Elementary education at Rewa under highly qualified English and Indian Tutors Joined Daly College

Indore in 1935 and passed the Diploma examination with dis tinction in several subjects in Joined Mayo College 1930 Aimer in 1939 for further studies Passed the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education Aimer from the Mayo College in 1941 Has also received training in 1942 nt the ICS Probationer's Course Debra Dun and is now receiving Administrative training Mysore State Married on 23rd August 1943 the daughter of His Highness Maharao Shree Vijai Raj Singh Ji Sewas Bahadur of Kutch

He bagged his first tiger at the age of 13 in 1936 and has shot 16 tigers up to date





AMPUR Major His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpizir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Sir Syld Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid-i-Jung, GCIE, KCSI, DLitt, LLD

Boin 17th November 1906 Succeeded 20th June 1930 Invested with full ruling powers on the 25th August 1930

Educated Rajkumar College,

Rajkot

Married In 1921, a daughter of late Sahibzada Sir Abdussamad Khan, Kt, CIE, has 3 sons and 6 daughters

Hen-Apparent Colonel Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali

Khan Bahadur b 22nd Nov 1923 Educ Wellington College, London He passed Senior Cambridge from the Doon School, Dehra Dun, in 1942 Also studied at St Stephen's College Fond of outdoor games Now ADC to HE the Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Captain

His Highness is the Pro-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim Umv, a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, a Lt-Col in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, Hon Colonel in the 9/11th Jat Regiment, President of the Board of Trustees, Shia College, Lucknow, a Member of the East India Assocn and Marlborough Club, London He is Chancellor of the Bhatkande Um, of music, Lucknow

Rampur State is the sole survival of what may be termed the Rohilla State. It is mainly agricultural, rice, wheat, maize, cotton

and sugarcane being the chief crops

There has been considerable industrialisation and Rampur city now has 2 Sugar Mills, a Textile and an Oil Mill, a Tent Factory, Wood Turnery, a Match Factory, Maize Products, Machine Tools and Engineering Co, a Distillery and Chemical Mfg Co, Ice Factory and Cottage Industries

For purposes of administration there is a Leg Assembly consisting of 34 Members of which 17 are elected, 5 nominated non-officials and 12 officials. There is a State Council consisting of 5 Ministers, responsible to His Highness Primary and Secondary education is given free Liberal Scholarships are granted for Secondary and higher education. The State maintains well-equipped hospitals both in the city and at the Tehsil Headquarters.

Area 892'54 sq miles Population 477,042 Revenue Rs 84,24,380 Salute Permanent 15 guins.

President Syed B H Zaidi, CIE, Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister Members Lt Col H L Verma, B L, Bar at-Law, Political Minister, Col Nawabzada Syed Jaffar Ali Khan Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Syed Masud-ul-Hasan, Revenue Minister, P F. Barrett, I C S, Home & Finance Minister Secretary M N Masood, B A

STAIL COUNCIL.

CACHIN His HIGHNESS MUBARIZ UD DAULAH MUZZAFFER UI. Kim. Nusrta e Jung Nawab Baha DUR SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN NAWAR OF SACHIN

Born 11th September 1909 Succeeded 19th November

1930 Married 1 Her Highness Ali Yaqut Zamanı Begum on 23rd

mama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab July 1937 and Her Highness Manzar Sultan Mumtaz Mahel Massarrat Zamanı Begum on 10th May 1938

Educated 1 At home and later Rajkumar College Raikot



Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India The Rulers of Sachin are Sunni Mohommedans and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Ahdul Karım Mohommed Yakut Khan I Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira Sidi Ahdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined force with the Peshwa 1791 a triple treaty was concluded hetween Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I the Peshwa and the East India Company on the hasis of an offensive and a defensive alliance By this Tople Alliance Sidi Abdul Karım Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully sovereign. The State pays no tribute either to the British Govern ment or to any other State

Sachin: The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B & C I Railway

The summer capital of the Ruler is a delightful sea resort ten miles by motor road from Surat It is the only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences Amusements in Dumas t Sea bathing promenade tennis cricket motoring etc

Chief Minister Mushir E Ala J L Johanputra B a LL B

Military Secretary SARDAR RAFIQ E KHAS THAKORE NATWAR SINHJI PARBATSINHJI VANSIA

Willingdon Sports Club Orient Club Cricket Club of India Gun Dog League of India

Address ! OASRE SULTAN DUMAS (Sachin State)



SANDUR RAJA SHRI-MANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAKATMADAR SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur

Boin 1908 Ascended the Gadi in 1928 Assumed the reins of Government in 1930

Married On 22nd December, 1929, the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Rai Raiendra Lieut-Col Malojirao Narsingrao Deshmukh Rustum-Shitole Gwalior lung Bahadur of Shrimant Heir-Apparent Yuvarai Murar Rao Raje Ghorpade, born 7th December, 1931 Second Son Shrimant Rajkumar Raje Ghorpade, Ranut Sinh

born 16th February, 1933 Daughter · Shrimant Rajkumari Nirmala Raje Ghorpade, born 8th February, 1934 Third Son Shrimant Rajkumar Vijayasinh Raje Ghorpade, born 18th October, 1937 Fourth Son Shrimant Rajkumar Shivarao Raje Ghorpade, born 13th September, 1940

### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Ruler of Sandur has a great and glorious tradition to uphold The House of 'Ghorpade' of which he is a true son—there have been no adoptions in this house—was founded in the Deccan centuries ago by Karnasinh, a Sisodia Rajput whose ancestors had died fighting Alauddin Khilji at Chitor The enterprising Karnasinh scaled the walls of the otherwise impregnable hill fort of Khelna (Vishalgad today) by means of a rope tied to a monitor lizard, called "Ghorpad" in Marathi and so acquired the title 'Ghorpade' for himself and his descendants. The line of Shivaji the Great was founded by the younger brother of Karnasinh, but the claim of the Ghorpade family to a place in history is independent of this relationship to the founder of the Mahratta Empire

"The vast region of Southern Maharashtra and Karnatak was long under the sway of the various Ghorpade Families and ruled by them" (Sardesai) The names of Bhyriji, Santaji and Maloji have inspired both terror and pride over this broad tract. Under Bhyriji's grandson, Murar Rao, the celebrated Chief of Gooty, the Ghorpades attained the height of their power. Murar Rao's empire extended as far east as Madras and Pondicherry and he levied a tribute of Rs. 7 lakhs from Mysore and Hyderabad. It was this same Chief of Gooty whose help Clive solicited during the siege of Arcot, and who routed Chanda Saheb, turning the scales and history itself in favour of the British

In 1818 during the time of Shiva Rao the State first came into political relations with the British and its unfettered internal sovereignty was recognised. The State pays no tribute to the Crown and the Ruler has absolute powers.

#### ADVINISTRATIVE SYSTEM AND REFORMS

Long before modern administrative reforms now urged in Indian States were thought of the Ruler had instituted such a system of administration in Sandur State and this has had the advantage of trial and improvement over many years of peace and five war years. The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority. The administration is carried on by elected representatives of the people and by official councils.

#### LEGISLATURE

A State Council was established in 1931 I nown as Prajamandal has the right to initiate legislation move resolutions and ask questions. The second Chamber of the State Legislature was constituted in 1939 with powers to legislate and vote upon the Budget A Standing Committee was then constituted elected by both Houses of the Legislature further to associate the people in the administration of their own interests and all matters of public interest such as Village Panchayats and Rural Uphit Education Public Health and the levy of new taxes are referred to this Committee

#### EXECUTIVE

The policy now enunciated of Government by Executive Council known as Huzur Darbar in 1931. This was reorganised in 1937 and further strengthened and the procedure adopted was regularised by the issue of the Mantin Mandal Manual in 1944. A Constitution Manual was issued in 1943 and this lays down the entire adm in trative system of the State.

#### JUDICIARY

Sandur is perhaps the pioneer among States of her size to constitute an independent Chief Court presided over by a Nyayadish of unimpeach able integrity This court is competent to refer cases to the Federal Court The Judiciary has heen separated from the executive

The Ruler is present at the Secretariat every Tuesday to hear the grievances of his subjects and no one is denied access to him on that day

A Debt Conciliation Board was constituted in 1936 to relieve agricultural indehtedness By the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1932 the ban on Harijans worshipping at temples was lifted

#### EDUCATION

The State established a central educational institution known as Shri Chatrapathi Shivaji Vadyamandir in 194° Students are coached up to the Matriculation standard and special stress is laid on pre-military

## (Sandur contd.)

education, extra-curricular activities and a study of "Dhainashastra" A Technical Training Centre has been established at Ramgad in collaboration with the Government of India and it is proposed to use this centre, after the war, for imparting technical training to demobilised Maliratta Soldiers and others

## MINERAL RESOURCES.

Sandur holds extensive and excellent deposits of important economic minerals, particularly iron and manganese. Mr Bruce-Foote of the Geological Survey of India has observed that "Sandur is one of the richest iron yielding centres in the whole world" Recent geological reports have revealed the Sandur iron ores to be high grade, with over sixty per cent iron metal. Eminent geologists have testified to the high percentage of pyrolusite in Sandur manganese ores, which have obtained first grade unit prices in Continental markets. There are also extensive deposits of red and yellow iron oxides, which on analysis are found to be highly suitable for the manufacture of paints which satisfy I S D specifications. Enormous quantities of high grade jasper, most useful for the manufacture of mosaic tiles, are available. Kaolin of exceptionally good quality, and suitable for application in the paper industry, or for high quality porcelain and refractory manufacture is also found. Sandur forests abound in sandalwood with a rich oil content.

## RULER'S ACTIVITIES.

The Ruler accompanied by Shrimant Rani Saheb Maharaj visited Europe in 1935, and Australia in 1939. The Ruler presided over the Akhila Karnatak Literary Conference at Bellary in 1938, when he stressed the need for a common script for India He also presided over the Inter-Group Sports Tournaments of the University of Bombay in December 1940. In Feb 1941, he unveiled the statue of Tanaji Malusre at Sinhgad. The Ruler is the President of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference and a Member of the Chamber of Princes, representing Phaltan, Aundh, Surgana and Sandur. Since the commencement of the war,, the Ruler is taking active personal interest in war efforts both within and outside the State. He is a Member of the Mahratta Officers' Recruiting Committee constituted by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and his appeal to the Marathas to join the Aimy in large numbers, was widely responded to A Technical Training Centre to train war technicians has been located at Ramgad Hill Station largely by the Ruler's efforts

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President 1

SHRI RANI SAHEB MAHARAJ

Members :

MEHERBAN V N RAO, M A
MEHERBAN N L HASABNIS, B A, L T.
CAPT SARDAR D C RANAVARE

AAILANA HH RAJA SAHIB SIR DILENP SINGHJI BAHA DUR KCIE Rajaof Sailana Born On 18th March 1801 At the Mayo Educated

Ascended the College Aimer Gadı On the 14th July 1919

Α. Married daughter H H the Maharawatu Sahib of Partapgarh in 1909 and after her demise a daughter of the Ranatu Sahib of Meja

Heir Apparent Maharaj Kumar Digvijaya Singhji M A born on

the 15th October 1918 His Highness is a descendant of the Rathor Raiput clan of the Jodhpur House and is the twelfth Ruler of Sailana a mediatized

independent State in CI Judicial Powers are plenary The Rapputs of the surrounding non

Raiput States consider His High



ness as their head and Raiputs of India in general consider His Highness as one of the foremost feaders and a distinguished member of the community. His Highness has beld various offices in the All India Kabatriya Mabasabha ever since he joined it in 1919 till 1933 when he ceased to take an active part for reasons of health He is still a member and his advice and guidance are always eagerly The Head Office of the Mahasabha remained at Sailana for 10 sought years between 1919 1933 when His Highness held the office of General Secretary His Highness is a patron of the Mahasabha and has presided over its annual sessions 6 times is I resident of Kurukshetra Restoration Society Thaneshwar and Council of Bharat Dharma Maha mandal Benares Member General Council of the Mayo College Aimer

Daly College Indore and Princes Chamber Delhi During His Highness's reign the local Vernacular School was raised to a High School and a new school building and a Boarding House were constructed Education is compulsory and almost free and medical aid is also free throughout the State A new Hospital bas been built with facilities for indoor patients and an up to date Maternity Ward The Raja Sabeb has granted a democratic constitution to the local Municipality and established an industrial free Mandi at Dileepnagar and an Agricultural Farm at the Capital The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive and a High Court has been established Lately a Council of State bas been established of which Shreeman

Yuverai Sabib Digvijaya Singhii MA is the President

At the outbreak of the War in 1939 the Darbar placed its entire resources at the disposal of H M the King Emperor So far the State has contributed Rs 24 445 to the Viceroy s General Purposes Fund Rs 75 871 in Defence Bonds and Certificates and Rs 53021 3 to other miscellaneous Funds Annwar Vishwanath Singh M A LL B Foreign & Political Member Area 1 297 sq miles Population 40 228 Revenue Rs 3 00 000 Salute 11 guns



ANGLI CAPTAIN H H
MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR
CHINTAMAN RAO DHUNDIRAO
alias APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN,
K.C I E, Raja of Sangli

Born 1890 Ascended the Gadi in 1903 Educated at the Rajkumar College, at Rajkot Her Highness is the daughter of Sir M V. Joshi, KCIE, BA, LLB, Advocate of Amraoti, Ex-Home Member of the Government of C P

Area 1,136 sq miles Population 293,381 Gross Average Revenue Rs 21,98,708
Salute 9 guns permanent and 11 personal

His Highness has for many years served as a Member of the

Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. Also attended the First and Second Round Table Conferences and served as a Member of the Federal Structure Committee, Represented the Deccan States at the meeting of the National Defence Council held at New Delhi in April 1942

In 1943-44, the total number of Co-operative Societies in the State was, 118 consisting of 4 Co-operative Banks, 92 Agricultural Credit and non-credit Societies, 20 non-Agricultural credit and non-credit Societies, 1 Sangli State Co-operative Union and 1 Sangli State Co-operative Institute The Co-operative Department 1s under the control of a popular Minister

The State has four Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School, one School for Adult Women, one Montessori School, one Hospital, five Dispensaries and one Maternity Home

Was Effort With a view to promoting war effort, H H has personally organised a Central War Committee with himself as President and other Committees in the Capital and Talukas of the State to stimulate war gifts, and defence loans, enlist Civic Guards and conduct propaganda Many War News Bulletins have been published Shrimant Rajkumar Pratapsinh, second son of His Highness, was killed on active service on 22nd August 1942

Her Highness has organised a Ladies Work Party for making clothing and dressings for hospitals and warm clothing for troops on active service. Articles to the value of over Rs. 8,000 have so far been supplied to the Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

H H has promised a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000/- so long as the war lasts towards H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. A sum of Rs 66,000 has already been remitted.

Other contributions Rs 21 500 to H E the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs 10,366 to Red Cross Rs 2 2000 to Lady Doreen Hope s War Amemities Fund Rs 800 to Silver Trinket Fund in addition to silver trinkets weighing 1200 tolds Rs "50 to Girl Guides War Gift Fund Rs 200 to St Dunstain's section at Delhi and Rs 1,447 to other war funds Investments Rs 50000 in 3 per cent Defence Loans Investments by the State people Rs 114157 in Defence Loans Investments by the State people Rs 114157 in Defence Loans Rs 57 000 in Defence Savings Certificates and over Rs 1 00 000 in National Savings Certificates Besides factories in the State have turned out large quantities of hosiery articles and over twelve million yards of tape required for war purposes

The State has so far recruited 5 555 men for the Army in addition to 250 for technical services — 9 persons from the State have received the kings of Commission—while 16 others have received the Viceroy s Commission—The State offers a reward of Re 1 per recruit to those who bring recruits helonging to the State—The Darbar have supplied 7 ex servicemen to IA Garrison Companies

Land measuring over 900 acres has been granted to the Gyt of India for the establishment of a military aerodrome A plot of ground owned by the State m New Delhi has been placed at the disposal of the Goyt of India for use of the Defence Department during the period of the war

The Darhar have adopted all the necessary war legislation of the Govt of India mutatis mutands a

Hetr Apparent Shrimant Yuvaraj Madhavrao Raosaheb Born On 7th March 1915 Educated at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College Dehra Dun of which he holds a Diploma He passed the BA Examination of the University of Bombay in June 1931 Married Shrimant Souhhagyavati Vimalatia Athavale of Poona on

30th May 1940 A keen hockey player and an expert rider. He is the Assistant Scout Commissioner for the Sangh State. The Yuvaraj was attached to the Secretariat of the Govt of C P and Berar for some time where he gained experience of administrative work. A son was born to him on 24th Afgust 1942 and a daughter on 17th June 1944.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

S B DHALE ICS (Retired)
President Executive Council and Advise
S R BAIRMANGALKAR B A (Retired
Dist Deputy Collector) Drugan and
tice President P M LIMAYE M A
Economic Adviser and Second Councilor
and B S KORE B A LL B and K G
KULKARNI B A LL B MINISTERS
that of Council and Council





ANT MAH'ARANA SHRI Sir Jorawarsinhji, KCIE, the present Ruler of Sant State Born on 24th March 1881 Installed on the Gadiin 1896 Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being

invested with full powers

He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress. The revenue making good progress. The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced-Provision for English edu cation made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made throughout the State-Election system sanctioned for Municipality-Free medical relief extended by opening new dipensaries in the district Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Famine Relief Fund and granting of Ilberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists

during the time of scarcity during the time of scarcity Money is also advansed to local merchants by way of encouragement at a low rate of interest Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Barrelland in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts, have also been made The regime of Maharana Shri Sir Jorawarsinhii has been anything but a bed of roses Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State

far from satisfactory, but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji Saheb exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and another than the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption.

has been recognised and confirmed by Government

By order of His Majesty's Scoretary of State for India approving the recommendations of His Excellency the Crown Representative, the Kadana State was absorbed into Sant

State and the administration thereof was taken over by Sant State from 22nd April 1943

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Govern The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji Saheb to

be a member of the Chamber of Princes

On the outbreak of the present War the Rajaji Saheb sent a message of unswerving On the outbreak of the present War the Rajaji Saheb sent a message of unswerving loyalty to the Crown and the Government He has also contributed generously towards various War Funds totalling in all upto 31st Dec 1944 to Rs 1,82,061 A sum of Rs 1,00,000 was invested in 3% Defence Loan 1949-52 A sum of Rs 25,000 was donated by the Maharana Saheb towards HE the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for purchase of Ambulance Cars out of which seven Ambulance Cars have been purchased and named "Santrampur" A sum of Rs 75,000 was also invested in the 3 Years Interest Free Defence Loan This, has been converted into 3% Victory Defence Loan of 1957 A State War Committee for collection of War Funds and propaganda work has also been formed The Ruling Family in the Sant State belongs to the Purc or Parmar caste of Raiputs

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belongs to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rajputs and is believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his uncle Limdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant

With affect from the vertical and established himself at Sant who with the street from the vertical and established himself at Sant who with a street from the vertical and established himself at Sant who with the street from the vertical and established himself at Sant who with a street from the vertical and established himself at Sant who with the street from the vertical and the street from the vertical and the street from the vertical and the street from the vertical and the street from the vertical and the street from the vertical and the street from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain They first came from the c

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay States were brought into Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda with headquarters at Baroda Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1932, by Government and the Chief Medical

been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933

114,047 as per census of 1941 Area of State 527½ square miles Population 114,047 as per census of 194. mue Rs 6,95,517

Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Prayinsinhji, born on 1st December 1907. Revenue

Dewan N J DIVECHA, BA, LL B

MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINBJI Heir Apparent Sant State Gujarat States Agency

Born 1st December 1997

Education Elementary
education at home under highly
qualified tutors Joined Raj
kumar College Rajkot. Passed
Diploma Examination of the
Rajkumar College Rajkot
Joined Princes School at
Baroda and passed the School
Leaving Certificate Examina



tion of the Bombay University with distinction in 19 5 Joined Baroda College At School and College he has won several Cups Prizes and Medals in tournaments A good tennis and football player

Marriege On the 15th May 1928 married Maharajkumari Shiri Rajkunverba the eldest daughter of His Highness The Maharao Sabeb of Cutcb Bbuj

The Maharajkumar has travelled widely He first went to England in the year 1935 to attend the Jubilee celebrations Again sailed for England in 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Toured the Continent and returned to India in 1938

The Maharajkumar has donated a Silver Trophy known as Maharajkumar Shree Pravinsinhii Cricket Trophy for the Suburban Schools of Bombay

#### DECORATIONS

Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937

#### CLUBS

Willingdon Sports Club Bombay the Royal Western India Turf Club Bombay and the Cricket Club of India Bombay Patron Khar Gymkhana Khar Bombay

Address Santrampur Sant State Gujarat



CIRMUR · CAPTAIN

HIS HIGHNESS

RAJENDRA PRAKASH

BAHADUR, Ruler of Sumur.

Born. 10th January, 1913.

Ascended the gadi · 22nd

November, 1933.

Educated Privately.

Married The sister of Raja Shrimant Mahendra Singh Ji of Nagod, CI, in April, 1936 and the daughter of Sir Shri Bahadur Singh Ji Man Singh Ji, KCSI, KCIE, Thakore Saheb of Palitana State in December, 1941.

Area 1,141 sq miles. Annual Revenue. Rs. 16,00,000. Population. 1,56,054 Salute 11 guns

Administration is carried on by His Highness with the help of a Council of Ministers Judiciary is separate from the Executive. The highest Judicial authority is the Raj Niyaya Sabha which hears appeals from the High Court.

## STATE COUNCIL.

President His Highness The Maharaja Sahie Bahadur

Chief Minister RAI BAHADUR JANKI NATH ATAL, PCS (Retired) Vice-President

Finance Minister R G Abbhi

Minister Without Portfolio. KR RANDIP SINGH JI. Secretary, Sirmur Durbar. RAGHUBIR SINGH.

## RAJ NIYAYA SABHA.

Member RAI BAHADUR MUKAND LAL PURI, M.A, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A (Pb.).

## HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice Gauri Prasad Saxena, BA., P.CS. (Retired).

ALCHER RAIA BAHA DUR KCB HARICHAN DAN the present Ruler of the State

Born oth June 1880

Succeeded on 18th Dec 1891 Assumed ruling power oth June Iggi

The State entered into treaty relation with the British Govt in 1803 and rendered valuable help in quelling the Angul Das palla and Keonthar rebellions

The administration is con ducted under the personal super vision of the Ruler He is easily accessible to all his sub jects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him Raja Bahadur bas insti tuted three Byabastha Parisadas

in the State in 1939 with 50 per cent elected membership keeps pace with the advancement of time and in 1944 45 he has formed a Council of State for the improvement of administration and

the welfare of the subjects



The State maintains an independent judiciary. There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committe of Officials and non officials Roads are lighted with electricity Education is compulsory in the State It has 50 primary schools one HE School and one Sanskrit Bidyalava six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Avurbedic Dispensary

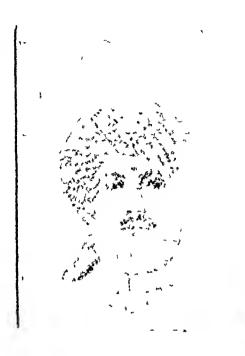
The State is noted for its Coal resources which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are mined by railways and a Bengal English Firm There is a match factory in the State

At the outbreak of the war the Raja Bahadur placed his personal services and entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty

Contributions -Rs 17 033 for War Purposes Fund Rs 1 5 200 in Defence loan about Rs 49 418 in purchase of National and Defence savings certificates The Raja Bahadur is paying Rs 200 monthly to war fund from his privy purse. Timber is being supplied in large quantities for the war purpose

399 square miles Population 8f 432 according to 1941 census Annual Income Rs 16 37 135-9 11 (gross) Heir Apparent Juvaraja Sree Hrudaya Chandra Dev born 27th February 1902 Educated Ravenshaw College Cuttack

Diuan Vice President and Member of the Council of State Diwan Bahadur Promoda Chandra Dev J Misra Secretary to Durbar



HANADEVLI DARBAR
SHREE AMRAWALA
SAHEB, Ruler of Thanadevli, belongs to the illustrious
Jaitani Kathi clan

Born Nov 28, 1895 Educ. At Rajkumar College, Rajkot Ascended first his original Gadi, which was later amalgamated with Thanadevli on Oct 23, 1922 Rule of Primogeniture governs succession

Area 117 32 sq miles Population 18,790 (as per 1941 census) Average annual Revenue Rs 3,00,000

Administration The State is administered under the personal guidance of the Ruler, who was given Second Class powers in 1932 The Darbar Saheb has instituted a Municipal Board with a non-official majority, a Gramya

Punchayat, a Sar Panch C'ttee, Jail and School C'ttees and an Evecutive Council of 3 members, one of whom being an elected representative of the people The judiciary is entirely separate from the executive There are 4 well constituted and independent Judicial Courts Police Dept has been re-organised and is manned by well trained and equipped personnel The S J Memorial Hospital in the State has 2 free wards for in-door patients, and provides free medical aid to all without any territorial distinction Both primary and secondary education is Besides, deserving students are encouraged with stipends Liberal concessions and remissions are often granted to agriculturists Pure Bhagbatai system without any Vero prevails in the State since 1934 The State is divided into 4 divisions, each being in charge of a Vahiwat-A Post dar who is under the direct supervision of a Revenue Officer and Telegraph Office, free library, a Power House to supply electric War Efforts lighting and water are other modern amenities Darbar has placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of Contributions to various War Funds amount to the British Govt Rs 25,000 including a sum of Rs 3,976 from the State subjects and Exports and prices of food grains, sugar, kerosene and other necessary commodities have been controlled, undue profiteering and hoarding discouraged and the bare necessities of life supplied to the people, especially to the poor and the middle class and low paid State servants, at concession rates The "Grow More Food" drive, N W F campaigns, ARP, Civic Guards and National Savings Certificates schemes have been well organised The State has also fully co-operated with the British Govt in promulgating emergency legislation and enforcing administrative measures according to local circumstances and conditions

Chief Karbhari K L Chhaya, Deputy Karbhari & Sar Nyayadhish M D Mehta, BA, LLB, Huzur Secretary & Khangi Karbhari A L Swadia, BA., Chief Medical Officer Dr Vasant K Bam, MBBS, Nyayadhish A K Charadva

TONK H H SAID UD
DAULA WAZIR UL MULK
NAWAB HAFIZ SIR
MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN
BAHAD UR SOWLAT I JUNG
GCIE NAWAB of Tonk State
(Raiputana)

Born 1879 Ascended the Gadi on 23rd June 1930 Educated Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar

Area of State 2 553 square miles Population 3 53 687 Recenue Rs 33 16 480 m 1351 Fash (1943 44 AD) Salute 17 guns

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council A State Assembly consisting of 27 members

with representatives of urban and rural areas has been introduced All education is free throughout the State



War Efforts The total amount of contributions so far made to the various War Funds amounts to Rs 200716 84 most of which was contributed by the people The State pays Rs 1000 monthly to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund War and Defence Bonds of the approximate value of Rs 468080 including Rs 299 100 State and Provident Fund investments in War Bonds bave been purchased Large quantities of cotton and woollen articles have been sent for the comfort of soldiers by the District War Committee Ladies Section The Namda Factory executed large orders of the Supply Department of the Government of India during the year 1944

Small savings scheme has been organized in all the state

A National War Front was maugurated by His Highness in 1942 of which there are nine branches in the State M. Sham uddin Ahmad B.A. being the Chief Organiser.

A war news sheet is issued every week in Urdu and Hindi A loud speaker has been installed to broadcast war news to the public

#### ADMINISTRATION

President His Highness the Nawab Saneb Bahadur

Vice President & Finance Member S M Mir BA (Cantab.) Bar at Law

Home Member Sahibzada Mohammad Toufig Khan Retenue Member Syed Naziruddin Hader

Secretary M SHAMSUDDIN AHMAD



RAVANCORE Lt-Col His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kirita-pati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, GCIE, D Litt, Maharaja of Travancore

Boin 7th November 1912
Ascended the Musinad on 1st
Sept 1924 Invested with
Ruling Powers on 6th Nov '31

Educated Privately Has travelled extensively in India, Europe, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies The Andhra and the Annamalai Universities have conferred the hon degree of D. Litt on H. H the Maharaja and H H the Maharani, mother

of H H the Maharaja The Benares Univ. has conferred the hon degree of D Litt on H. H the Maharam

His Highness is Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces, Hon. Colonel of the 12th Malabar Bn and Hon Lt -Col in the British Aimy He is the founder and Chancellor of the Travancore Univ

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative, yet for more than a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs, without, however, failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State H H the present Maharaja has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House, but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects. There is a Legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

In Nov 1936, H H. promulgated the epoch-making Proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all classes of Hindus including those hitherto regarded as untouchables, a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world Another humanitarian reform was achieved by H H's Proclamation in Nov 1944, abolishing the death penalty provided for certain offences under the Travancore Penal Code By another Proclamation in 1937, a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established

Among notable legislative measures recently introduced are the Debt Relief Act, which is designed to alleviate the burden of indebtedness and is wider in scope and application than similar enactments elsewhere, and the Trivandrum City Municipal Act which makes provision for the better management of the municipal affairs of the City through a Corporation

With a view to nationalising transport in the State, H H's Govt

have taken under their control nearly the whole of the road transport system in the State They have also a .clieme for nationalising the water traffic on the chain of canals and lacoons

which he fr m end to end of the State. Travancore The Steam Navigation Compaoy has been started for the deve lopment of coastal traffic. They have established the Travancore Credit Bank for granting long term loans to the agriculturists and small industri alists of the State To reduce unemp loyment and fo exploit the immense natural resources of the State the Govt have em harked apon a programme

Among the first fruits of this policy may be mentioned the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme the Cera mlcFactory at Kun dara and the Tray

of industrialisation

ancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd the last being incorporated in Travancore and manufacturing desides sugar 200 varieties of pharmaceutical products such as limments liquid extracts liquors pulves spirits syrups and spe cialities including Caffelnaspirin and Lysol The Rubber Factory at Trivandrum is largely engaged in the manufacture of articles for war purposes The Aluminium Smelting Factory at Alwaye which bas commenced production of Aluminium has great possibi lities for the future The Glass

Factory at Alwaye and the Plywood Factory at Punalur have started work

The Travancore Fertilizers and Chemicals have been started with a capital of five crores of rupees

The construction of a chemical and fertilizer factory at Aiwaye for the manufacture of Ammonium Sul phate and other important chemicals has been taken in hand

Arrangements are being made for establishing a cane sugar factory Central Travan core Schemes are well under way for establishing tories for the manu facture of cement cane sugar caustic soda fertilizers sulphuric acid potassiumchlorate ammonium sulpha te ncetic acid and chleium carbide Measures are also in progress for the esta blishment Spinning Mills



H H W h ra iSt Pa rati Baji

Refined salt is being produced on a commercial scale and the State is now able to export salt after meeting all its requirements

The State stands in the fore front of educated India According to the recent census the percentage of literacy on total population is 47 i for the whole State 58 i for males and 36 o for females and the percentage of literacy on the population aged 5 years and over is 55 o for the whole State 67 9 for males and 42 i for females

(Travancore contd)

On the outbreak of the War H. H. the Maharaja generously offered to place the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Govt He has not only made munificent contributions to the War Fund but sent the First and Second Infantry Units of the State Forces on active service He has contributed Rs. 6,50,000 for equipping the trawler and mine sweeper "HMIS Travancore" for the use of the R. I N and Rs 1,50,000 for the purchase of two fighter planes for the R A. F Besides, H H has contributed Rs 1,430,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Fund, Rs 2,00,000 to H E the Viceroy's Comforts Fund, Rs 1,10,000 for Red Cross Work, Rs. 150,000 for Women's War Work, Rs 25,000 to the King George's Fund for sailors, Rs. 15,000 to H E the Governor's War Fund, Rs 10,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund and Rs 1,000 to General de Gaulle's Funds for amenities to the French prisoners of war H H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi has contributed Rs 1,00,000 to H E the Viceroy's War Fund apart from contributions towards equipping a Field Ambulance Unit and to other funds.

H. H's benefactions include large sums of money for earthquake relief, for fight against tuberculosis and similar purposes and annual donations to several philanthropic and scientific bodies. Among his other charitable works is the establishment of a home for the destitute and the infirm He has founded an Art Gallery at

the capital in addition to the one he maintains in the Palace. H. H's hobbies are tennis photography, riding and motoring

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States, next only to Hyderabad and Mysore in population and revenue and occupies the south-west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is foremost among the Indian States and the Provinces in respect of literacy, both among men and women. Bounded on the North by Cochin State and Coimbatore Dist., on the East by the Districts of



Sachwottama Sir C P Ramasuami Avyar, K C S I , K C I E , LL D , the present Dewan of Travancore

Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, it is one of the most picturesque portions of India, with an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of backwaters and vast and rich forests Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, is a terminus of the S I. The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport weekly air-mail service runs between Bombay and Trivandrum.

Area 7,661 75 sq. miles Total Population 6,070,018 1941 census Trivandrum City 128,365

Revenue: Rs. 623 lakhs Salute 19 guns, local 21 guns Heir-Apparent Martanda Vaima Elaya Raja

RIPURA LT COL HIS HIGHNESS BISHAMA SAMARA BIJOYEE MAHA MAHODAYA PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARATA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEV VARMAN BAHADUR KCSI MAHARAJA of Tripura

Royn 19th August 1908

Succeeded to the Gads On the death of his father on 13th August 1923 and was invested with full administrative powers on 19th August 1927

Married On the t6th January 1929 the Sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheh Bahadur KCIE KBE of Balrampur (Oudh) and on her death in November 1930



the eldest daughter of Capt H H Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur KCSI KCIE Maharaja of Panna (CI) Has one son and two daughters

Heir Apparent Maharajkumar Sula Snjut Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Varman Bahadur Area of the State 4 116 square miles 13 Guns Population 513,952 (1941 Census) Permanent Salute Recenue (including Zemindaries) Rs 37 54 643 (based on the aver age of five years)

Capital AGARTALA a pretty and well laid town 5 miles from Akhaura Jn (B & A Rly)

Tennis shooting and big game hunting Recreation

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in adm n strative affairs Public Works and Development and has extensively toured in India and round the world

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Chief M n ter Manyabara Raja Rana B dbju g B hadu FRGS Political Rev & For t M t D w n B K S n B ha un M.A B L. F name M siter Rais n S C Dutt ter f Public Health T

THA URK MINI KUM R S NGH S NEB Chief S er lary t H H P vale Sec lary to H H

16. Heim and urn mini kun ku ann e nae what in the same of the sam

Con ervator of F

Chief Commandant I the State Force JOHN JUNG BAHADUR M B.P. M.C. IA ha g Army D off L Col. RANA

Commis soner f P lic RAI BARADUR G R DUTT

ADIA DARBAR SURAGWALA SAMES the present Chief of Vadia Western Kathlawar Agency 1s aged 42 He belongs to the Virani Branch of Kathis Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then has borne the name of Kathiawar

Area 1 92 square miles Revenue : Rs 3 lakhs

The Darbar Saheb married A S Kunvarbaisalieb in 1922 and has two sons and three danghters. The rule of primogeniture governs succession The Heir Apparent Kumar Shri Krishnakumar Saheb is aged 14

years and the younger Kumar Saheb Virawala is aged 11 years Both of them are receiving educational training in a public high school at Rukot The Heir Apparent is

studying in standard VI while the second formar is in standard III The Darbar Sahebhns earned the reputation of being a progressive and benevolent ruler and takes personal and keen interest in the nami nistration of the State Reforms of far reaching importance-medical social economic educational and political-base been inaugurated by bim The subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education free medical relief Child Marriage Restriction Act the Farmers Relief

Act a State Bank Probibition Electric Power House and a Public Municipality in Vadia and Akala

The growth of industrial concerns is adding to the prosperity of the State An oil mill a ginning factory rice bullers pulse hullersand Industrial works are among important industrial concerns

The Darbar Sabeb bas contributed liberally towards different

War Purposes Funds

Namdar Darbar Salieb bas been elected a Representative Mem ber of the Chamber of Princes for the Western Kathiawar States comprised in Group II and is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes

The State is doing its best to promote the war effort and bas an

A R P and National War Frunt organisations

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

State Karbhars ! KUSUMRAI J DEWAN BA LLB Tutor & Companion to Herr Apparent : VISHWANATH S ABHYAN HAR MA BSc (USA) (Formerly Lecturer on the faculty of Sir Dorab Tata Graduate School of Social Sciences Bombay)

Nyayadhishi T V VYAS MA LLB Chief Medical Officer i DR K J PANCHOLY LCPS

Private Secretary ! R D PATGIR Hutur Secretary! H R VANK Treasury Officer PB SANDANT Superintendent of Police B RUPSIN



ALA THAKORE SAHEB Shri GAMBHIR SINHII VAKHATSINHJI GOHIL. THAKORE SAHEB OF VALA

Born25th April, 1880 The eldest son of the late Thakore Saheb Shri Vakhatsınhjı Meghrajjı Gohil Ascended the Gadi On the 5th June, 1943

Harrow (England) Educ and Clare College, Cambridge He also took a regular course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun

Married 9th March, 1912, the youngest daughter of the late Thakore Shri Verisalji of Roha in Cutch

Recreation Riding

Address Vallabhipur, Vala, Kathiawar

Area of State 2119 sq miles (including Zilla villages)

Population 16,197

Revenue Rs 6,52,000

Heir-Appaient Yuvraj Shri Pravinchandrasinhji Born on the 15th October 1925 Married 15th February, 1944 to Maharaj-kumari Premlata Devi, Second Daughter of Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, CBE, Maharaja Saheb of Surguja

Secretary to the Thakore Saheb Raikumar Taswant Sinhii of Vala

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Karbhari Keshavlal K Oza, BA, LLB Sar Nyayadhish Premshanker O Trivedi, MA, LLB Chief Medical Officer Dr Vallabhdas M Bhayani, MBBS Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate Chhotalal P Trivedi, BA, LLB

Superintendent of Police Dalsukhram K Bhatt

Revenue Officer Ambashanker M Bhatt Superintendent, Huzur Office Bhagwantrai B Hathi

Sakharam K Vidwans State Surveyor

State Overseer Pranlal K Kacha

Treasury Officer · Manishanker V Rajgor Bardashi Officer Jiwanlal F Mehta

A SHULLA

TADHWAN HIS HIGH ness Maharana Shri SURENDRASINHJI THALORE SAHEB of Wadhwan Born 4th January 1922 Married Bashri Javaki Bashri Jayakun

verba youngest daughter of His Highness Maharata Saheb Shri Bhojrajji Saheb of Gondal on 18th February 1942

Heir apparent Yuvrai Shri Birendra Dev born on 30th

March 1943

27th July 1934 8th June 1942 Succession Investiture Educated At Mayo College Aimer and Blundells School Tiverton (Devonshire) England Area of the State 369 4 sq miles including that of the

attached area but exclusive of the villages in British India

Population 68 776 including villages of the attached area but exclusive of villages in British India

Revenue About Rs Seven lacs

Salute Permanent 9 guns

His Highness has two brothers-Kumar Shri Virendrasinhii aged 20 and Kumar Shri Vikramsinhji aged 16

#### STATE COUNCIL

HIS HIGHNESS President

Dewan & Vice President RAO BAHADUR HARILAL D RAVAL D-A

First Member KUMAR SHRI KARANSINIJI Second Member BHOLANATH J THAKER BA LLB

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

High Court Indge P L CHUDGAR BAR AT LAW Sar Nyayadhish BHOLANATH J THAKER BA LL B Supdi of Police RAO SAHEB PRATHWISINHJI H RAOL

Chief Revenue Officer Gokaldas C Parekh

Sutdt of Education Kalidas N Shah M A Chief Medical Officer DR Chatrabhuj P Mehta M B B S AMBASHANKER P TRIVEDI Special Officer

Nyayadhish Amritlal N Shah B A Treasury Officer MAHENDRARAI D RAVAL

Rathharch Officer GOPALII B GOHEL State Engineer RUPSINHJI B RANA

Secretary State Council Chandulal M Shah Palace Medical Officer Dr Revashanker LCP & S REVASHANKER

Khangi Kamdar Devisinh G Jadeja



ANKANER HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARANA
SHRI AMARSINHJI BAHADUR, KCSI, KCIE, Maharana Rajsaheb of Wankaner

Boin 4th January 1879
Succession 12th June 1881
Assumption of full powers of
the State 18th March 1899

*Educated* At Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Area of the State 417 sq

Population 54,966
Salute Permanent 11 guns
Revenue Rs 8,50,000

Henr-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, born 12th April 1907

Grandson Yuvraj Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, born 20th August 1932

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan RAO SAHEB ANANTRAI N MANKER, MA

High Court Judge M C KAVLESHWAR, BA, LLB

Home Member RAO BAHADUR DEVCHAND L MEHTA, BA

Chief Medical Officer GAJANAN D GUPTE, MBBS

Superintendent of Police & Military Secretary RAO SAHEB LAXMIPRASAD D RAWAL

Sar Nyayadhish Hirachand M Ghodadra, BA, LLB

State Engineer VRAJLAL J SHAH, BE

Controller of Civil Supplies & Agent, Agricultural Co-operative Bank Kantilal V Shah, BSc, LLB, Bar-at-Law

Secondary School Educational Officer POPATLAL PUNJABHAI SHAH, BA

Wankaner State Agent at Bombay HARILAL J CHAVDA, BE

Treasury Officer Keshavlal L Gandhi, BA, LLB

Nyazadhish Jairamdas S Jobanputra, BA, LLB

Private Secretary RATILAL B SANGHVI, BA, LLB

Revenue Commissioner JIVRAJ K PATEL



# WHO'S WHO



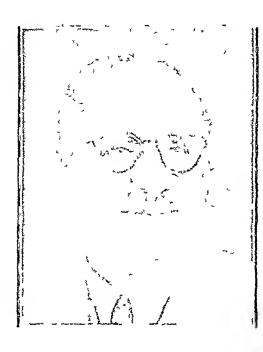
INDIAN NOBLES

AND

PROMINENT PERSONAGES



1945-46



A BDUL KADIR MAHOMED HUSSAIN, KHAN
BAHADUR, DEWAN,
Junagadh State

Born 1890 in Shikarpur, Sind, a lineal descendant of Asifjah Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the principality of Deccan through the eldest branch of Amir-ul-Umra Ghazi-uddin Ferozjang II When Amir-ul-Umra Ghazi-uddin Ferozjang III was living in retirement in Surat

he sent his eldest son Nawab Mir Bahawuddin Khan to Sind to obtain facilities for the British in Sind from the Kalhora Rulers Nawab Bahawuddin Khan succeeded in doing so Mir Muhammad Sarfraz Khan Abassi, the Kalhora Ruler of Sind, also conferred the jagir of Kandiaro and the title of Mian Sahib on him and that is how the family came to settle in Sind

After completing his education and passing the Sind Advocate's Examination, he entered Government Service as Resident Magistrate, first class, in Sind, 1913 Promoted District Deputy Collector in 1918 Appointed Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay in 1929 and Naib Dewan of Junagadh State in 1935 Went back to 1936, and appointed Collector and Sind in District Magistrate, Thar Parkar, in 1937 Collector and District Magistrate in various districts of Sind including the Upper Sind Frontier District, where he was the first Indian to be permanent Deputy Commissioner Again appointed Dewan and Vice-President of the State Council, Junagadh, August 1942.

Address: Junagadh.

A NGRE MAJOR SHIM MANT SARDAR DHARMA VIER CHANDROJI SAMBILAJI RAO VAZARAT MOAN SAKHIEL BAHADUR the foremost and premier noble man and Jagurdar of Gwalior State and a scion of the illustra ous haval House of Angrias of the Malbratta Empire time

Born In 1896 at Gwalior Educ At the Wilson High Som bay Sardar Seh Gwalior and the Agricultural Institute Allahabad

His services to the State have been in the capacity of Keeper of His Highness I ray Purse Suba of Shupun Master of Ceremonics Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja Scindin Huzur Secretary Foreign and

Lyccutive Council Gualier Govt



Huzur Secretary Foreign and Political Minister and Vice President

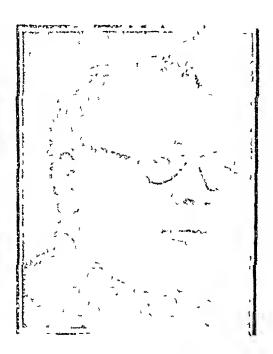
Estate He holds the Jagur of Neon Bhonrasa and Panbihar in the Gwalior State Area! 248 sq miles Population 38 466

Earnly History The historic house of the Angrias has placed an ineffaceable seal on the pages of the Mahratta Empire since the days of Shivin the Great Kanhoji Angre was the inval commander of the Mahratta Empire The Angrias fleet the pioneer of the Indian Navy struck terror deep into the hearts of all aggressors During the regime of the Peshwas the Angrias accompanied the illustrious Mahadii Scindia to Gwalior Since then the family has been closely connected with the Ruling House of Scindia in all their conquests in North India and in recognition of the many services rendered by the Angrias in the conquest of Mewar Ujiun and Mandsaur the Mahraja Seindia endowed them with the Iagris of Neon Bhorrasa and Panbhar

Sardar Angre like his ancestors has rendered valuable services to the Scindia dynasty and the Gwahor State and to him the State owes many outstanding reforms in the fields of administration and legislation. He has brought forward many public utility schemes leading to the amelioration of the public at large during his tenure of office as Foreign & Political Minister and later as Vice President of the Gwahor State Executive Council. His wife is the aunt of the present Ruler Lt Col His Highness Maharaja Sir Jivaji Rao Sendia

In recognition of his services behas been awarded the Scindia Medal the highest bonour in the State His activities within and outside Gualior in fields Political Social Literary and Educational are widely known. He has organized his Jagir on progres ive lines in keeping with the times by instituting such departments as Development Revenue Judicial and Police.

He has 3s and 1d His 1st son Sambbaji Rao Angria is studying Law His 2nd son Shivaji Rao Angria is studying Commerce Permanent Address Sambbaji Vilas Lasbkar Gwalior



BAGLA, Rai Bahadur LALA RAMESHWAR PRA-SAD, belongs to the distinguished family of Baglas of Churu, Bikaner State. known all over India and Burma His father, Lala Dinnath Bagla, was a renowned businessman and the founder of the Marwari Intermediate College, Cawnpore, and United Provinces Chamber of Commerce

Boin May 7, 1904, Educ Privately under the careful training and guidance of his father

Took to business at a very

early age and enlarged his father's business considerably, Director and Managing Agent, Shri Maheshwari Devi Mills, Director and Selling Agent, Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Proprietor, Messrs Gangadhar Baijnath, Cawnpore Recently bought over in the name of Agarwal & Co, the E D Sassoon United Mills comprising the Jacob Mill, the Alexandra & E D Mills, the Rachel Mill, the Manchester Mill and the Turkey Red Dyc Works-the biggest Textile unit of India known as the India United Mills Ltd This group of mills has 2,46,982 spindles and 6,673 looms and the Turkey Red Dye Works is unique in the whole of Asia Has certain other business propositions in hand and is contemplating a further extension of his industrial and commercial activities. Has travelled widely over Europe and developed an industrial outlook after a close study of the big industrial organisations of European countries Cawnpore Municipal Board, from 1922 to 1932 and is now its Chairman, Hon Secy, UP Chamber of Commerce, from 1931 to 1940 and has been its Chairman since 1940, member, Executive Cttee Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Upper India Chamber of Commerce for several years, member, Central Assembly from constituency of UP, from 1930 to 1934, Employers' Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1931, tendered evidence before the Whitley Commission, Lothian Cttee and Joint Parliamentary Cttee, is connected with several other public institutions of the United Provinces

Hobby Fine Arts, particularly Music Address Bagla Cottage, Cawnpore

BALRAMPUR MAHA
RAJA SIR PATESHWARL
PRASAD SINGH SAHIB
Kt Maharaja of Balrampur
Raj P O Balrampur District
Gonda UP Ry Station
Balrampur O & T Ry Owner
of the premier taluqdariestate in
Oudh situated manily in Gonda
Bahraich Lucknow Fyzahad
and Partahgarh districts

Area About 1 500 sq miles Population Over 61akhs Aetr a cannual snoom Rs 35 lakhs Born 2 2nd January 1914 Son of the late Maharaja Baha dur Sir Bhagwati Prasad Sungh Kcife k Be who deed ni 1921 Grandson of the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur Kcsī who rendered unique loyal services to Government

during the Indian Mutin, and enjoyed a salute of nine guns

Educated Privately and at the Chiefs Mayo College Ajmer

Married November 1932 to Maharani Shrimati Raj Lakshini Kunan

Devi daughter of H H the late Maharaja Sir Chundra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana GCB GCMG GCSI GCVO DCL Prime Minister and Supreme Commander in Chief of Nepal Invested with full administrative powers 2-nd March 1937 Knighted 1941 The Maharaja Sabeh is a Janwar Rapput and his ancestors migrated

from Pawagarh (Gujerat) in the 16th century

The Maharaja is a ruler of progressive views mainly interested in administrative reforms and industrialisation of his estate. He abolished Begar or forced labour from tenants also Charsah; and other old feudal dues He installed a large irrigation scheme in his estate for public henefit comprising 4 electrically driven river pumping schemes 38 elec tric tube wells and 3 hig storage reservoirs commanding in all an area of 72 000 acres with 130 miles of transmission lines and 843 miles of major watercourses huilt at a capital cost of about Rs 3 lakhs Has installed 2 powerful generating plants providing electricity to Balrampur town and also to Gonda 26 miles and Bahraich about 40 miles off organised Consolidation Agriculture and Rural Development departments with 9 agricultural farms at a capital cost of about Rs 5 to 6 lakhs and a recurring annual charge of about Rs one lakh There are two large sugar factories in the Raj and one Wood Works Industry at Balrampur The Maharaja maintains o dispensaries including a Women's Hospital fitted with X Ray at an annual recurring cost of Rs 93 000 also two spacious Dharamsalas and several schools

War Fund Contributions and investments amount to about Rs 35 lakhs heades a donation of Rs 5 000 per month for the duration of the War The Maharaja take Reen interest in IVar Publicity and Recruitment and has recruited over 3 000 men Manager Col F H

Toursend Publicity Officer H L Srivastava M A



HANDARI, K. N., RAI
BAHADUR, RAJYA
BHUSHAN, Millowner,
Industrialist and Banker of
Indore, Treasurer, Dewas
State Junior, and Recipient
of High Honours of Gold
Anklet, Ekori Tazim and
Hathi Seropau from Jodhpur Durbar Born 1888

Founder and Managing Director, The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Ltd, Proprietor, The Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills, Ltd, and Bhandari Iron and Steel Co, largest and most unique

concern of its type in C I, First Class Hony Magistrate, Hony Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society, Holkar State Branch and Holkar State War Relief Fund, Member, Economic Industrial Development Board and Gyara Panch, Vice-President, Indore Millowners' Assen and President, Nasik District Oswal Sabha, formerly member, City Improvement Trust Board, Central Grain Advisory Cttee., Stores Purchase Cttee, Constitutional Reforms Cttee and of several other Cttees apptd by the Holkar Government His philanthropic activities are numerous such as Rampura Boarding House, the Nandlal Bhandari High School special feature of which is the vocational education given there His charities amount to many lacs

He is a good orator and a voracious reader and takes keen interest in industrial uplift, Ayurved and Yogic Science The labour amenities provided in his Mills are very highly spoken of. These include a Maternity Home which gives free service to the women of all Mill workers of Indore and is a unique institution of its kind in Central India.

His younger nephew Narendra Singh got the military rank of Lt from H H the Maharaja Holkar Bahadur and is recipient of the high honour of gold Anklet from Jodhpur Darbar. His younger brother Seth Suganmal and nephew Bhawarsingh Bhaudari got the honour of gold Anklet from H H The Maharana Saheb Bahadur of Udaipur in 1944

Address 18, Nandan Wan, Tukogani, Indore

INAJPUR CAPTAIN MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY FRSA

of Dinappur

Born December 28th 1894
Educated Atthe Hindu School
and Presidency College Calcutta
has also had military training
Commissioned to the Indian
Land Forces January 19 4
attached to 11/19th Hyderabad
Regt ITF as Hon Lieut
now Hon Captain

The Maharaja Saheb was for soveral years the Chairman of both the District Board and the Municipality of Dinapur He was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council 1930 and nominated a member of the Council of State 1933 His



speeches are always marked for their freedom from fear or favour He was President of the All India Layastha Conference representing five million Kayasthas and a Vice President of the British Indian Association His voluntary monthly contribution of Rs 100 to the War Fund since the commencement of the war and other substantial lump payments to Govt bave been greatly appreciated

Raja Ganesh the founder of the Dinajpur Raj defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the missimed in the heginang of the 15th century. The Raj descended in 1642 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdew Ray a secon of the Ghosh family Sukdew son Frannath was given the title of Maharaja Babadur by Emperor Aurangzeh. His grandson Ramnath ohtained it as a here ditary distinction in 1745. His owned numerous muskets and many pieces of cannon some of which are still preserved with care. His grandson Maharaja Babadur Radhanath's sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor General of Bengal Shyammohim the talented widow of Maharaja Tarakrath received the title of Maharan and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Girja Nath Ray K C IE left the gads in 1919 to his son the present Maharaja

The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinajpur Darjeeling Road—which Dr Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as hy far the finest in Bengal—was huilt hy the Maharaja Bahadurs Prannath and Ramnath Ray Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnah and his financial contributions to the many religious cultural and charitable institutions of the country are too numerous to mention

Personal Assistant BABU ADINASH CHANDRA ROY Revenue Secretary 1 Rai Sahih NALINI MOHON SINHA Address 1 Dinajpur Rajhati B & A Rly Calculla Office P 301 Pratapaditya Road Kalighat



ALMIA, SETH KRISHNA, runs a chain of Cement Factories, a Paper Mill, many Sugar factories which rank among the largest of their kind in India, Electric Companies, Chemical Works, a Plywood factory, a number of collieries, large Agricultural farms, a public Railway carrying . passengers and goods, the Bharat Insurance Co, Bharat Fire & General Insurance Ltd. Bharat Bank Ltd, and many other concerns Despite these and other notable enterprises, his private life is one of rigorous simplicity and he gives away most of his income in charities

His ancestors, rich aristocrats of the Marwari community, originally belonged to Dalma, a

village in the Punjab States, from where they derived their family name Dalmia From Punjab, his ancestors migrated to Jaipur State, and to Seth Harjimal, a scion of the Dalmia family, were born two sons, Ramkrishna and Jaidayal Ramkrishna's daughter, Shrimati Ramadevi, a highly educated and cultured lady, is married to Seth Shanti Prasad Jain, also a leading industrialist and business magnate Seth Jai Dayal and Seth Shanti Prasad are his loyal and closest business associates who have quietly organised the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries

Ramkrishna began life at the early age of 12, being apprenticed to a firm on Rs 10 a month, and made a mark when he was in his teens. His schooling was desultory, but by assiduous home study, he mastered the essential principles of economics and finance. Throughout his stormy career, which was full of numerous ups and downs, he has pre-eminently been a "Karmayogi", and his steadfastness and strong will-power have raised him to his present position. Besides his mastery of technicalities of finance and economics, he has also acquired a good knowledge of English, Hindi, Bengali and Gujerati, all of which he speaks well and with ease. He is well read in Hindu scriptures and his knowledge of Indian philosophy is extensive

His industrial career commenced only twelve years ago, and to-day he is one of the biggest industrial magnates in the country. He has a way of making a success of concerns, which in other hands tend to sink or fail. Always keeping in view the best interests of the country he forged ahead and planned industrial enterprises, which have ultimately proved of immense public benefit and utility. Not many years ago, his centies of activity were scattered in small isolated places. To-day they have grown into self-sufficient towns, aptly named after his ancestors, Dalmianagar (Bihar), Dalmiapuram (South India),

Dalmia Dadri (Punjab) and Shantingar (Karachi Sind) the last hear ing the name of his illustrious son in liw. These are the perfect model towns well planned with dean filtered water and electricity lad on Large parks picturesque lawns green playgrounds and wide cement roads surrounding well ventilated modern frictores present a colourful spectacle. These unique features attract every week crowds of tourists and visitors.

The growth of Dalma Cement industry which he entered in 1937 admirably illustrates his organising capacity and perseverance in the face of tremendous competition and opposition from powerful combines. The keen competition put up by his rivals which has been hitherto unbrecedented lasted for years but his untring energy patience and courage wore its edge off and the industry was set on a sound and prosperous footing.

At the end of 1942 he floated the Bharnt Bank Ltd with an authorised capital of Rs 20 crores and an issued capital of Rs 15 crores. The avowed aim of this enterprise is to render service to the masses of India ultimately to help in spreading industry to every nook and corner of the country and to make crores of men and women hank minded by thousands of branches operating in every city and town of India

Seth Dalmia lives plainly wears simple clothes and confines his personal expenses to the barest necessities of life He keeps himself nbreast of latest developments in world politics trade and industry and devotes hours daily to the study of religion and philosophy. His connections me widespread and he is on terms of close friendship with eminent political leaders commercial magnates ruling princes provincial governors executive counciliors and high officials

Dalmanagar is the seat of the manufacture of diverse articles of public utility such as Cement Sugar Paper Vegetahle Chee Sulphuric Acid Bleaching Powder Caustic Soda Table Salt Distempers Filter Paper Playing Cards etc Seth Dalmia takes greater pride in the facilities Dalmianagar provides to the workers than in the magnitudes of the industries it houses. He takes keen personal interest in the welfare of his employees for whose recreation special provision has been made. There are clubs libraries gymnasiums playgrounds orchestras theatricals study circles and schools which are the best of their kind in any industrial colony. On all these he spends generously always aming at providing for workers a happy and healthy life.

His charities run into millions but publicity heing avoided few know much about them Following the precepts of the Gita he gives because he should making no distinction of casts and creed in giving In spite of having monumental achievements to his credit Seth Dalmia views them with a sense of detachment always realising that he is not the doer of what he has done but that in him God has fulfilled Himself

> Address Dalmianagar (Bihar) and Dalmia Jain Nivas New Delhi



EVARAO SIVARAM,
RAO BAHADUR DHARMAPRAKASA, Selling Agent,
Mysore Spinning & Mfg Co,
Ltd, Minerva Mills Ltd., Bangalore, and Modern Mills Ltd.,
Bombay.

Born 10th July 1890

Educated. at The London Mission High School, Bangalore

Married Sou Shanta Bai in February 1909 Has four sons and three daughters

The title "Dharmaprakasa" was conferred on him by H H the Maharaja of Mysore in 1943 and "Rao Bahadur" in 1945

Director, Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd, Member, Mysore Legislative Council, President,

Bangalore Rotary Club 1942-43, Mysore Chamber of Commerce 1928 and 1938-39, Rama Krishna Students' Home, and Deenaseva Sangha, Member, Central Rural Reconstruction Committee, Board Industries and Commerce and the Mysore Economic Conference of (Mysore Government)

Medical relief, help to students and educational institutions, women's organisations, social service clubs, religious Mutts and Patasalas and provision of amenities to troops, British and Indian, are a few of the several phases of his philanthropic work. His benefactions to-date exceed Rs 5 lakhs, several of them being of a recurring nature. Besides, he has placed at the disposal of the troops an entire estate near Bangalore.

His wife, Mrs Shanta Bai Devarao Sivaram, his four sons and three daughters, his entire family, is devoted to the service of the troops and they cheerfully and regularly participate in the work of rendering the life of injured soldiers in hospitals more endurable and happy

The Shivarams organise free lunches and teas to the troops on festive days, and regularly entertain convalescents in British and Indian. Military hospitals through their mobile talkie unit, the cost and maintenance of which exceed Rs 40,000. A quarter million feet of interesting film has been screened through this unit to the delight of 3,50,000 men.

Mr Shivaram's contributions in aid of the war aggregate a lakh of rupees, including Rs 15,000 for providing comforts to the troops, to the Red Cross Fund and for a free ambulance and Rs 10,000 towards maintenance of free coffee bars at the City and Contonment Railway Stations

Mr. Sivaram is a firm behaver in relleving human suffering as the highest form of service and has given reveral substantial donations to hospitals etc. The c include Rs | Takh to the new Tub reulous Hospital at Bungalore the foandation stone of which | 12 recently laid by II H | the Misharaja of Mysore Rs | 25000 to the Nyur-edic Hospital attacked to the Sn | Jayachumragendra School of Indian Medicine Rs | 10000 to the Nyur-edic Dispensary in Sringeri Rs | 10000 to the Cubaraba Trust at Mysore | and Rs | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | Assistators | Misharaba Carles | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | Assistators | Misharaba Carles | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | Assistators | Misharaba Carles | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | Assistators | Misharaba Carles | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | Assistators | Misharaba Carles | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | Assistators | Misharaba Carles | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | Assistators | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the Cible and Social Progress | 10000 to the

To the proposed Beggrs Home at Bangalore he has donated Rs 30 000 and the Valatha Loshnia Subha the Moral and Social Huglene Association and the Civic and Social Progress Association have all received due support from him

At the Deena Seva Singha in which he takes very keen interest and of which he is the President is oso children of the labourers and working classes are educated priven free soap oil and baths special physical culture training (Suryanamakar etc.) and trained in small industries and vegetable gardening to enable them to carr in hising litter in life. His total contribution is a this sphere of medical relief and ocial amelioration exceed Rs. 2 14kbs.

In the fild of Fducation he is regularly spending large sums the total of which exceed Rs 50 000. The Bik hanns Home the Saraswat Poo Students I and the National High School Bugslore Sra Ruma Krislina Students Home at Madris and Burglore Mystore Muslim Orphanage the Anatha Asrayam the Sanskit College Insa chamarajendari Occupitional In titute the Ganyati and Bersant High Schools at Mangalore the Sarada Valay Mandir the Sarada Valas High Schools at Mangalore the Sarada Valay Mandir the Sarada Valas the many Institutions that have received his generous help. Besides he has undertaken to feed regularly a large number of students at Bangalore and Mysore cities as a wastime measure

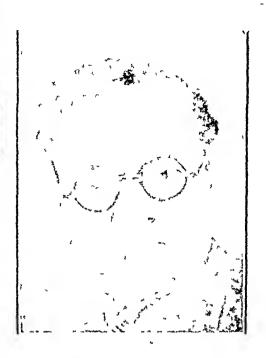
The Kasturba Memorial I und the Bengal Famine Relief Fund H H the Yuvaraja Memorial Fund Rajadharma Prasaktha K Sankara narayana Raos Memorial Fund and the Rotary clubs efforts at Social Service have all received his liberal help

Reingmosty metimed yet not of the old orthodox achool but pos essing a liberal outlook on the vital aspects of religion. Mr. Devarno Straram has endowed the Shirah Gurukul the Sringeri and other Mutts to the tuae of a lakh of rupees.

Viliage improvement work is another of his pet hobbies. Ho has selected a few villages near about Bangalore for intensive rural development work and is expending large sums on the improvement of those villages.

Hobbies Social Service Rural Reconstruction and Religious Study

Address ABSHOT 4 Bellary Road High Ground Bangalore



UPTA, Seth RAMRATAN. MLA (Central) Born Sept 21, 1906, Eldest son of late L Beharilal, founder of the famous Cawnpore firm of Beharilal Ramcharan—Bankers, Mill-owners and Industrialists, having branches and agencies all over India. Entered business at the early age of 17 and accepted the onerous responsibility of controlling all the concerns of Beharilal Ramcharan, especially import, export and banking side He built up rapidly a high reputation for himself in India's industrial, commercial and national life His mind is set on a comprehensive industrialisation of India on modern lines and he firmly believes that the

country's first line of defence is its industrial strength

Chairman, Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co, Ltd, Cawnpore, Chairman, Adarsh Bima Ltd, Allahabad, Director, Hindustan Commercial Bank and Free India General Insurance Company Ltd, Cawnpore, Founder of the well-known concerns—India Supplies, Northern India Tiading Co, B R Woodworks, B R Synthetic & Food Products, B R Engineering Works, U P Stock Exchange Ltd of Cawnpore, Gwalior Traders Ltd of Gwalior, India Construction Company and the Engineering Works of India Ltd, Calcutta, Promoter and for two years President of the U P Merchants' Chamber, Cawnpore, one of the founders of Employers' Assen of Northern India, Cawnpore, Director, Hurriladih Coal Co, Ltd, Calcutta, New Churulia Coal Co, Ltd, Calcutta, Gupta Brothers (Stocks and Shares), Traders Ltd, Lucknow, also connected with a number of other industrial and public concerns

Political career He is a staunch nationalist and began to devote, his time to politics and public affairs from the age of 20 Joined Congress in 1925 and was for several years Vice-President of the local Congress Committee Went to prison during 1929 and the 1931 Civil Disobedience Movement On his return from Jail, went on a world tour, and to England to represent the case of Indian Commerce and Industry before the Select Committee for Indian Constitutional Reforms, again in 1938 he undertook an extensive tour of Europe In 1943 he was elected unopposed to represent seven cities of the U P in the Central Assembly, and also presided over All India Marwari Youth Conference in 1943 Chairman, L Beharilal Charitable Trust He has given enormous sums of money to various public institutions Founded Radha Devi Free charitable dispensary and charities now organising a T. B Sanatorium for U P, specially Cawipore Non official visitor for all the Jails in U P

Publications "World Before the Second Great War" in Hindi,

in two volumes Recreation Travelling and Riding

Address Behari Niwas, Cawnpore

HARKISONDASS LUKHMI
DASS JP proprietor
Messrs Harkisondass
Lukhmidass Share & Stock
Brokers Director The Native
Share & Stock Brokers Assn
The Shree Nivas Cotton Mills
Ltd The Gwalior Paint &
Chemical Industries Ltd & The
Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd

He set up the firm in 1932 hy hecoming a member of the Bomhay Stock Exchange and within less than a decade earned a name for himself hoth on Stock Exchange and among the commercial community He combines in himself those per sonal qualities which hring success in husiness as well as affection of those with whom he comes in contact. His personal



comes in contact. His personal charm and magnetism easily win for him the trust and confidence of those he meets and his absolute devotion to duty and sound husiness instinct strengthen the relationship so formed

Harkisondass was horn in Bomhay on 31st October 1904. He was educated at the Bharda New High School and then joined his fathers firm of Freight Brokers well known in freight line as Messrs Aspinwall Lukhniidass & Company. Soon after he was taken as a partner. He joined the freight business at the early age of 18 and his association with his father's husiness which continued for ten years enabled him to come in contact with many husinessmen as well as shipping and export houses. Due to diversion of export trade from Bombay to other Indian ports and to general world depression he turned his attention to the Stock Exchange in 193°. Harkisondass is also a member of the East India Cotton Association and the Bomhay Bullion Exchange. The training he had under his father combined with his own abilities helped him to bring the firm to its present position.

The firm of Messrs Harkisondass Lukhmidass is today among the front line firms on the Bomhay Stock Exchange. It has set before itself the aim of specialising in genuine investment husiness for which a Stock Exchange primarily custs. For promotion of such histness correct information should be supplied to the investing public and Harkisondass has made a point of developing a statistical depart ment which publishes from time to time wall charts as well as special Surveys of industries.

Harkisondass has displayed a hroad progressive outlook in hisiness activities and in other walks of life as is evident from the financial assistance he has given privately to many institutions and individuals Address, 17 Carmichael Road Bombay



IIRALAL KALYAN-MAL, CAPTAIN, RAJYA BHUSHAN, RAI BAHADUR, M L C, Indore Millowner

Born Ajmer,12th June 1898
President, All India Jain
Mahasabha and C. I Hindu
Mahasabha, Vice-Pres,
Indian Red Cross Society,
Holkar State, C I Hockey
Asscn, C. I Hindi Sahitya
Samiti, Central Gymkhana, Indore, Mem, Red Cross Society,
Indore Residency and Mhow
Cantt., Local Advisory Cttee.
to the All India Standard

Cloth Scheme (Holkar State), Economic and Industrial Development Board (HS), Central Grain Advisory Cttee (HS), Executive Cttee Holkar State Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Executive Cttee Holkar State Anti-Tuberculosis Asson and the recently constructed Board of Economic Development (Gwalior State), Trustee, Indore City Improvement Board, Chairman, The Dewas Bank Ltd, Dewas Senior (CI), The Saurashtra Bank Ltd, Rajkot, Director, Central Cine Corporation Ltd, Bombay, The Bombay Fire & General Insurance, Co, Ltd, Bombay, Owner, The Tilokchand Jain High School, The Kalyanmal Nursing Home, The Kalyan Jain Hostel, The Kalyan Aoushdhalaya.

He is very enlightened and keeps himself abreast of latest development in trade and industry. His latest venture is the Diamond Pictures Ltd, which arranges an All-India distribution of Cine films. He is interested in Mineralogy and is exploiting a few mines including a coal mine in Bengal He is intimately connected with eminent political leaders, Commercial magnates, ruling princes and high officials. His war

Recreation Tennis, Polo, Swimming Club. Yeshwant, Indore, Madhav, Ujjain, The Cricket Club of India, The Turf Club, Bombay, The Roshanara and the Chelmsford, Delhi, and the Jiwaji, Gwalior.

Address · Kalyan Bhavan, Indore. (CI)

AIN S P Managing Director Dalmia Jun Group of Industries

Born 1912

Education Benarcs Hindu University and Agra University Graduated in Science (B Sc.)

Married April 1931 Shrimati Ruma only daughter of Scth Ramhrishna Dalmia has 2 sons Ashok and Alok and a daughter Aleka

Possesses wide experience extending over 10 years of the various industrial and commercial units of the famous Dalmita Jain Group of Industries Is keenly interested in extension and development of Indian industries and in

raising the standard of living of Indian masses. His charities run into millions. Has specialised I nowledge of finance economics and statistics. Visited the Dutch Last Indies in 1936 and also Australia in March 1945 as a member of the Indian Trade Delegation.

machanion

Managing Director Rohtas Industries Ltd Bharat Collieries Ltd Bharat Bank Ltd (Hony) Dy Managing Director Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co Ltd

Director Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Lid Dalmia Cement
Ltd South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd Dehn Rohtas Light Raulway
Co Ltd Bharat Insurance Co Ltd Universal Bank of India Ltd
Dalmia Investment Co Ltd Maheshpur Collery Ltd Lharkhari
Coal Co Ltd Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd Dalmia Jaim & Co (Jind
Ltd National Safe Deposit & Coll Storage Ltd N K Jain & Co
Ltd Dalmia Jain & Co (Pathala) Ltd Patrial Biscuit Manu
facturers Ltd Allahahad Law Journal Co Ltd

President Indian Paper Mills Association Bihar Industries Association Ex President Bihar Chamber of Commerce

Member Executive Committee Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce (Representing Mining interests) Paper Control Advisory C ttee Govt of India Post War Reconstruction C ttee Govt of Shlar

Life Member Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs

Founder Bharatiya Gyan Pith (Academy) Benares Hobbies Collection of statistics Riding and Tennis

Address Dalmianagar (Bihar)



MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJĀZ RASUL KHAN, KC.IE (1937), Kt (1932), C.S.I (1924), MAHARAJA (June 1945) Hereditary Raja, (Vide F D Notification Dated 22nd June 1897.) MLA, TALUQDAR of Jehanguabad, Dt Barabanki Boin June 18, 1886.

Educated Colvin Taluqdars'

College and at home

Member. Provincial Council 1921-36, when he was nominated to the Central Assembly, Elected Provincial Leg Assembly in from Barabankı 1937, Mohammadan Rural tuency, for 15 years member of the Central Advisory Cttee, Court of Wards, Member, Dist

Advisory Cttee, Court of Wards, since 1921, first non-official Chairman, Dist Board, 1923-25, was Vice-President and President of the British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh, President, Arts and Crafts School for 6 years, Life Vice-President, Red Cross Society, Member, Lucknow Univ., Court and Ex-Council, and Muslim Univ, Court and Visiting Board, King George V Memorial Cttee, U.P., Managing Cttee of the Prince of Wales Memorial Fund, Lucknow, Vice-President, Anti-Tuberculosis Cttee, Lucknow, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif till the advent of the Congress Govt in the U.P., Member, Provincial War Board and its Finance Cttee, takes keen interest in education, and is a great philanthropist, his expenses on charities alone amount to Rs 3,94,000

War Efforts —Annual contribution of Rs 5,700 to the War Fund since March '42 by placing at the disposal of Govt free from rent accommodation of that rental for war purposes, has thus contributed Rs 77,900 to various funds so far and invested Rs 1,00,000 in War Loans, other contributions aggregating nearly Rs 1,00,000, War Fund comprise Rs 43,306 to War Fund, Rs 1,000 to Red Cross Fund, Rs 1,000 to St John's Ambulance Fund, Rs 3,000 to Lord Mayor of London's Fund for relief of Air Raid Victims, Rs 2,000 to Lucknow Spitfire Funds, Rs 600 to Mine Sweepers' Aid Fund, Rs 3,400 to Lady Hallett's Silver Trinket Fund, Rs 2,000 for a Steel Roller, Rs. 2,100 for a Loud speaker (for propaganda) and Radio Set, 300 mds of Wheat (Rs 4,000) to Bengal Relief Fund, Rs 500 for Milk for Bengal children, Rs 2,600 for Cinematograph machine with complete equipment, and Rs 1,000 for Aid to Widows and Orphans of Soldiers and supplied 100 recruits

Recreations Tennis, Polo and Shoofing Club United Service Address Jehangirabad Raj, Dist. Barabanki and Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow, U.P., Summer Residence Hallett Castle, Naim Tal K OTWARA RAJA SYED SAJID HUSSAIN ZAIDI MA (Edin) MLA Raja Saheb of Kotwara Raj U P

Born 1910

Educated La Martiniere
College and Edinburgh
University

Married 1937 Princess Selma Sultan grand daughter of H I M the Caliph Sultan Murad V (died 1942)

1942 Daughter of Nawab Mohamad Hasan Khan of Moradabad



History Kotwara Raj was established by Rajas Gopal Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 BC Deobunder Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of world trade) also remained capitals This family once ruled India from Cambay to China In 1488 Raja Mull embraced Islam 1680 Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzebe but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan in 1779 The male line of the 84th Raja Madar Bulsh Khan (1827 57) became extinct His daughter was married to Syed Nazar Hussain a Prince of Yaman Their son was the grandfather of the present Raja Widely travelled the present Raja is essen tially liberal in his outlook. He is the founder of the Hindustani League which advocates the use of modified Roman Script as the only practical solution of suicidal Urdu Hindi Controversy is a great believer in sound films as a medium of instruction. particularly in earlier stages

He is an euthusiastic supporter of the Allied cause and  $h_{\rm lS}$  valuable assistance in recruitment has been appreciated by  $R_{\rm lS}$  Excellency the Commander in Chief in India

Madar ul Mohaam Haji Musahab Ali Khan
Private Secretary Muhammad Agha Hasan Khan
Household Physician Tagya Dutta Gupta MBBS
Deorh Officer Syed Sajad Husain
Addresses Anhalwara Palace Kotwara Raj and
Kotwara Lodge Luchnow U P



UREISHY RATIUSHAN ITTIKHARUL MULK. KHAN BAHADUR, LT-COL, HAJI Maqbool Hassan, MA, LLB, Home Minister, Bahawalpur Government, belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia Though hailing originally from the Meerut District, his ancestors had long settled in the State Boin at Bahawalpur in 1900 received his early education in the State, and, later on, joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, where he passed his MA, LLB in 1925 From his earliest childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future eminence

His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served He began his career in 1925, when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an Aide-de-But, it did not take long to discover that the young incum-Accordingly, bent had in him the makings of a capable administrator in 1927, less than two years from the date of his appointment, he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary But this was only a stepping stone In January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities, and was subsequently raised to the status of Minister-in-Waiting In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur—a visit which he repeated in 1935 and in 1936 The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony to his great powers of observation and expression He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage His services to the State were recently recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasti Vizier in the State He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State, and is His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's representative in the Senate of the Punjab University

During the 18 years of his incumbency he has been in charge of several departments, and in each he has left the impress of his personality in the shape of many useful administrative reforms which he introduced from time to time. It is due mainly to his efforts that the Chief Court of Bahawalpur has been raised to the status of a High Court. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State. He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.

ALLIEF HOOSEI IBHOY ABDOOLABIION Central For 26 years elected Bombay member Municipal Corporation Mayor of the City of Bombas 1931 President of The Board of Trustees Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay 1501 of President the Indian Merchants Chamber 1930 For 10 years elected member of the Legislative Council of For s veral years Bombay the member of Advisory Committee of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Ifaj Com Standing Advisory Sukkur Committee Lloyd Barrace and Bombay Recla mation Scheme



Served as member of the following Committees appointed by the Government Excise I rollution Taxation Income Iax I rotection to Industries Indian and I oregin Brahing Indian and I oregin In dustries etc. An Associate Member I of all Commission on Agriculture in 19 8 Elected Member of the Ssembly of the Central Legislature Government of India for several years. Member of the Defence Consultative Committee Central Legislature. Member of the Var Supply Committee Central Legislature. Member of the Var Supply Committee Central Legislature. Leviler of the Indopendent Party. Central Legislature are legislature of the Indopendent International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at Genera as representative of the Government of India (Linployers Delegate for the whole of India) Attended the 8th Benniel Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce on \*4th June 1935 in Laris as a delegate from India.

Interviewed in 1935 the President of the French Republic His Holiness the Pope and Signor Mussolini in Rome

President of the International Chamber of Commerce Indian National Committee 1934

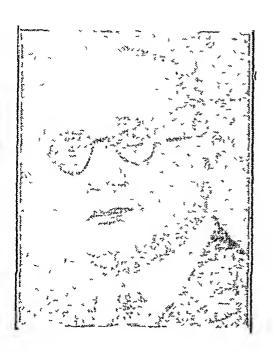
Member Imperial Citizen Association

President of the Indian & iden Salt Minufacturers Association and the Indian Matches Minufacturers Association

President Committee of Direction of Technical Education in the Bombry Presidency and President Board of Trustees Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute 1930 1935 Director of Spinning and Weiving Mills Shipping Insurance Companies etc

President of the Khoja Shia Asna Ashr Community and of the Board of Trustees of the Khoja Shia Asna Ashr Community & Mosque Madrasa Boys and Girls School etc etc

Address Navsari Building Hornby Road Fort Bombay



MEHTA, P N., LTM, AMST, Gold Medalist One of the most successful of the students of the V. J T Institute from which he passed out in 1897 with the highest scholarships for the first two years, and Lord Reay Gold Medal with Honours Diploma 1898 to 1905 he worked as a Weaving Master in sole charge of his departments in The New Great Eastern Mills, Bombay, the late Mr Nansukhbhai Bhaghubai's Mills, Ahmedabad, and The Presidency Mills and The Colaba

Land & Mill Co, Ltd, at Bombay, when he left for England for further studies in Textile manufacture Was the first to obtain the Government of India State Technical Scholarship in 1905, proceeded to Manchester and obtained certificates in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology of that City At the City and Guilds of London Examination he obtained the highest award of the Silver Medal and Money Prize in Carding and Spinning and also first class Honours, and Bronze Medal in dyeing of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods, and First Class Certificates in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of Textile fabrics Returned to India in 1908 when he was appointed Textile Expert to the Government of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the handloom weaving industry in the Presidency This was completed in 1909, from which period Mr Mehta has been acting as technological expert and adviser to different cotton Mills in India, is also interested in the import of English yarns, piecegoods and textile machinery

Since 1909, devoted his wholehearted attention in introducing in India the weaving of fine piecegoods with fine yarns imported into India of 40 to 120 counts. Met with considerable success and his help and assistance have been always sought by Mills in Bombay Ahmedabad Rajputana Bengal and other parts of India

Besides importing English yarns and piecegoods Mr Melita carried on business as a Cloth Merchant buying his requirements from local Mills till the end of the trade boom in 1920 when he closed his husiness as a Cloth Merchant He has done very useful service to the country by advising and helping to introduce the spinning of fine yarns and the weaving of fine cloth all over India and his services and advice have always been available and offered free of cost to all his clients acquaintances and friends. He is at present doing business as (1) Importer of cotton spunsilk and Art Silk yarns and Piecegoods from England the Continent of Europe China and Japan (trade with enemy and enemy occupied countries now suspended) (2) Importer of Textile Machinery for the Weaving Dyeing Bleaching and Pinishing of Cotton Piecegoods (3) Cloth Selling Agent for Local Mills

In 1935 he bought the Crescent Mills of the Currimbhoy Group with the help of his friends and converted it into a fine spinning and weaving mill complete with up to date Bleaching Dyeing and Finishing Machines In 1942 he tool up the Managing Agency of the Burhanpur Tapit Mills Ltd which he is now working successfully on modern lines

Besides his commercial and manufacturing business he takes great interest in social and public activities specially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed. He has made liberal contributions both privately and publicly to help various social and other institutions to relieve distress and to help those who are willing to work and improve their prospects and has donated large sums to Dr. Massina's Hospital. Has built a cheap rent chavil for the benefit of Parsees founded a lying in hospital at Udwada and is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed.

He has taken over a Parsi Boarding School at Nasik to run it on the most modern lines and the total cost including purchase renovation and expansion will come to Rs  $\,6\,00\,000$ 

Address Cook's Building 324 Hornby Road Fort Bombay



MEHITA, SLTH NANJIBHAI, KALIDAS, MBL, Raj Ratna (Porbandar and Nawanagar States), Merchant

Born June 1889.

I ducated Porbandar.

Has 3 sons, 2 daughters

Has following interests—and connections in India and British East Africa

In India Managing Agent, Maharana Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd, Porbandar and the Jagdish Industries Ltd, Porbandar

Director Shree Sayan Mills Ltd, Baroda State Hindustan Colour Chemicals and Mfg, Co, Ltd, Kathwada (Baroda State),

Devkaran Nanji Insurance Co, Ltd, Bombay, The Digvijay Tiles and Potteries Ltd, Jamnagar, and The Selected Satgram Collieries Ltd, Calcutta

In British East Africa (Uganda) He is the pioneer of the Sugar and Distilled Spirits industries in Uganda and is the Chairman and Managing director of Uganda Sugar Factory Ltd., Lugazi (Land 15,000 acres, Sugar Plantation 10,000 acres, yearly output 30,000 tons of Sugar and 300,000 gallons of Distilled Spirit per year), Uganda Tea Estates Ltd., Lugazi, (Land 1,000 acres, Tea Plantation 600 acres); and Mehta Sons (Africa) Ltd., Lugazi (Uganda)

Takes keen interest in Aiya Samaj Institutions and has donated Rs 4 lacs for establishing the Arya Kanya Gurukul in Porbandar, the only one of its kind in Kathiawar, and recently has further earmarked Rs 5 lacs for establishing Arya Kanya Gurukuls at other places in Kathiawar. Also in Africa he has erected the King George V Public Park and Garden in Kampala. Among other charities are Asiatic Ward in Mengo Hospital, Kampala, Native Library in Uganda, Indian Library, Jinja, and various other institutions to which he has given liberal donations amounting in all to Rs 28 lacs. In appreciation of the services of Seth Nanjibhai for the uplift of the Industries of Uganda and also of his numerous charities, the British Government conferred on him the title of M B E in 1934. He has also been awarded the title of Raj Ratna by Porbandar and Jamnagar States and is held in very high esteem among all those who know him

Publications My Tour of Europe (Gujerati), being an account of his impressions of his European tour in 1929

Address Swastik Bhuvan, Porbandar (Kathiawar).

M ODI RAI BAHADUR SETH GUJJARMAL belongs to the distinguished family of Modis of Iathala State Managing Director Modi In dustries Modinagar Begama bad UP

Born August 1901

Educated Privately

Took to husiness at a very early age first apprenticed as cashier and accountant in various concerns of his own and was later trained as Engineer and Miller in the big Flour Mills of his father which gave him an insight into the principles of business and finance and mechanical working of factories



Founded Modinagar an industrial town in Begamahad Dist Meerut UP has many inventions in the field of Engineering and Chemical Control to his credit

Managing Director Modi Sugar Mills Ltd Modi Vanaspati Mig Co Modi Soap Works Modi Food Products Co Ltd Modi Biscuit Co Modi Tin Factory Modi Oil Mills and other Modi Group Factories at Begamabad and other places in the Punjab and U P

Chairman Sugar Mills Association Western U.P. All India Soap Makers Association Modi Charitable Fund Society and R. B. Multani mal Charitable Trust Founder & Chairman Western U.P. Chamber of Commerce

Member War Technical Recruiting Committee and War Board of Meerut Division Executive Committee of Meerut College and Institute of British Engineers Association of India

A well known philanthropist his donations run into many lakhs Has established various public welfare institutions—started at Begama bad a Higb School for boys with provision for industrial and technical training—a big Kanya Vidyalay and a free charitable hospital for the workers and the neighbouring rural population—has generously contributed to the various war funds and loans

Hobbies Gardening and Building

Address Modinagar Begamabad UP



ATHO SETH GOPALDAS. MLA, C P & Berar. son of late Seth Bulakidas Mohta and grandson of late Rai Saheb Seth Rekhchand Molita of Hinganghat A prominent industrialist, Banker and Landlord. Sole Proprietor R S Rekchand Gopaldas Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills, Akola Oil & Rice Mills, Mines and Gin and Press Factories; elected to the C P & Berar Leg Assembly by Commerce and Industries constituency (1937), President, C P & Berar Chamber of Commerce (1944), Factory Owners' Assocn (since 1939), Member, C P and Berar Govt Committees of State Aid Board of Industries (since 1934), Indian Central Cotton Committee, Advisory Committee-Hoarding and Profiteering 1943

and Standard Cloth Advisory C'ttee (since 1943), and Textile Labour Enquiry C'ttee (Jayaratnam), C P. and Berar (1941), Electric Power Advisory, Communication for consulting Post-War Reconstruction of Roads, Provincial Development Advisory, Member, G I P Railway Advisory C'ttee, Nagpur (1941-42), and the Central C'ttee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization (1944), Member, Laxminarayan Technological Institute, Nagpur, Member, District War C'ttee, Wardha (since 1940), District Price Control Advisory C'ttee, Wardha (since 1941), Municipal Councillor, Hinganghat, Nominated (1925-28), Selected (1928-31), again nominated (1934-38), Honorary Magistrate (1925-38), Member, Debt Conciliation Board, Hinganghat (1935-37), Chairman, Laxmi Bank Ltd, Akola, and of many other Companies and connected with various public bodies and Institutions Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee and King George VI Coronation Medals, honoured by H H the Maharaja of Bikaner. Has two sons, Ghanshyamdas and Pharsotamdas

The Mohta family can trace its origin to a period even before Babar came to India when their ancestor Saloji accompanied Prince Bikaji who later on founded Bikaner. The Mohtas have a glorious past and have produced great warriors and equally great statesmen. They have figured prominently in several battles and have shed their blood in some of them. Famous for their courage, the women have adorned the family name by offering "Sati"

Many Jahagirs, rights and privileges have been bestowed on the Mohta family by the Ruling Princes of Bikaner in recognition of their meritorious services rendered both on the battle-field and in the administration of the State — The illustrious sons of the Mohta family have adorned the office of Prime Minister of Bikaner with dignity, distinction and Statesmanship — The family can be proud of being the first amongst Marwaris to establish the cotton manufacturing industry in India

## MUTHA DIWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL BALMULUND Banker and Merchant

Born 1st September 1890
After completion of his educa
tion joined family business of
bankers Messrs Mokamdas
Hajarimal Bankers and Mer
chants carrying on business
in cloth with branches at
Bombay and Sholapur
Elected member Satara Munic
pality for 12 years from 1914
Unanimously elected President
of the Satara Municipal Borough
1936 and 1938 Was President
Taluka Local Board for more



than 12 years and member Dist Local Board Satara Was 2 President of the Oswaf Conference at Abmednagar 19 5 and Hon Treasurer Viceroy's Bihar Relief Committee Satara District Vice Presi dent of the Aryangla Vaidyak Shala and President of the Rayat Shik shan Training College Was Treasurer of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund 1935 At present he is Hon Treasurer Dist War Funds Committee Donated Rs 20 000/ towards Shree Umed Singhu Air Defence Fund started by the Jodhpur State contributed Rs 1 001/ towards the War Gifts Fund Rs 7000/ towards Red Cross Fund and Rs 500/ to District Recruiting Fund donated Rs 10 000 to belp recruits to H M s Forces Recipient of the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals Director Long Life Insurance Co Ltd Poona Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd Member Council of the Western India Life Insurance Co Ltd Satara Created Rao Sabeb in 1931 Rao Bahadur in 1936 and Diwan Babadur in 1943 In appreciation of his social & religious activities and philanthropic acts the Mabaraja of Jodhpur has graciously b stowed upon him and his family the unique privilege of wearing gold anklets Was Hon Bench Magistrate (First Class) and Chairman A Bench of Magistrates F C Satara 1036 President of the United Khandesh Merchants Conference at Jalgaon in 1939 Has donated more than Rs 10 000 towards the S S Jain Boarding House Poona and also financially belped Several other institutions including the Ghatkopar Jeevaday amandal Contributed Rs 5 000 towards the Aryangla Vaidyak Shala Satara in his uncle s name and earmarked Rs 60 oog to various charitable institutions in memory of his uncle Chairman Dist Committee of The Liberal Federation Satara 1938 Address Satara City



MOHAMDI RAJ. RAJA
SAIYID MOHAMDI RAJ. RAJA
SAIYID MOHAMMA DO
SAADAT ALI KHAN, is the only
son of the late Raja Saiyid
Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan,
and the late Rani M Sarfaraz
Begum of the Mohamdi Raj,
Oudh His father was a poet of
great repute and author of
numerous publications

During the last World War the late Rani Saheba helped the British Government with men and money The Lucknow University, the King George's Medical College as well as the Prince of Wales Zoological Gardens at Lucknow are indebted to the late Rani Saheba for her munificent and liberal donations

The present Raja inherited Nanpara from his maternal grand-father, Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, Kt, csi The title of Raja was conferred on the Nanpara House in 1763 by the Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, the King of Oudh, and has since been recognized by the British Government as hereditary.

Born in 1904 Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow, succeeded to the Nanpara Gadi in 1911 Added to his acquirement the vast experience of a traveller of broad outlook having visited the Continent, England and the Near East several times

The Raja is well-known for his drive against illiteracy The Saadat High School recently established at Nanpara marks the successful culmination of his efforts at liberalizing education in his Raj. The Lady Hallett Women's Hospital established recently at Nanpara conspicuously marks his humane feeling towards his subjects and his deep interest in all social and civic matters.

Recreations Polo, Tennis, Swimming and Big Game Shooting, has bagged many tigers

Member of the most exclusive Clubs of Europe and India, and patronizes the Aero Club, United Provinces.

Member, UP Assembly

Heir-Appaient, Nanpara Raj · Rajkumar Asif Saadat Ali Khan Heir-Appaient, Mohamdi Raj · Rajkumar Arif Saadat Ali Khan Dewan: Agha Mirza Saheb.

Address Saadat Palace, Nanpara, Dist Bahraich (UP)

AWAB GANJ ALLABAD
ESTATE DR SAFDAR
NAWAZISH ALI KHAN
OIZILNASH OF belongs to a
noble family of the Punjab dis
tinguished for religious military
and administrative services

Born 1901 Educ At Central Model School and For man Christian College Lahore Took his BA Hons Degree of the Punjab University in 1973

Received his PHD in 1947

Brother Sahabzada Moham
mad Hussain Khan Oizilbash

Succeeded his uncle Khan Baha dur Nawab Mohammad Ahikhan CSI on the nd Februrry 1935 Married in 1936 the daughter

of Mirza Bahadur Mirza Moham mad Sadiq Ali Ishan a premier



Chief of Oudh has two sons and two daughters

Heir and Successor Nawabzada Fatch Mi Khan

Estates Taluqdan Estate of Nawab Gun; Aliabad Dist Bahraich in Oudh and Kerbala and Hoor Hosain Estates in Iraq (Arabia)

The Sardar has travelled widely in the Near and Middle Last and knows English Arabic Persian Punjab and Urdu very well. He has a good taste for History particularly Islamic History. He is deeply interested in education social reforms politics and estate management. He is a whole time worker and nover times of performing any ardious.

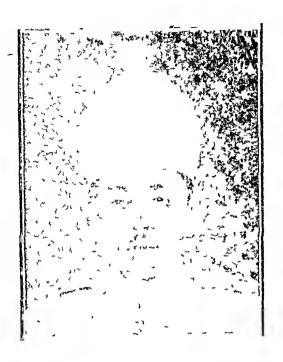
task Plain living and high thinking is his motto

Is a Tirst Class Special Magistrite a non-official visitor of July Director of the Central Evchange Bank Ltd of Lahore and also Director of Muslim India Insurance Co Labore Trustee of Mahara Singh High School of Bahratch He is in charge of Zarih Procession of Lahore and other ecclesiastical activities and is an Hony General Secretary of Madrasatul Waizeen of Lucknow the central institution of the Immamiasect in India Awarded Coronation Medil 1937 National War Front Medal 1943 Hehas recently been taken into the Frovincial and All India Council of the All India Muslim League from the Punjab and the Immehre of the All India Muslim Clucational Conference Ahgarh

Hobbies Gardening and Reading Recreation Tennis and Shooting History The Sardar is a grandson of the late Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan and Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan The family traces its history to the days of Nadur Shali when one of his ancestors was Governor of Kandahar In 1839 Nawab Ali Raza Khan became a friend of the British and fought on their side at Mudki Feroze Shah and Sobraon and raised a troop of cavalry which was later on embodied in the well known Hodson's Horse for which he was awarded the estate known as Nawab Ganj Alabrd Estate Oudh comprising 147 villages A pension was also granted to him which was later replaced by a grant of property known as RAAh Khamba

Address Nawabgani Ahabad Bahraich Oudh and Mubarak

Haveli Lahore



AWAB HASAN YAR JUNG BAHADUR, MOHAMED HASNUDDIN KHAN, youngest son of Nawab Sultanul-Mulk Bahadur Amir-e-Paigah and grandson of late Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umara Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, comes from the highest branch of the Hyderabad nobility, his grandmother, Lady Vicar-ul-Umara, being an aunt of H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar

Boin 1st December, 1905, brought up by his grandmother under whose care he studied Urdu, Persian, riding and use of sword and other weapons

Educ Nizam Collegiate School, passed matriculation in

second class in 1924, joined the Osmania Univ and subsequently the Muslim Univ, Aligarh, from where he passed the Intermediate examination in 1927, sent to England by H E H the Nizam in 1931 for higher studies, joined Leeds Univ and completed his commerce education; took keen interest in Economics, Commerce and social administration courses whilst in England, member, Royal Economic Society of London, was a playing member of the Univ Hockey team, an active member of the Univ International Society, and elected Pres of the Indian Association and the Islamic Society several times, a popular member of the Leeds Univ Union, especially among Indian students in England, travelled extensively in England and the Continent, including the U.SSR, and prepared notes about his impressions

Married a daughter of his late uncle, Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla Bahadur, has one son.

Underwent training in revenue and other administrative departments for 2 years in the different districts of the State, Special Officer, Finance Dept, since 1943, a popular member of the Jagirdar Asson and a member of Jagirdar's College Board of Governors, an active member of several social work committees, rendered valuable help to the war effort, Persian scholar, a good public speaker, Pres, "Iqbal Society" and "Tagore Society", awarded title of Nawab Hasan Yar Jung Bahadur by H E H the Nizam in 1925

Publications A history of the Paighas, Collection of his articles on Hyderabad Commerce and Industries and of his Presidential Addresses, has contributed to newspapers and magazines

Recreations. Hockey and hunting

Address Begampet, Hyderabad-Deccan

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR (MIR

YUSUF ALI KHAN)
one of the premier noblemen
of Hyderabad Deccan and
the sole representative of
the illustrious family of
Sir Salar Jung the Great of
Mutiny fame

Born 13th June 1889 at

Educated At Nizam Col lege Wis Prime Minister between 1912 15 his travelled all over Europe Iraq Persia Syria Palestine etc



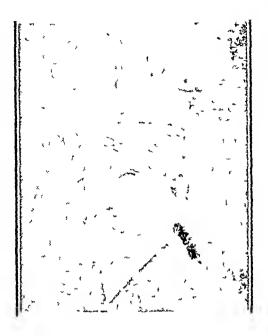
Area of Estate 1 480 square miles Population 286 105 Revenue Over Rs 15 lakhs

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work

Family History About the middle of the 17th century the great grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and murned into a noble's family After the fall of the kingdom the members of the family took service under the Moguls Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers They were apart from the present Salar Jung —

(r) Shair Jung (2) Ghayur Jung (3) Dargali Khuli Khan Salar Jung (4) Mir Alam (5) Munirul Mulk (6) Sirajul Mulk (7) Sir Salar Jung I (8) Sir Salar Jung II

Address Hyderabad (Deccan)



TAWAB SIR LIAQAT HYAT KHAN, KBE, Political Adviser, Bhopal, is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, CSI, of Wah in the Attock District, Punjab

entered the Punjab Government Service in as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received early promotion to the Imperial Police He held several important appointments with conspicuous success and his services were recognized by the grant of the King's Police Medal, the title of Khan Bahadur, the OBE, and a grant of land by the Government

During the visit of H R H

the Pince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor) to Lahore in 1922 he was selected by H E the Governor of the Punjab to take charge of the special reception arrangements in Lahore. His services in this connection received high commendation from His Royal Highness, H E the Viceroy and H E the Governor of the Punjab.

In 1923 his services were lent to H H the Maharaja of Patiala as Home Secretary but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister and placed under his control some of the most important departments of the State. It was as Home Minister that Sir Liaquat distinguished himself as an officer of high administrative abilities. He gave effect to several measures of reform likely to have far-reaching results in improving the condition of agriculture and industry in the State. In 1928 H E the Viceroy conferred on him the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction and in 1930 His late Highness appointed him as his Prime Minister.

During the inquiry into the allegations contained in the book "Indictment of Patiala" Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat conducted the Patiala case and the very mentorious services rendered by him were gratefully recognised by His late Highness.

He was closely associated with the Round Table Conferences and Federal discussions both in India and London and represented the States at the Round Table Conference and the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee

Knighted in 1933, His late Highliess conferred on him the Honorary Rank of General in 1934 H M the King Emperor conferred on him the Order of KBE in 1939

Sir Liaqat has been closely connected with the work of the Chamber of Princes for many years past. Appointed Political Adviser and Member of the Bhopal State Cabinet soon after his retirement from Patiala.

JAWAB ZAHIR YAR
JUNG BAHADUR is the
son of the late Nawab
Mbin ud Dnwla Bahadur nne ni
the three great Paigah Nnbles
nf the Hyderabad State

Born in Hyderabad Deccan in the year 1910

He was educated at the Nizam College and at the Osmania University obtaining his B.A degree in 1934. The Nawab has the distinction of being the first Paigah noble the graduate from the Osmania University.

Nawab Zahir Yar Jung s Pai gah or feudal estate covers an area of 1 821 square miles and



has a population of 276.533 and its annual revenue amounts to Rs 22 lakhs He carries on the admin tration with the belp of a Council coosisting in a President and two Members

In 1934 under the gracious orders of H E H the Nizam be received Settlement and Revenue training in Nizamabad District and thereafter in 1938 in administration in CP and Berar as Assistant Commissioner at Amraoti

In 1927 he was married to the eldest daughter of the late Nawab Wah ud Dowla Bahadur another member of the Paigah family and second son of the late Sir Nawah Vicar ul Umra Bahadur ooe of Hyderabad's Prime Ministers

President All India Muslim Educational Conference Aligarb

A keen sportsman and shikari has shot a large variety of Indian game large and small. Has twice visited Europe and America with his Begum and has published a book of his memoirs

The Nawab evinces keen interest in the administration of his estate and has introduced many schemes for the amelioration of his people in the form of schools drinking water wells roads and health measures

He has recently been appmated by His Exalted Highness the Nizam as a Member of the Executive Council His portfolio comprises in the departments of Post Archaeolngy Govt Printing Press Veter inary Observatory Fisheries Ecclesiastical and Lahour

Address Paigah House Alexandra Road Secunderabad Deccan



DAULAH YEMIN-UL-MULK RASHIDUZZAFAR KHAN, BA, Col, younger son of the late General Nawab Mohsimul-mulk Obaidullah Khan, CSI, and nephew of His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal.

Born November 1909. Educated Privately and at the Muslim Univ, Aligarh Graduat-

ed in 1932 after a brilliant career Was the Secretary of the Historical Society which toured many historic places all over India Captain of the Mushm University Hockey XI in 1932

Received administrative revenue training in Bhopal Was responsible for carrying out the colonisation scheme entrust-

ed to him by H H the Ruler

A keen lover of art and literature, he has been responsible for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal to a great height by

patronising the leading Urdu poets in India

On the outbreak of the present War the Nawabrada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government He completed a course of military training in the CI States OTC at Indore, with remark-Staff Officer 'Q' Branch Was attached to different Area and District Headquarters and the Central Command, Agra, for staff Since promoted 'Chief of Staff', Bhopal State Forces has donated Rs 10,000, and Rs 500 per month for the duration of the War to H E the Viceroy's War fund, and has also contributed generously to various other War Funds, which together with his brother's contributions, amount to nearly Rs 1 lakh He was sent by the Military Authorities on an inspection tour to the Middle East, in Oct 1943, and visited Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, Iraq and Iran The Nawabzada takes a keen interest in education and generously supports many private and local charitable institutions with his brother he recently donated Rs 1,44,000 to the Muslim University, Aligarh, for the enlargement of higher Technical Education Member of the Court, Muslim Univ, Aligarh Sports Being the Vice-President of the All-India Hockey Federation, the Nawabzada takes a very keen interest in Hockey The famous "Bhopal Wanderers XI" owes its very existence to the Nawabzada's generous help and support The Nawabzada owns a fine string of racehorses

He is the Founder of "The Bhopal Stud Farm", which, due to his keen interest, is rapidly progressing and is becoming an important

centre of horse-breeding in India

Other Recreations Big game hunting, yachting, and tennis Vice-Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club

Address Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, CI

PANCHA KOTE RA J
RAJA SRI SRI KALYANI
PROSAD SINGHA DEO
Born 16th March 1899
Married The only
daughter of the Taluqdar of
Antu in Protapgarh District

Succeeded On the 29th
September 1938 Succession
is by primogeniture

Heir Apparent Sn Sn Sankan Prosad Singha Deo

The Raj is one of the most ancient in India Founded as early as 8t AD hy Maharaja Damodar Sekhar a direct descendant of Bikro maditya who came from Dbar in Central India The Raj was



originally an independent state and first paid tribute to Maho medan rulers in 1632 33 During the carly British period it was semi independent until the permanent settlement of 1793 A D Various minor principalities now large estates used to be under its suzerunity and the old bond persists in sentiment At one period of bistory the set of the family until recently a ruling family was Panchet Hill not far from Asansol The present seat is Kashipur (Manbhum) Rly Station Adra B N R and the palace is one of the finest hublings in Bihar

The family is known throughout India for its munificence its extensive charitable and religious endowments and the devotion of the tenantry to the head of the noble bouse

The Raja is a good sportsman. He takes keen interest in administrative affairs public works and development of his vast estate and also in the welfare of his tenants particularly in the matter of education.

He maintains a free Sanskrit College and a Charitable Dispensary and an Engl., h High School Has contributed over Rs 50 000 to the War Fund

General Manager Pannalal Bose MA (District and Sessions Judge Retired) Coal Manager Subodh Kumar Mitra M Sc BL and Manager Debottor Estates Lal B N Shah Deo BA

Area Nearly 3 000 square miles comprising extensive properties—incliding valuable mines—in Maubhum Burdwan Ranchi Bankura Orissa Calcutta and Benares



ARLAKIMEDI Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gaja-PATHI NARAYANA DEO. The Hon'ble the Maharaja Saheb of Parlakımedi, Ganjam MLA, Proprietor of Delang, etc Estates, Puri Dist, Premier to the Govt. of Orissa for the 2nd time and Member. India Defence Council, 1941-44, belongs to the "Gajapathi Dynasty of Orissa and comes of the main branch of the illustrious Ganga Dynasty April 26, 1892. Educ Madras Court-of-Wards Institution, Newington Married In 1913 the younger sister of the Feudatory Chief of Kharswan. (Deceased) Has 2s and 1d,

again in 1939 the g d of the Maharaja Bahadur of Sarguja, 1d, 2s.

## Assumed charge of Estates in 1913

Awarded the title of Rajah (personal) and hereditary in 1918 and 1922 respectively and Maharaja (personal) in 1936, in recognition of services to his Estate and improving its condition, holds an Honorary Commission in the Land Forces since 1918 and is now Captain, a delegate to the First Indian RTC, 1930 and associate member of the Orissa Boundary C'ttee; as an M L.A of Madras, was selected in 1933 as representative of All-India Landholders' Assen. to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London, member, Royal Society of Arts, London, served on the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural Coll, Coimbatore, Contributed Rs I lakh to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs 20,000 for post-graduate research work in food and commercial crops; has been doing valuable public work, during the Great War, 1914-18, subscribed Rs 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces, member of several important Clubs in the Madras Presidency, such as Turf Club, Gymkhana, and of the East India Association, London, Indian Red Cross Society, Royal Calcutta Turf Club and Madras Race Club; standing member, RWI Turf Club, Bombay, elected President, Ganjam Dist Board, in 1936 and on 23-1-1937 returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly where he was called upon to form the first Ministry in Orissa Member, Provincial and District War Committees of Madras, and of the National Defence Council, India. President and Leader, National War Front, Orissa, has contributed Rs I lakh to the War Fund and purchased Rs 2 lakhs worth of war bonds, besides helping in recruitment work Contributions £5,000 to the Orissa War Fund for purchasing a Fighter Plane and gift of his Broad-Gauge Saloon to the Army for the use of the Red Cross

Society; Rs 5 000 and Rs 4 000 to the Ganjam Rehef Cttee and Flood Rehef Cttee Orissa Rs iz 0 000 to the Amenities Fund of the Indian Army and 15 02 of blood to the Orissa Blood Bank recently presented Rs 2 000 to the Lady Hubback Maternity and Child Welfare Fund takes prominent part in industrial and commercial advancement of the City and owns the Parlakimedi Light Railway of 59 miles a Salt Factory at Pundi and large oil and rice mills at Parlaki medi. Director Mettur Industries Madras Manjir Stud Farm Poona and Simpson & Co. Madras takes keen interest in the advancement of Jearning both Oriental and Occidental and maintains a First Grade College a Sanskrit College Boys & Girls High Schools and two Ele Schools for Oriyas and Telugus also encorrages education of boys and girls by lavishly beliping them with scholarships free lodging and boarding books etc. interested in agriculture and borticulture maintains a Veterinary Hospital and agricultural demonstration farms and has started Virginia tobacco cultivation.

Hobbies Cricket and big game hunting has bagged many tigers partition also interested in horse riding and billiards well known in racing circles and has won many coveted trophes

Publications Gopalkrishna Padyavali Gopalkrishna Padyavali (mall) Nakshiraninnaya Brundabanchandra Bihar Gaurahari Granthabali Kabitahalika Parl I Prachen Uthal

Eddest son and Heir Apparent Sn Sri Sri Ramchandra Gajapati Narayana Deo Jubraj of Parlakimedi Born 18th Ieh 1916 Educ At home privately and at the Mabaraja's College Parlakimedi

Subsequently studied in Madras for the Cambridge School Certifi cate Examination under various leading tutors bas special aptitude for literature especially English and cultural studies has travelled widely in India England and parts of Europe and visited places of historical and ethnological interest and modern scientific and industrial concerns a lover of Education Culture and Fine Arts and spends a portion of his private funds for educational and charitable purposes

Recreation Tennis and Sbi har bas to his credit a bag of 116 tigers and panthers



Address Parlakımedi

Heir Apparent



SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, H. H. SARDAR (Mullaji Saheb), High Pontiff of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mohommedan Community and First Class Sardar of the Deccan Born At Surat on 5th Aug 1885. Succeeded 1915 Silver Jubilee of accession celebrated all over India, 1940

He is the 51st incumbent of the pontifical office of Dail-Mutlaq. He derives his succession from Prophet Mohommed (peace be upon him), through his descendants the Fatemide Caliphs of Egypt Nearly 900 years back, owing to political upheavals in Egypt, the last Fatemide Caliph Imam Saiyedna Taiyeb retired into

seclusion while his Dawat was transferred to Yemen where the Dais ruled as Sultans From Yemen the 23rd Dai transferred the seat of Dawat to India In India, the Dais were the recipients of high honour and enjoyed special privileges from the Moghul Emperors They were also accorded royal honour by the Peshwas, the Holkars and the Scindias. The East India Company counted the Saiyednas among the Indian nobility. His Holiness enjoys all the concomitant privileges, including exemption from the operation of the Alms Act and personal appearance in Civil Courts. Has 12 sons and 8 daughters. Heir-Apparent, Abil Qaed Johar Mohommed Burhanuddin Saheb is appointed to the Pontificate as 52nd in the line.

He wields supreme command and jurisdiction, civil and religious, over the members of his community, who owe him allegiance and are bound to obey him and abide by his decisions, which are absolute and He has established his own secretariat called El-Vazaarat-us-Saifiyah and under its supervision he appoints his deputies, called Amils, in every town where his followers live to maintain constant contact( with them His Holiness is a liberal patron of Education, Arts and Industry and has established a separate department to administer the 350 Madressahs, including High Schools with hostels attached to them maintains an Arabic College at Surat known as El-Jameat-us-Saifiyah, where more than 300 students are provided with free boarding and lodg-An eminent Arabic scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture and literature His annual Arabic brochures on religious and philosophical subjects, published during the month of Ramzan, are acknowledged masterpieces of Arabic literature. His charities and Notable examples of his munificence benevolence know no bounds are the construction of Quibla in Masjid-e-Aqsa at Jerusalem, the preparation of Kiswat, ie, an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba, at Mecca, the presentation of Gold and Silver Zarih (sepulchres) to the Mausoleas of the Saints of Najaf and Kerbala at Iraq and the erection of a Minaret outside the shrine of Moulana Hussain the Marlyr of Islam Address Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombav

SAYANA DEWAN BAHADUR NAPAYANRAO VITHAL J P

The Dewan Bahadur is the son of the late Seth Vithal Savana a well known huilding contractor of Bomhay who huilt such important public buildings as the Prince of Wales Museum the General Post Office the Royal Institute of Science Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall and the Small Causes Court and who during his life time had donated a sum of Rs 51 000 to the Maha rashtra Education Society Poona and was well known for his charitable disposition



Entered the husiness of his father at the nge of 18 and

since then has executed constructional work worth many lakhs of rupees

Donated a sum of Rs 2½ lakhs for huilding the \tital Sayana Civil Hospital at Thana the foundation of which was laid in 1035 by the late Lord Brahourne the then Governor of Bomhay and opened in 1036. He has been maintaining a free dispensary at Thana since 19 7 in memory of his mother Gangooha Vithal Sayanı which is open to nil without any distinction of caste or creed. He is religious and a devotee of the Deity Dattatreya and has huilt a temple at Thana dedicated to Dattatreya. He is simple generous and land hearted he helps the poor and the needy and his annual expenses on charities alone amount to more than Rs 15000.

He donated Rs 15 000 for the Vithal Sayana Telugu Gymkhana at hamatipura and huilt a Pavlion which was opened in July 1940 by Sir John Beaumont the then Chief Justice of Bombay As Chairman of the War Gifts Committee he raised over Rs 300 000 from Thana District for the War Gifts Fund He donated Rs 5000 towards the cost of huilding of the Divecha Maternity Home Thana Keenly interested in social work Member Governing Body of the Maternity and Child Welfare Society Member Governing Body of the Maternity and Child Welfare Society Member Governing Body of the Safety Albana and also of Dist Jail Thana a visitor to the Mental Hospital Thana Hon Treasurer Blind Relief Assen Pres Rayalaseema Fammo Relief Fund and the Andhra Relief Fund Bomhay Patron Telugu Seva Sangh Bomhay Member Governing Body of the Safety First As on of India Mem Red Cross Fund Citee Managung Trustee Vithal Sayana Gymkhana Trustee Linguhai Telngu Education Fund and Telugu Free Lihrary Pres Telugu Yadava Sangh and Kopleshwar Temple Thana A Freemason (E C) Chief Warden A R P Thana Town Address Vithal Sayana Buildung Bombay 2



PADAMPAT, M.L.A. (U.P.), Governing Director, J. K. Industries, Cawnpore, is the eldest son of the late Lala Kamlapat Singhania, the doyen of Indian Industries in U.P. Originally belonging to the province of Marwar, the Singhanias have made Cawnpore their home and the high position now occupied by the United

Provinces in the sphere of industry is in a great measure due to their business acumen, integrity and foresight.

Born: January 1905.

Educated privately; Sir Padampat entered into his father's business in his teens. Soon afterwards, with his father, he undertook an extensive tour of Europe. The knowledge gained during this tour enabled Sir Padampat to harness it for the betterment of Indian industries. It also enhanced his business acumen and he has spared no pains to translate into reality what he learned and saw during his tour.

Ably assisted by his two brothers, Kailashpat Singhania and Lakshmipat Singhania, Sir Padampat was able to raise what was an ordinary industry in the UP. to a high level in a very short time J. K. Industries, which today comprises more than forty-two different units including Textiles, Iron and Steel, Plastics, Aluminium, Glass, Food Products, Chemicals, Ammunition, Banking and Finance, Sugar, etc., are the results of Sir Padampat's strenuous efforts towards India's industrialisation

In 1932 he founded the Merchants Chamber of UP and in 1935 was honoured with the Presidentiship of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Trom 1941 to 1943 he was guiding the activities of the Employers Association of Northern India

In recognition of the valuable assistance received by the Government and of his efforts towards promoting the industrial development in India Government were pleased to confer on him the honour of Knighthood in January 1943 at the young age of 38

His activities in the sphere of business are large and varied He is the Chairman of —

The UP Industrial and Financing Corporation Ltd The Bank of Tapur Ltd

The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd and a host of other companies

Sir Padampat was Chairman of the Government Power Alcohol Committee

He is also a member of

The Central Advisory Board of the Forest Utilisation

The Indian Central Jute Committee

The Indian Central Cotton Committee

The Cotton Textile Panel representing U P Textile Mills

The Board of UP Industries etc etc

A noted philanthrophist Sir Padampat has donated large smooth to deserving causes such as Primary Schools propagation of Hindi and to religious social and educational institutions

His chief hobby is to construct modern buildings of which Kamla Tower (where are housed the Central administration offices of the J K Industries) Kamla Retreat (the beauty spot of Cawnpore) Ganga Kuti (his residence) are examples His chief recreations are riding sports and music

Address Kamla Tower Cawnpore



CINGHANIA, SETH KAI-LASHPAT, Banker and Millowner

Senior Director of J K Group of Industries.

Born 1908, Second son of Late Seth Kamlapat Singhania, Founder of the firm Juggilal Kamlapat

A fine head with magnificent bearing and compelling personality—a perfect blend of East and West The year 1938-39 saw him across the Atlantic rounding off his training period

for special study of modern business methods in various countries.

Now controls several major concerns of J K Group including J K Cotton Spg & Wvg. Mills Co, Ltd, Eastern Chemical Co, India, Bombay, Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay, besides guiding the administration of all affiliated concerns of J K

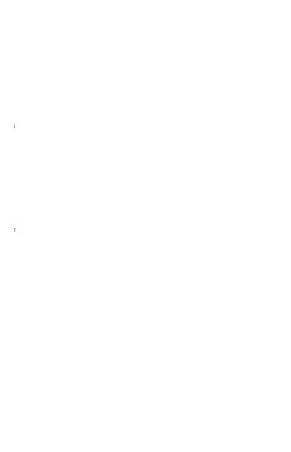
A great patron of Education, Art and Literature, Member, Commerce Association, Lucknow University, Member Advisory Board Government Textile Institute, Cawipore, Life Member of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations and Indian Council of World Affairs

Immensely interested in public welfare, Chairman, Cawnpore Municipal Board, Member, Improvement Trust, Vice-Chairman, Employers' Association of Northern India

Social to the boot, himself a patron of many Clubs and institutions all over India A keen Rotarian and staunch supporter of Free Masonry, Founder President of the Rotary Club, Cawnpore and Founder and Life Member of several Lodges, both S C & E C

Recreations Tennis, Cricket, Swimming and Shooting, "Kamla Retreat" his residence is the rarest treasure-troves of valuable antiques and rare flower plants

Private Secretary R N MEHROTRA





SETH SURAJMAL
GENDALAL BADJATIA, JAIN RATNA;
Millowner, Industrialist
and Banker; Managing
Director, Gendalal Mills
Ltd, Jalgaon; President,
Bada Sarafa Cotton Association, Indore.

Born: October 14,

Started business career at an early age, and at 19 was managing the finances of Agra United Mills, which he built up to its present position; also successfully worked Cambay Mills on lease for a time.

A well-known philanthropist, generous donor to educational institutions, temples and to the poor without distinction of caste or creed; runs an Ayurvedic Dispensary; charities amount to several lakhs of rupees

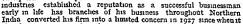
Recipient of a Gold Anklet from H H the Maharaja of Sailana State

Has generously contributed to War and Red Cross Funds and switched his Mills over to War orders.

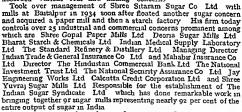
Address · 12, Suraj Bhuwan, Tukoganj, Indore, C.I.

THAPAR I TATA KARAM CHAND A leading Industrialist and Business Magnate of Calcutta b 1896 at Ludhiana (Punjab) Educ Punjab Univ Has displayed an innate power of leadership throughout his career both in the classroom and on the play field

Took to business early in hie and interested himself in the handloom industry where he achieved remarkable success in a short period went to Calcutta in 19 o acti started on a different line interesting him self in coal and sugar business rapidly developed these new enterprises into permanent



nbsorbed various coal and mining concerns



A prominent member of several important Govt and public bodies ex Chairman Indian Colliery Owners Assin Ex President All India Organisations of Industrial Employers has represented various interests on the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry well known for his charitable disposition and during the last famine in Bengal was instrumental in constituting the Punjab Rehief Committee (for Bengal) which under his Chairmanship organized relief work in Calcintta and other centres and rendered very useful service in the alleviation of distress among the famished and destinities of Bengal

Address Office—5 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta Residence—35 I Ballygunge Circular Road Calcutta



HUBE, SARDAR RAO
BAHADUR VITHALRAO
LAXMANRAO, Landlord, Contractor, and Second
Class Sardar of the Deccan,
related to the Ruling family of
Kolhapur

Born 1883.

Member, Poona Suburban Municipality and its President, 1935-40 Honorary Magistrate, First Class, 1932-33 President, All India Maratha Educational Conference, Amroati, 1937 Member, Local Advisory Board, GIP Railway, Bombay, 1943-44 President, Haveli Taluka Development Association, Ltd, Poona, Founder and President, of Shri Shivaji Smarak Mandal, founded in January 1944 Vice-

Chancellor, Maratha League Chairman, Poona District Agricultural and Cattle Show Association, Poona Vice-Chairman, Vikram General Assurance, Ltd, Bombay Deputy Leader of the National War Front, Poona Member, All India Educational Conference, Deccan Maratha Education Society, Shri Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona District War Committee, Poona District Soldiers', Sailors' and Alimen's Board Chairman of the Employment Sub-Committee of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Poona Created Second Class

Sardar of the Deccan on 7th December, 1944

Donated over Rs 3 lakhs up to now to various Educational, Social, Religious, Government and War Institutions, including the Red Cross, chief amongst which are Rs 20,000 to Shri Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona, Rs 11,000 to the permanent fund of the Baramati Agricultural and Cattle Show Association, Rs. 5,000 to the Shivaji Maratha High School, Amroati, Rs 7,000 to the Red Cross and War funds, Rs 31,000 to the Shri Shivaji Smarak Mandal and Rs 13,000 to educational institutions at Dhuha and Nandurbar, contributed and has substantially helped recruiting efforts besides maintaining the "Thube Health Home" for underweight recruits, at considerable cost.

Author of a big colonisation scheme known as the "Padma Nagar Colonisation Scheme", in the outskirts of Poona. Undertakes and executes large Defence, Constructional and other works of the MES, in addition to civilian, Government, PWD and other contracts Standing monuments of his works on the civil side are the Shri Shívaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, The City Post Office, Poona and the Shri Shivaji Maharaj Statue, also at Poona Owns the famous "Thube Park" and "Rajaram Building" in Poona, in addition to other houses Actively connected with many industrial and commercial concerns of the Province

Address 1247, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.

VAKIL SETH KAKAL BHAI BHUDARDAS Director Bombay Stock Exchange

Born at Radhanpur Nov 1887

Educ \_ at Radhanpur Patan and Bombay

Married Kantabu 3 sons and I daughter

Served the G I P Rly from 1906 II Started his own firm in the name of Kakalbhai Maganlal & Co

and The International Trading Co in 1915 Joined the Stock Exchange in 1920 visited England and the Continent also China and Japan Nominated member of the Stock Exchange Judicial Board 1925 28 was Secretary of the Defaulter Committee Member Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange 1929 since then successively elected member of the Governing Body except in 1939 Director of Sonawalla Land & Investment Co Ltd Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co Ltd and Supreme Industries Ltd He is associated with various Public and Charitable Institutions Patron President and Founder Jain Yuvak Sangh Chairman Reception Cttee Jain Youths Conference 1934 Trustee Patron and Hon Treasurer Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Pat ron Vice Pres Shri Mangrol Iain Sabha Trustee Santa Cruz Residents Assen First Bombay Stock Exchange member to visit London Stock Exchange President Seth Devkaran Moolii Cheap Housing Fund for Jams Donated Rs 50 000 for the maintenance and education of needy Jains on the occasion of the opening of his new building at Church Gate

Address Stock Exchange New Building Apollo St Bombay



IZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJ KUMAR DR SIR VIJAYA, M.L.A (UP.), owner of "Benares Estates" "Vizzy" (as he is known in the field of Sport) was Captain of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936, Patron of Indian Sport, ex-Minister for Justice, U.P. Govt, President, Andhra Mahasabha. has travelled extensively in Europe and America Married. in 1923; has three daughters and two sons grandfather and great-grandfather had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively. They had both established manv charitable institutions Benares, Allahabad and other places

and the former had also built a fountain in Hyde Park, London The Town Hall and the Carmichael Library, Benares, the Vizianagram Hall in Muir College, Allahabad, are a few of the many acts of munificence of the Vizianagram House His nephew, the present Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur Raja of Vizianagram, who is a minor, is the only Zemindar in India who has a salute of II guns within the district of Vizianagram The distinction "Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur" was conferred by the Moghal Emperors and was subsequently recognised as a hereditary family title by the British Government.

Born On Dec 28, 1905. Educ Princes' College, Aimer, where he won his colours at tennis and cricket, and up a record, being the youngest student to get a double blue (Pachranga), and this record has not yet been broken and Haileybury College, England In 1934 he was returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency of the United Provinces On the eve of the inauguration of the reforms he stood for election to the U. P. Provincial Assembly from one of the largest rural constituencies and was returned by a large majority. first-class shot in India, he has reached the coveted century in tiger shooting. Appointed interim Minister of Justice of the U P. Government under the New Act, 2nd April 1937. Member of the Court of the Benares Hindu Univ, since 1935, elected to the Executive Council in 1940 and re elected in 1943. He was called upon by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Univ, to accept the highest Blue-Ribbon of the Univ, as a special mark of distinction at the Convocation of 1940 Unanimously elected President of the 22nd Andhra Mahasabha held at Vizagapatam in November 1941 and also President of the 23rd Session; President of the U.P. Kshatriya Mahasabha since 1042 Was unanimously elected President, 44th Session of the All-Irdia Kshatrija Mahasabha held at Motihari (Bihar) in June 1944 The Bergres Hindu Univ at its annual Convocation in Nov. 1944 Conferred upon him the Hon Degree of Doctor of Laws

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CO LD—For stand oil and varnish etc
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SWAIKA OIL & PRODUCE CO LD

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| Cinitivation Methods                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                      |      |                                 | 434     |
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| Note Issue   System   700   North West Frontier   Foliage   Foli   |                                      |      |                                 | 435     |
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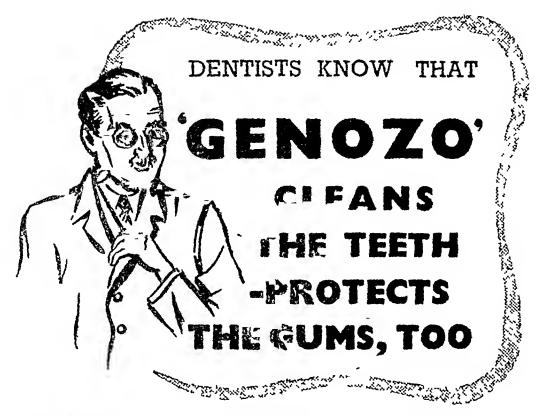
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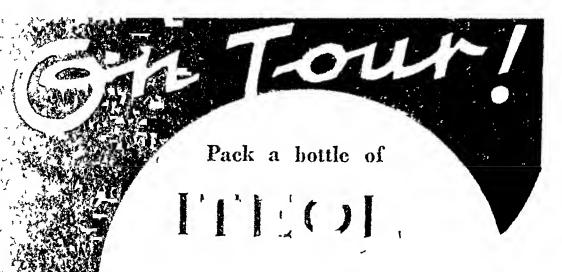
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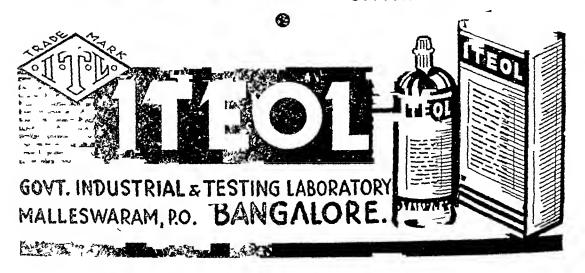


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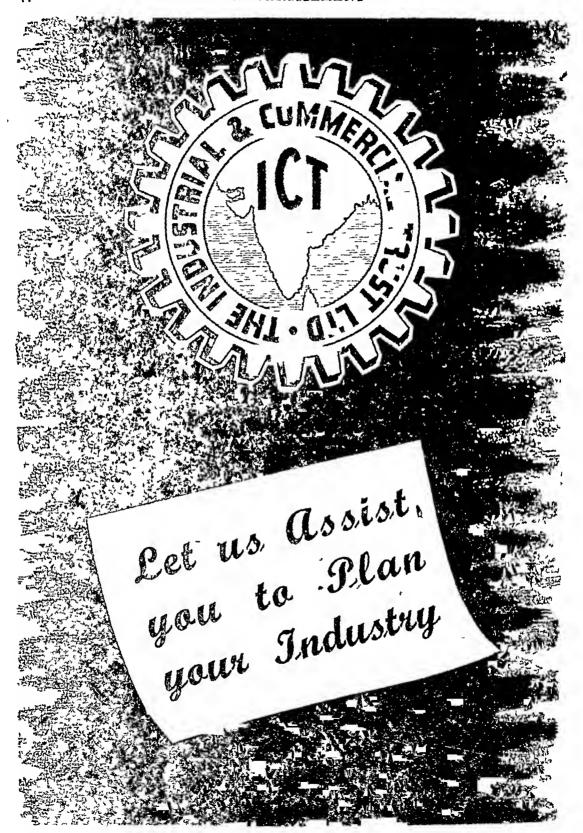
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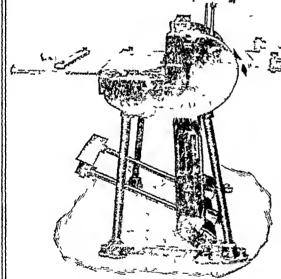


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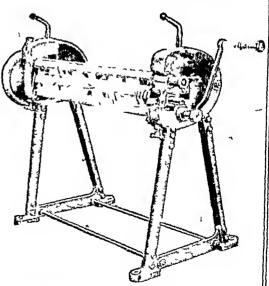
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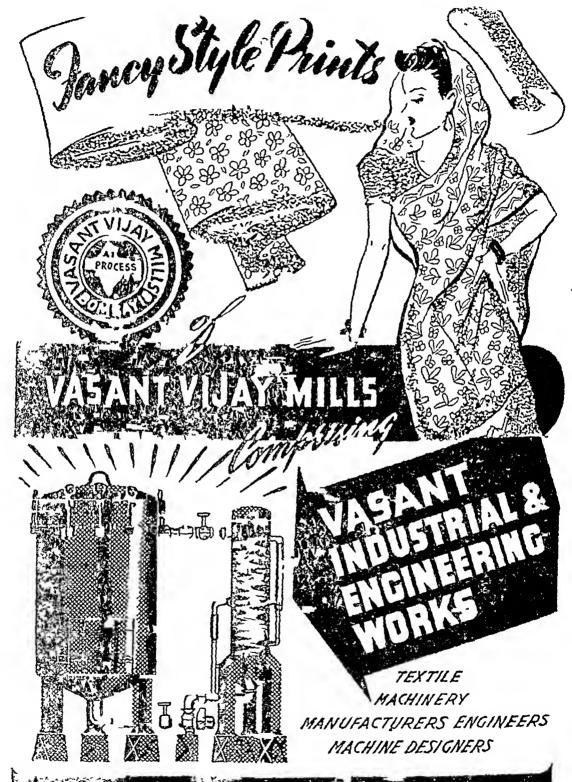
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| Vijaynagar State                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 500       | Who's Who-Indian Princes, Chiefs &                                                      |
| Village Autonomy                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 319       | l Nobles . 1953                                                                         |
| Vizagapatam Harbour and Port                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 557       | Wills, Proving of . 601                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |           | Wireless Receivers . 666                                                                |
| ***                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |           | 13 mmt n. Tanana                                                                        |
| W                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |           | Women, Voters                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |           | Women's Christian Medical College 446                                                   |
| Wage Rates & Earnings                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 527       | Conference 637                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |           |                                                                                         |
| Wages, Income, etc., Table of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 685       | 1 1                                                                                     |
| Wang, Re occupation of .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 261       | " Indian Association 421                                                                |
| War Department                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1)(1      | ,, Iducation . 387<br>,, Indian Association . 421<br>,, Medical Service for India . 631 |
| ,, India's Iffort in the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |           |                                                                                         |
| , Memorial, All-India                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 171       |                                                                                         |
| " Organisation of Indian Red Cros-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |           | Wool (Raw) Exports 716, 832                                                             |
| Society and St. John Ambulance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |           | Industry 716                                                                            |
| Association .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 629       |                                                                                         |
| " Purposes Tund, St Danstin's                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           | Trotking is competituded and a second                                                   |
| Section                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 623       | " Compensation, Statistics of 51d                                                       |
| ,, Transport, Dept. of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 70        | 77                                                                                      |
| Warrant of Precedence                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1021      | Y                                                                                       |
| Water Polo                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1019      |                                                                                         |
| Waziristan                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 262       | Yarns Statistics                                                                        |
| ,, Outrages 1939                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 266       | Noung Men's Christian Association 421                                                   |
| Weights and Measures                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 266<br>25 | Women's Christian Association 12"                                                       |
| Wells & Tanks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 26        | Younghusband's (Sir Francis) Expedi-                                                    |
| Wells & Tanks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 329       | tion to Tibet                                                                           |
| Weish Calvinistic Methodist Mission                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 442       | Mon to Albert                                                                           |
| West Indies Royal Commission .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 984       | Z                                                                                       |
| Western India Automobile Association                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 423       | 4                                                                                       |
| ,, India National Liberal Associa-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |           | 000                                                                                     |
| tion                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 421       | Zanzibar, Indians in 989                                                                |
| " Kathiawar Agency                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 200       | Zarthost-No-Diso . 1047                                                                 |
| " Rajputana States Residency,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           | Donally Divio wild lifedient with the                                                   |
| (Area and Population)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 188       | Zoological Survey of India . 599                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | -         |                                                                                         |
| *                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |           | , <b>1</b>                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |           |                                                                                         |
| P I                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |           |                                                                                         |
| THE COMILLA BANK                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | INC       | CORPORATION LIMITED.                                                                    |

| Authorised Capital Issued Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-up Capital (over) | blished | 1914. | • | ,, | 3,00,00,000<br>1,00,00,000<br>1,00,00,000<br>53,00,000 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|---|----|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Reserve Funds ( ,, )                                                        | • •     | •     | • | ,, | 25,00,000                                              |

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